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ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

1896 AND 1897.







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ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

1896.-1897

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(An Address before the Political Science Club of Toronto University,)

By S. MORLEY WICKETT, PH.D., (LEIPZIG),

*Fellow in Political Science at Toronto University.*

2. THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ONTARIO.

(Reprinted from the *Canada Law Journal*, Jan. 2, 1897.)

By C. R. W. BIGGAR, Q.C., TORONTO.

3. THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

(Prepared for the American Association for the Advance of Science,)

By C. C. JAMES, M.A.,

*Secretary Ontario Bureau of Industries.*

4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO.

(An Address before the Political Science Club of Toronto University,)

By C. C. JAMES, M. A. TORONTO.

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## POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ARITHMETIC.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY,  
ON FEBRUARY 3rd 1898.

To-day, in America, the currency problem, the question of the tariff, and the riddle of the exchanges are arousing public sentiment to a keen appreciation of a knowledge of economic and of social facts. And not alone in federal, but also in local circles the demand is becoming ever stronger for reliable and complete official returns. As early as 1874, the late well-known American Economist and Statistician, General Walker, wrote : "The country is hungry for information ; everything of a statistical character, or even of a statistical appearance, is taken up with an eagerness that is almost pathetic : " Though, he adds significantly, "the community have not yet learned to be half skeptical and critical enough in respect to such statements." Fifteen years later another eminent authority, Carroll D. Wright, at present Director of the Washington Labor Bureau, was still able to state that : "In this country the popular demand for statistical information is usually far in advance of the government." And he too adds, the need for skilled compilers of such returns is great indeed. These remarks can apply, in the main, also to Canada, though at times in a modified sense, for on the whole, Canadians in the past have not been as nationally curious as their American friends. However, there is now growing up in Canada a strong desire for statistical information which is decidedly encouraging. Not alone for the mercantile classes is this the case, but it is true also for the administrative authorities, federal, provincial and municipal, as well as, and no less, for the student of social and of economic problems in this country, whose numbers are happily growing, and with sympathy will increase still faster. Without attempting to refresh your minds on the prime importance of statistics for all classes of thinkers—that were in these latter days hardly necessary—I have ventured to choose "Statistics" meaning thereby, a sketch of the history of statistics, as the subject of this paper before the Political Science Club for two reasons : because in this University, as indeed throughout Canada, there is no special attention given to this intensely practical subject ; and, again, that I might take this opportunity to refer to the character of some of our Canadian statistical publications.

When "statistics" are referred to, the student may have in mind two fairly distinct conceptions : on the one hand, of a mere bald tabulation of facts like the accounts of a simple shop-keeper, on the other, of a perspicuous, methodical arrangement of these facts with reference to the general truths which they would demonstrate. This is, the word "statistics" may mean at one time merely statistical material or data, at another, so called scientific statistics.

Statistical data there has been for long ages. An official statistic—and this use of the singular form of statistics is becoming more and more legitimate—carried out by the Emperor of China over 4000 years ago is preserved to us by Confucius in the first chapter of part two of the Chou-King, the oldest Chinese book. The book of Numbers and many other parts of the Bible also give accounts of different enumerations of the fighting men of a tribe and the like. During early times, however, conceptions of arithmetical quantities were so crude and systems of notations and of enumeration so undeveloped that the value and extent of much early statistical work must not be exaggerated. Even down to modern times, as the statistical hyperbole of many a

scribe will attest, the value of a cypher or two at the end of a number was often very inadequately appreciated, and some people would even venture to say that the same statement could be applied locally to-day! True it is, at least, that we have often wondered at the surprising following of a Xerxes, and at the astonishing number of deaths in some plague-stricken mediaeval town, which later investigation shows to have been quite impossible. In Roman times especially celebrated, not alone for financial but also for political and for social reasons, was the Roman census, which tradition dates from the time of Servius Tullius. The census under the Republic was made every five years, and for a time under the Empire every ten. It is claimed indeed that the Romans, if they may be represented by Cicero, had a true conception of the nature and importance of administrative statistics; for in his *de oratore*, lib. ii., Cicero states categorically "*ad concilium de Republica dandum caput est, nosse Rempublicam.*" Statisticians make frequent reference to this diction of the great Roman, as also to the latter's "*notitia rerum publicarum.*" To the Middle Ages belong, as sources of historical and statistical moment, the breviaria of Charlemagne, the national inventory of William the First of England, the Domesday Book, and the consular relazioni of some of the Italian Republics so often referred to by historians, as also local tax lists, gild documents and inventories of private manors. Systematic tabulation of births, marriages and deaths dates generally from the Reformation when the adherents of the rival churches were now more carefully marshalled. But still greater statistical activity was the result of the growth of mercantile policies and the development of national administrations and organizations in which the spirit of the intellectual awakening, the renaissance, was well reflected. This increased statistical activity was indeed, a feature of Sully's administration in France and also of Colbert's and Necker's; and it was to the first of this trio that falls the merit of having erected about 1602 a cabinet complet de politique et de finance, which may be regarded as the forerunner of modern statistical Bureaus.

In the erection of statistical offices England was not quick to follow the example thus set her now by France, and later on by one or two of the other continental countries. Not until the third decade of the present century was a permanent Statistical Bureau opened in England. But in 1832 such an office was attached to the Board of Trade, under the able direction of Mr. Porter, afterwards author of the well-known "Progress of the Nation." England, however, in the meantime, had not been neglecting the gathering of information, as will be indicated especially by her valuable parliamentary papers, dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the continent Napoleon who regarded statistics as the "budget of things, without which there was no public safety" made his influence felt in the same direction: as did also the need of detailed information on the part of several of the over-trodden continental States both during and after the Napoleonic war. There was this difference, however, between then and now, that then all official information was looked upon as the peculiar and inviolate property of the government.

We have spoken thus far of administrative statistics, not of scientific statistics; and the development of statistics in the latter sense, that is, as the arithmetical science of facts, natural, social and political, has been peculiar. The word statistics itself, was first coined or roughhewn in Italy and polished in Germany. In Italy *ragioni di stato* was the science of the State, and the publicist or statesman, familiar with such department, was called *statista*. Thus Shakespeare in Cymbeline speaks of a statesman as a "statist": for which reason some of the English delegates to the Statistical Congress at London in 1860 proposed that those having to do with statistics should be called "statists." But the German University professors had long since taken over the Italian expressions, and having giving them a Latin form had popularised them. And "status" was their new word for state and "statisticus" that for statistics. Hence the word "statistician" (Statistiker) as well has been preserved.

This origin of the word shows that at that time statistics as a field for research were of a quite different character and extent to what they are at present. For these early statistics thus embraced all matters of interest to publicists—political geography, and general administrative and constitutional organization. Their aim was to give political wisdom and to this end their subject matter was, in short, to use a then familiar phrase, “the remarkable things of the State.” For this reason they have been called “descriptive statistics.” And so Sansovino’s work, *Del Governo et Amministratione di diversi Regni et Repubbliche*, etc., published in Venice about 1563, and regarded by M. Block as the first statistical work, describes some twenty different countries *così antiche, come moderne, now ancient, now modern*. It even included a description of the Republic Utopia of “Tomaso Moro, Cittadino di Londra,” (!) but it is almost bare of any ciphering. And this latter may be said also of the writings of Conring in the seventeenth century, the founder of German University Statistics; and again, of Achenwall, Professor of the Political Sciences at Goettingen in the middle of last century, who because of his more conscious treatment of statistics as a department of political science, has since been called the “father of statistics.” The well-known French title “*Etat de la France*” is a literary souvenir of somewhat similar conditions. It was this class of work that in Germany went by the name we have just mentioned, of “University Statistics,” and the name is still used, though with a somewhat altered meaning.

This mention of Goettingen and of academic statistics makes necessary passing reference to a curious but not on that account less warm strife between two sets of eighteenth century statisticians. The Dane Anchersen, had published in 1741 a ‘statistical’ work arranged throughout in *tabular form*. And the model thus given was copied in Germany by Ockhardt and others, who laid stress on the tabular presentation of facts. At times even sentences and paragraphs were arranged to appear like tables! Though there was often no essential difference in the value of their statistical matter, yet the Goettingen School were pleased to contemptuously dub their rivals “Knights of the (statistical) table,”<sup>1</sup> and to refer to their work as “vulgar” in style. Amusing though the main ground of strife thus was, there seems to have been this difference that the ‘Knights’ although having it seems, less ready access to official information, devoted more attention to arithmetical data than the academic men, and showed on the whole a more lively appreciation of succinctness of statement. In a certain sense then the ‘Knights’ may be said to have beaten the first mould for later German statistical work.

In the meantime, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, statistical work of a somewhat more specific nature was shaping itself especially in England, under the characteristic name of “Political Arithmetic.” Political arithmetic first embraced all calculations of national concern; population, trade, etc. And so this period of colonial expansion and of commercial development, a period of keen rivalry in these matters between Holland, France and England, was the peculiar era of such work. And with this work will always be associated the names of Petty, of Davenant, of John Graunt and of many others. The conception of political arithmetic, however, has since been narrowed to refer rather to practical calculations, such as that now carried on in England by actuaries,—computations with regard to pensions, to interest, to rent, and at times calculations of probabilities as seen in the mortuary tables of our insurance companies. There has long been political arithmetic; and considerable political arithmetic there will always be. But it is a pity that such an honorable name should be known only by its epitaph; for the expressions Political Arithmetic and Social Arithmetic seem in many ways both more inviting and more suggestive than the vague and hybrid term statistics. Moreover, the latter word has a repellant, unmusical sound that in practice must probably be discounted at the expense of popular interest.

<sup>1</sup>An agreeable rendering of “*Tabellenknechte*.”

On the continent and in England then, statistical work of a certain kind was being profitably carried on, but it was not until the present century, indeed, not until toward the middle of the century, that much further progress was made in scientific statistics. That is, not until the province of statistics had become less encyclopedic, and more clearly defined by the enfranchisement of Political Economy as well as by that of Geography and Ethnology, of the departments of Administrative Organization, and of Constitutional History. Independent statistical work advanced therefore, but slowly : though by the middle of last century the foundation of population statistics, or demography, was well laid by a Prussian Pastor, Suessmilch. Suessmilch's standpoint, however, was theological. He sought to prove by the relative frequency of births and of deaths, and by the numerical proportion in which men and women stood to one another, especially at the marriageable age, etc., that the Divine Laws with regard to society were an eternal and exact arithmetic. This theological study of society has been continued in our own century especially by Oettingen in his "Moralstatistik." In this connection the essay of Malthus on Population need hardly be mentioned, for Malthus' work was not statistical in character, but rather of the nature of a compilation. Thus indirectly and also directly statistics as a valuable ancillary science was impressing public opinion ; and the result has been of late genuine sympathy between scholars and practical statisticians. The British Association, whose meetings were held in this City last summer, added a statistical section in 1830 ; and soon after was founded in Manchester a local statistical society, and in London, the Royal Statistical Society. If the final impetus to statistical activity can be laid to the credit of one man, that man was the Belgian Mathematician, Astronomer and Statistician Quetelet. This able thinker through his writings which enjoyed considerable popularity, by his enthusiastic championing of statistical investigations, and by the brilliant success he achieved in connection with the administration of the Belgian Census of 1846, and again through his epoch-marking publication of the full census returns, attracted the attention of Europe to his favorite subject as never before. And from this time practice and science have worked more and more hand in hand, while the giant arms of the printing press have carried statistical material to all parts of the world. In 1851, on the occasion of the London Exposition, an International Statistical Congress was formed which down to 1876 had held nine sessions in various parts of Europe. In 1878, the Congress gave place to the International Institute of Statistics which holds a session every two years and publishes a journal. By such means trained statisticians have been enabled to enjoy intimate converse one with another ; and the technique of statistics has been correspondingly advanced. In the meantime a statistical society, similar to the one in London was founded in Paris in 1860. The United States has also made considerable advance in the same direction as the increasing activity of the American Statistical Association, founded some fifty years ago, and the recent multiplication on all sides of articles and works of a statistical nature readily indicate. At the same time we must register the existence of such valuable statistical publications of international importance as Neumann Spallart's *Review of the Markets of the World*, now edited by Von Juraschek, Von Mayr's *Statistical Archives*, the journals of the Royal Statistical Society, and of the French International Institute of comparative Statistics, and in America, the publications of the American Statistical Association. Concurrently with this development, or as part of it, statistical bureaus and official publications have been multiplied, and their rich fund made free to all.<sup>1</sup> Political and social facts arranged by statisticians have been popularized ; and the conclusions of science, as also the generalisations of practice, have been controlled, checked and advanced. If in this connection we were to talk of Victorian Era development, we would say that the twentieth century will likely look back upon the sixty years just passed as the era in which by means of statistical investigation and development a sure foundation was laid for much of its economic and administrative progress, in a word, of its social organization.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1886, will be found a general account of the *Bureaux of Statistics of Labor in the United States*.

At the present time statistics as a science are taught in most of the continental universities, and in the United States at many of the larger seats of learning. In London a series of lectures on statistics is given at the London School of Economics by Mr. Hewins. Possibly the most enthusiastic work of this character, however, is met with in Germany and Austria, where the Government statisticians are frequently at the same time university professors. This being the case the statistical bureaux are at definite hours the scene of most practical academic work. And if classic is that which popular esteem has pronounced good, then we must say that in these two countries, and, indeed, throughout western Europe, statistics are already classic.<sup>1</sup>

In Canada statistical work is as yet not well forward. A decided lead however in such matters is taken by Ontario with her Bureaus of Industries and of Mines under the able supervision of Mr. James and of Mr. Blue. Of these two Bureaus the 14th and 6th Annual Reports respectively have just been issued. The valuable reports of the Bureau of Industries are divided into six parts, treating consecutively of :

1. The Weather, and the Crops.
2. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary.
3. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages.
4. Chattel Mortgages.
5. Loan Companies.
6. Municipal Statistics.

Mr. Blue's report from its nature is more descriptive than statistical. Manitoba's activity as regards such work is also very commendable; while the recent organization of statistical work in British Columbia under Mr. Gosnell is quite encouraging. Mr. Gosnell's recent issue of a provincial statistical year book merits special mention.<sup>2</sup> In the other provinces government publications are, however, not at all what we would wish for, and might expect. Reports, however, have recently come to hand that Quebec is now contemplating the erection of a statistical office. It would seem that some of the provinces in the past have been vainly endeavoring to throw the task and expense of statistical compilation and publication upon the Dominion, and are only now beginning to see the futility of such efforts, and to undertake the work themselves.

The plan to be adopted by public financiers for the scientific classification of receipts and expenditures is also a subject of statistical moment, and one which, in the United States, financial writers like Professor Seligman of Columbia College and Professor Plehn of Leland-Stanford University have been urging upon scientific and administrative attention. Certain it is that a presentation of the yearly incomings and outgoings in accord with the divisions adopted in financial treatises would greatly aid students of financial statistics and also likely make the work of the authorities less arduous. But this is a subject that in a paper like the present one we can but indicate.

It might be mentioned here that our own local statistics of births, because of their well-known incompleteness, are quite unreliable. The value of our municipal returns is also lessened by delay in publication. In Ontario these returns are not finally published until nearly two years after their period. The nondescript fashion in which some of these returns are first sent in by the local officials and the slender staff available for their auditing and review go a considerable way to explain this delay.

At Ottawa statistical work is carried out mostly by departmental officials, and some of these departmental compilations are admirably put together, such as the Fisheries Returns and

<sup>1</sup> The peculiar and interesting role of statistics in the history of German Political Economy is indicated in a brief article by the present writer in the *Economic Journal* for March, 1898.

<sup>2</sup> The Year Book of British Columbia, and Manual of Provincial Information, etc., by R. E. Gosnell, Victoria, 1897, pp. 500.

the Public Accounts' Book. Greater speed in publication, however, is in many cases very advisable. In some departments this can likely be achieved only by a better organization of the statistical staff. I have in mind here more especially the customs returns, whose appearance is of necessity delayed until all the local officials have found time to make up their reports. All such work, it would seem, might be profitably transferred to the Department at Ottawa. Furthermore, in place of the three separate offices of the Customs Department, of the Department of Inland Revenue, and of Trade and Commerce, one large single bureau might materially simplify and strengthen our trade statistics, while the existence of such an office would likely admit in the future of the issue of a valuable trade bulletin.

The standard of Canadian statistical work, however, will popularly, and, likely, generally be judged largely by the character of the publication bearing the name of the Statistical Yearbook of Canada, published under the direction of Mr. George Johnson, in the Department of Agriculture. The Yearbook is a summary of information concerning Canada based upon Dominion and Provincial departmental returns. I have given a brief review of this compilation in Professor Wrong's "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," now in press, so need not discuss its merits and demerits here. Though I would say that because of the influence such a publication might and should exert on statistical work throughout the country, because again, of the important position it holds with regard to the dissemination of statistical knowledge concerning Canada, and because of its being the possible nucleus of considerable statistical activity in the future our Yearbook should be compiled with somewhat greater regard for statistical method.

With regard to our census publications two points deserve notice in such a review as we are now making. They are, first, that the census officials have taken as basis of their population returns the *de jure* in place of the *de facto* population, and in this they have set before them, as is admitted by statisticians, an ideal statistically impossible and for practical purposes undesirable. That this is the case a little reflexion on your part will likely suffice to show. For in this migratory age and country to presume for an instant that our local untrained census enumerators could determine with any degree of certainty the legal population is too irrational, and again totally irreconcilable with the aim of a census to give, as it were, an instantaneous political and social photograph of the country in question. On the other hand we do not wish to belittle the value of an enumeration of the legal population. Under certain conditions such a census might be of considerable importance.<sup>1</sup> And in the second place, statistics of industrial establishments in Canada have been based upon the definition that an industrial establishment is "any place where one or several are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption." Such an artificial definition of an industrial establishment makes any statistics based upon it of very conjectural value. Indeed it is really difficult to say what useful purpose these returns in their present form can serve; while from another point of view, in the hands of uncritical readers they may be highly misleading.

Without referring to the statistical material supplied by semi-private foundation, such as joint stock companies, boards of trade, and the like, we can now see that in different quarters of Canada we possess good statistical material; though on the other hand we see equally well as regards statistical work that for Canada as a whole, with the possible exception of Ontario, there is considerable room for a more pregnant and promising organization. In accord with the genius of Anglo-Saxon people any such organization must follow along essentially practical lines. And it is in agreement with this spirit that we see prospects, as indicated, for a Bureau

<sup>1</sup> Attention may be directed here to an interesting resumé of Canadian census returns since 1665 in Volume 4 of the census publications of 1870-71. As regards detailed systematic census work it will be found that the Canadian census of 1665 is perhaps the earliest instance of a modern census.

of Trade Statistics at Ottawa and for a further development of the present Dominion Census Office. It is to be hoped, also, that in their statistical activity federal and local authorities will come to work more in unison, each assisting and supplementing to a greater extent than at present the work of the others.

In the meantime, however, for the benefit of the students of economic Canada, as also of financial, mercantile and other classes, a careful collection by our provincial or legislative libraries of all blue books and official reports published in Canada, and if possible, in the United States and England as well, would be of great and growing value. Such a series of collections, feasible as it is, may seem almost too good to be realized! In the new City Hall in this city I am informed, however, and I hope correctly, that some provision is being made for a municipal library to contain municipal documents and reports and general works of municipal importance. Of our own legislative library we can only say that it is quite incomplete. In fact at present in Canada the parliamentary library in Ottawa is the single library possessing such literature to any considerable extent, and its collections are mainly local in nature.

But I have already trespassed, I fear, upon your patience. If there are any mathematicians present, drawn hither by the bewitcheries of the club's able artist as displayed on the notice board in the Aula, they will likely be disappointed in not having heard discussed the technique of statistics. But statistical averages, weighted means and the like are matters to be learned and appreciated, as in literature, only in practice and in the study of good authors. However, I hope that the members of this club will go away with the idea that statistics after all are possibly not altogether mere dry drudgery, but to the social and administrative connoisseur, tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, something both refreshing and important. And while we keep in mind that statistics are but the abbreviated expression of facts and of science, it will not do to forget that for that very reason they are to be read with all the greater care. Thereby will much of the abuse at times heaped upon statistics be rendered impossible and our own knowledge at the same time still further advanced.

S. M. WICKETT.

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## SOME NOTES ON THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ONTARIO.

"Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach; they teach men how to use and enjoy it. A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions, it cannot have the spirit of liberty."

DETOCQUEVILLE, "Democracy in America," Vol. I, c. 5.

The Province of Upper Canada, even before it was formally set apart by the Constitutional Act of 1791 (31 Geo. III., c. 31), had been divided by Lord Dorchester's proclamation of 24th July, 1788, into four districts, namely: Luneburg (*a*), commencing at the present eastern boundary of the Province of Ontario and extending to a north and south line drawn through the mouth of the River Gananoque; Mecklenburgh, from this to a similar line running through the mouth of the River Trent; Nassau, from this to the end of Long Point on Lake Erie; and Hesse, comprising all the rest of the Province from thence to its western boundary (the middle of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and of Lake Huron (*b*)), and extending north-westward to the undefined limits (if any) of the king's jurisdiction. (See the proclamation in Thomson & McFarlane's collection of the statutes of U. C. (1831), at p. 23).

For the purpose of parliamentary representation, and also for militia purposes, (*c*) these districts were afterwards divided, by a proclamation (*d*) of Governor Simcoe, dated 16th July, 1792, into the nineteen original counties of Upper Canada, viz., Glengary (*a*), Stormont, Dundas, Grenville (*a*), Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario (consisting of "Isle Tonti," or Amherst Island, "Isle au Foret," or Gage (now Simcoe) Island, Grand (or Wolfe) Island, and "Isle Cauchois," or Howe Island) Addington, Lenox (*a*), Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. It was not, however, until 1849 (more than fifty years later) that the county succeeded the district as a division for municipal or judicial purposes.

The four original districts,—re-named at the opening session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada (32 Geo. III., c. 8), the "Eastern," "Midland," "Home" and "Western" Districts,—had, by Jan. 1st, 1800, been increased by sub-divisions consequent upon accretion of new territory and growth in population to eight, the Johnstown, Niagara, London and New-castle Districts being thus formed. (*e*) In 1849, when the county first became the unit of division for municipal and judicial, as well as for parliamentary purposes, there were twenty districts in Upper Canada. (*f*)

The management of local affairs in each of these districts, including much of the work afterwards entrusted to municipal councils, was, until 1842, transacted by the (Crown-appointed) Justices of the Peace for each district in their General Quarter Sessions assembled.

In 1793, and for some years thereafter, the Court of General Quarter Sessions for the Eastern District used to meet twice a year at New Johnstown (now a mere hamlet in the Township of Edwardsburgh, three miles east of Prescott) and twice a year at Cornwall; that for the

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(*a*) This is the original spelling.

(*b*) Treaty of Paris, 1783; Houston—"Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution," p. 267.

(*c*) De la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt. "Voyage dans les Etats Unis et le Haut Canada;" (1795-1797) Vol. I., p. 434. "County Lieutenants," answering to the Lords Lieutenant of English counties, were appointed by Governor Simcoe in and for each of the nineteen counties established by this proclamation. To them was committed the organization and command of the militia of the county, and the magistrates thereof were appointed upon their recommendation. A list of the first County Lieutenants thus appointed is given at p. 142 of a recent and most interesting history of the Western District, entitled "Harrison Hall and its Associations," by His Honour Judge Woods, of Chatham, Ont.

(*d*) Thomson & McFarlane's Statutes of U. C. (1831), p. 24.

(*e*) 38 Geo. III., c. 5, ss. 10, 25, 32, 37; Proclamation, Jan. 1st, 1800, recited in 42 Geo. III., c. 2

(*f*) 12 Vict., c. 79, Sched. B.

Midland District in like manner alternately at Kingston and Adolphustown; the Home District Court quarterly at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake); and the Court for the Western District "in the Town of Detroit," with an annual special session of the Peace at Michilimackinac, now "the British Landing," Mackinac Island, Mich., (33 Geo. III., c. 6, and 36 Geo. III., c. 4; 41 Geo. III., c. 6). (a)

The powers of Justices of the Peace at these sessions assembled included (*inter alia*) the erection and management of court houses, gaols and asylums; laying out and improving the highways; making assessments for these purposes, and also "to pay the wages of members of the House of Assembly," (34 Geo. III., c. 6; 36 Geo. III., c. 7; 47 Geo. III., c. 7); making regulations to prevent accidental fires (32 Geo. III., c. 5); the appointment of district and township constables (33 Geo. III., c. 2, s. 10); fixing the fees of gaolers (32 Geo. III., c. 8, s. 17), of town or parish clerks (33 Geo. III., c. 2, s. 13), and of pound-keepers (*Ibid.* and 34 Geo. III., c. 8, s. 3); the appointment of street and highway surveyors (50 Geo. III., c. 1, s. 2; 4 Geo. IV., c. 9, s. 4), and inspectors of weights and measures (4 Geo. IV., c. 16, s. 4); the regulation of ferries (37 Geo. III., c. 10); the establishment and regulation of markets in various towns, [*e.g.*, Kingston in 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 3), York in 1814 (51 Geo. III. c. 15), Niagara in 1817 (57 Geo. III., c. 4), Cornwall in 1818 (59 Geo. III., 1st session, c. 4), Perth in 1822 (2 Geo. IV., c. 15)]; also the granting of certificates to applicants for licenses to sell liquor (34 Geo. III., c. 12), and to ministers or clergymen of "dissenting" congregations, authorizing them to solemnize marriages (38 Geo. III., c. 4, ss. 1 and 2; 1 Wm. IV., c. 1).

The germ of that democratic system of municipal institutions which now has so completely superseded this oligarchic method of government through nominees of the Crown may be found so far back as 1793 in the Act, 33 Geo. III., c. 2, entitled "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Province." This Statute enabled any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace by their warrants, to authorize the constable of any parish, township, reputed township or place, to assemble on the first Monday in March (afterwards changed to the first Monday in January) in each year, the inhabitant (ratepaying) householders of the parish, township etc.; in the parish church or chapel, or in some convenient place within the parish, etc., to choose for the ensuing year a parish, town or township clerk, two assessors, a collector, a number (repeatedly increased) of overseers of highways and fence viewers, a pound-keeper and two town wardens. If there was a parish church and a duly appointed minister thereof, he appointed one warden, and the "town-meeting" (b) elected the other, the two being then styled "churchwardens." Beyond simply electing these officers to carry out the laws made by Parliament, the meeting had no legislative power except to determine the height of lawful fences, and (by 34 Geo. III., c. 8), "to ascertain and determine in what manner and for what periods horned cattle, horses, sheep and swine, or any of them, shall be allowed to run at large, or to resolve that they or any of them shall be restrained from so

(a) See "Harrison Hall and its Associations," pp. 36-38.

(b) "The town-meeting of New England played a most important part in the education of the people in self government. There all the qualified male inhabitants met together, and discussed and decided a wide range of matters of local concern. Why was this system not introduced in its entirety into Canada? It is frequently supposed that the reason was that the British Government, taught by the experience of the revolted colonies, feared the town-meeting as a school of independence. It is true that town-meetings were suppressed in Nova Scotia in 1770, the very year that Boston town-meeting, under the guidance of Samuel Adams, was leading all the other "towns" of Massachusetts, in opposition to the Government of King George. This may accordingly have been one of the reasons why the local government established in Upper Canada took the shape it did. But there is another and still more important reason that has hitherto been overlooked. It is that it was not the example of New England that was directly before the eyes of the first settlers in Upper Canada, but the example of the neighboring State of New York. It was from thence that most of the U. E. Loyalists came. Indeed an old settler writing in 1816, expressly describes (Canniff, History of Ontario, p. 159), the system of government established in 1791, and the years immediately following, as 'a constitution similar to that which they (the old settlers) had lost during the Rebellion in the Province of New York.'—(Prof. Ashley's Introduction to "The Ontario Township," by J. M. McEvoy—Tor. Univ. Studies in Political Science, 1st Series, No. 1.)

doing." (a) [For extracts from the minutes of some of these "town-meetings" see Canniff's "History of Ontario," pp. 454, 471, 481, 492. The earliest is that of Adolphustown, the date of which, as given by Canniff, is 6th March, 1793, though the Act did not come into force till July 9th of that year.]

The two wardens thus elected (or elected and appointed) became "as a corporation to represent the whole inhabitants of the township or parish," with power to sue, prosecute and defend on their behalf; but except as aforesaid they were entirely without any legislative capacity. The Justices of the Peace for the district in their Quarter Sessions assembled retained all the authority above indicated; in case of non-election by the ratepayers, they appointed the town officers, and in every case they filled any vacancies occurring during the year by death or removal (46 Geo. III., c. 5; 48 Geo. IV., c. 14, s. 4).

As towns arose, and markets were established therein, the Quarter Sessions were further empowered to make for these towns "such prudential rules and regulations as they might deem expedient," relative to watching, paving, lighting, keeping in repair, cleansing and improving the streets of such towns; regulating the assize of bread; slaughter houses and nuisances; firemen and fire companies; enforcing the laws relative to inspection of weights and measures; and as to horses, swine or cattle running at large in the town. (57 Geo. III., c. 2; 59 Geo. III., c. 5; 4 Geo. IV., c. 30); and see 7 Geo. IV., c. 12 (Kingston).

Gradually, however, the power to regulate these matters was transferred in towns to representative bodies annually elected by the resident (male) householders under the name of "Boards of Police." To these, from the very first, were granted additional powers, *e.g.*, to appoint the town clerk, treasurer and street surveyor, assessors, collectors and bailiffs, and to fix their remuneration; to make assessments for purchasing real estate for the use of the town, and for procuring fire engines, aqueducts (*sic*), and a supply of pure wholesome water; lighting, paving and repairing the streets; to regulate and license victualling houses and public exhibitions of showmen and mountebanks; to regulate carts and carmen, wharves and quays, the weighing of hay, the measuring of wood; to prevent riding or driving on sidewalks or at an immoderate pace, the firing of guns and pistols, squibs and fire balls, injury to shade trees, the pulling down or defacing of sign boards (evidently there were "Mohocks" in those days), indecent inscriptions on buildings, walls and fences, encroachments on streets, etc., and "generally to prevent vice and preserve good order in the town," and "to make such rules and regulations therefor as they might deem expedient," with power to enforce the same by inflicting a penalty of one pound ten shillings for violation of any by-law or ordinance of the corporation. (See 2 Wm. IV., c. 17 (Brockville); 3 Wm. IV., c. 16 (Hamilton); 4 Wm. IV., c. 25 (Cornwall); c. 26 (Port Hope); c. 27 (Prescott); 6 Wm. IV., c. 14 (Belleville); 7 Wm. IV., c. 42 (Cobourg); c. 44 (Picton). In later statutes the list of powers entrusted to these boards of police is much more extensive, *e.g.*, 8 Vict. c. 62 (Niagara); c. 63 (St. Catharines); 9 Vict. c. 71 (Cobourg).

Still larger powers were granted by the incorporation Acts of certain cities and towns, [*e.g.*: Toronto in 1834 (7 Wm. IV., c. 39), Kingston in 1838 (1 Vict. c. 37), Cornwall in 1846 (9 Vict., c. 72), Bytown, Dundas, London and Brantford in 1847 (10-11 Vict., cc. 43, 45, 49)]; and their municipal government was vested in a mayor and common council, the mayor being chosen by (but not in every case from) the council.

(a) "The two questions 'What shall be a lawful fence?' and 'What animals shall be free commoners in the township for the year?' were the only questions concerning which town-meetings might really legislate, but they might and did discuss far weightier matters. Public sentiment on the largest public questions was here fostered. This, however, was not so important or valuable as the quality of mind that was developed. Little as was their law-making power, it was enough to show every man present the real necessity for laws, how laws were made, that laws were simply rules which ought to be the most advantageous that could be devised for the community, and that the community had an undoubted right to change these laws if they saw that a change would be an improvement. It was the conception of law that was fostered in the men of Ontario by their town-meetings which led in a large measure to the establishment of responsible government in this Province."—McEvoy, "The Ontario Township," p. 20.

In 1847, a general Act (10-11 Vict., c. 42) was passed enabling the inhabitant householders of any town or village not specially incorporated, to elect "police trustees" who were empowered to enforce within the town or village the regulations now contained in s. 667 of the present Municipal Act (1892), regulations which (*mirabile dictu*) have remained on our statute books unamended for fifty years!

Municipal affairs in rural localities, however, still continued to be managed by the Quarter Sessions for the district acting through the officers appointed under the "Parish and Town Officers Act" of 1833, and the amendments thereto, as consolidated and re-enacted by the "Township Officers Act" of 1837, (1 Vict., c. 21).

The contrast, thus continually becoming more marked, between the measure of local self-government accorded to the urban as compared with the rural elector, was one which could not fail to produce, and certainly did produce, in the latter a feeling of profound dissatisfaction, which indeed was not wholly without cause. Mr. McEvoy, in his interesting paper on "The Ontario Township," says: (pp. 20-22).

"A full and careful study of the 'orders' of the different District Courts of Quarter Sessions would, I believe, do very much to explain and justify the irritation which was so prevalent during the time that these Courts exercised their taxing and regulating authority. The Court of Quarter Sessions was composed of the magistrates of the district. The London District consisted of some thirty-two townships, which may be roughly described as those now constituting the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Huron, Elgin, Brant and Norfolk. At some of the sessions of this Court I find that twenty-three magistrates were present, but the usual number present was from six to eleven. . . . All the public funds available for the building of roads and bridges in six counties were in the hands of these eight or ten men appointed for life by the Government. In the matter of roads and bridges they were indifferent and incompetent; they neither knew the needs of the district nor were they sufficiently anxious to supply them to make them at all fitted to open up a new country. In the matter of gaols and other public works the Court was also invested with large authority. They procured plans and estimates for the building of a gaol and court house, of what dimensions they deemed fit, erected these buildings and ordered the people to pay whatever expense had been incurred in the process. Their worship also ordered what fare the prisoners should get, and contracted for the supply of provisions; they ordered what fees the district officers should receive; they had control of public charity and occasionally voted a pittance for the relief of an unfortunate pauper. They exercised the right of granting or withholding the authority to solemnize marriage, ministers of any but the English Church being allowed to perform this ceremony only after much trouble and annoyance. Besides this large statutory authority they might venture on almost any stretch of power and no person was willing or able to make question of their actions. A body of public officers with such large and unrestricted powers would now be considered by the people somewhat dangerous, even were its members annually subject to popular election. The magistrates, however, who exercised these enormous powers in Quarter Sessions were life appointees of the Government, who often had very meagre qualifications to recommend them for public office. They were frequently old army officers with pensions, and almost always men of sufficient income from some source to render them indifferent to and independent of the hardships and wants of the average hardworking settler."

Yet nearly half a century elapsed before "the conception of law fostered in the men of Ontario by their town-meetings" came to its birth, and (as we shall presently see) it was born at last amid sore travail. In 1841 (the year of the union of Upper and Lower Canada) was passed the "District Councils Act" (4 and 5 Vict., c. 10), by which the inhabitants of each district were, from January 1st, 1842, constituted a municipal corporation, and the persons qualified to

vote for township officers under the "Township Officers Act" were empowered also to elect representatives to a "District Council" in which was vested (s. 39) the powers to pass by-laws relative to roads, bridges, public buildings, schools, the expense of administration of justice, to determine the remuneration of all district and township officers, and to levy taxes for these purposes upon real and personal property within the district. To these elective councils were now transferred (s. 51) all the powers theretofore vested in the Quarter Sessions relative to highways and bridges or work connected therewith, the appointment of road surveyors and other road officers, and the right to levy taxes for any purpose connected with the subjects over which the District Council was thenceforward to have jurisdiction.

This important Act, "which established the municipal system of Upper Canada," was introduced during the first session after the Union, by the Honorable S. B. Harrison, then Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada. (a) The late Sir Francis Hincks, then member for Oxford, tells us in his "Reminiscences of My Public Life," that the Governor (Lord Sydenham) had strongly recommended the establishment of municipal institutions in Canada by the Union Act (Imp. Stat. 3 and 4 Vict., c. 35).

He says (p. 63):

"Clauses with this object were included in the Bill sent by him to England (b); but during the discussion in the House of Commons they were withdrawn, as being more properly a subject for local legislation. Lord Sydenham thereupon introduced into the Special Council an ordinance for their establishment in Lower Canada, and framed it so as to secure, as far as in his power, that it should not become a dead letter. The Municipal Bill introduced into the Assembly during the first session of the first Union Parliament, was substantially the same as the Lower Canadian ordinance; and it soon became apparent that there would be formidable opposition to it. The Conservatives of Upper Canada, led by Sir Allan MacNab, were strongly opposed to the extension of popular control over the local affairs of the people. The Lower Canadians were prejudiced against the ordinance of the Special Council, and had no desire to support any measure emanating from a Government to which they were in strong opposition. Mr. Baldwin [the Hon. Robert Baldwin, then one of the members for Hastings] grounded his opposition to the Bill on the provision for the appointment of the warden, treasurer and clerk, by the Crown instead of by the municipal bodies; and I believe I am correct in stating that his opinions were shared by the Reformers generally. At an early stage of the proceedings, the

(a) A very interesting sketch of the public life of the Hon. S. B. Harrison is given by His Honor Judge Woods, in "Harrison Hall and its Associations" (pp. 12-13, 29-30). From it, from Rev. Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," and from Dent ("The Last Forty Years") we learn that before coming to Canada in 1837 he had taken his degree at Cambridge and had already attained some distinction at the English Bar. His edition of "Woodfall on Landlord and Tenant" was well and favorably known to the profession both here and at home, and he was also the originator and compiler of an "Analytical Digest of all the Reported Cases determined in the House of Lords, the several Courts of the Common Law in Banc and at Nisi Prius, etc., from M. T. 1756 to E. T. 1843, including Crown Cases reserved; in Four Volumes;" the precursor, in fact, of our beloved "Fisher's Digest." In 1839 he became Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Geo. Arthur, and in 1841 Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada in Lord Sydenham's cabinet, and member for Kingston in the First Parliament of United Canada.

Besides the District Councils Bill referred to in the text, he introduced the first general school bill for U. C., and moved the celebrated resolutions of Sept. 3rd, 1841, respecting responsible government in Canada, which "constitute, in fact, the articles of agreement upon that momentous question between the executive authority of the Crown and the Canadian people." (Todd's "Parliamentary Government" p. 56). In 1844 he was elected to the Second Parliament of Canada as member for Kent (which, as well as Hamilton, had rejected him in 1841), but resigned his seat before the first session of that Parliament, on account of the resolution of the Administration of which he was a member to transfer the seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal. He was thereupon appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, and (later) District Judge for the Home District (including Toronto) where he died in 1867. "Conscientious scruples as to the infliction of capital punishment prevented him from accepting a seat on the Superior Court Bench, but upon the County Court he conferred a new dignity by becoming one of its judges." Dr. Scadding says: "The memory of Judge Harrison as an English gentleman, genial, frank and straightforward, is cherished among his surviving contemporaries."

(b) The Bill was drafted chiefly by the Hon. James Stuart, then Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, who, for his services to Lord Durham and Lord Sydenham, was afterwards created a Baronet of the United Kingdom (Dent,—"The Last Forty Years," Vol. I., pp. 42-3).

Lower Canadian ordinance was referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Bill, with the view to having them made alike in all essential points. This rendered it impossible for the Government to yield to the Upper Canadians on points that were deemed essential for Lower Canada, and it was soon formally announced that if any important amendments were made in the Government Bill it would be withdrawn."

Some of the divisions on the Bill were exceedingly close; and the clause providing that wardens should be appointed by the Crown was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee (Dent,—*"The Last Forty Years,"* Vol. I., p. 147).

Speaking in support of the third reading, Mr. Hincks said:

"The honorable and gallant knight from Hamilton [Sir Allan MacNab (a),] and the honorable and learned member for Lennox and Addington (Mr. J. S. Cartwright), say that this Bill is republican and democratic in principle; and that if it be adopted the people will have almost uncontrolled power. At the same time we are assured by the honorable and learned member for Hastings (Mr. Baldwin) that it is 'an abominable Bill,' 'a monstrous abortion,' 'that he views it with detestation.'" (*Reminiscences*, p. 66).

But as Dr. Bourinot justly observes (*"Local Government in Canada,"* p. 70):

"Imperfect as was the Act of 1841, it marks the commencement of a new era in the municipal government of Canada. In the course of a few years it was amended, and the people at last obtained full control of the election of their own municipal officers."

In 1843 the Honorable Robert Baldwin, (b) then Attorney-General for Upper Canada, introduced a general municipal Act "to provide for the incorporation of the townships, towns, counties and cities in Upper Canada." The Bill passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly, and was sent up to the Legislative Council, from the seclusion of which it never emerged; and a fortnight before the close of the session the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government (all but Mr. Dominick Daly) resigned office on account of their differences with Sir Charles Metcalfe over the (then burning) question of responsible government. (Dent,—*"The Last Forty Years,"* cc. 13-16).

It was not until March, 1848, during a session which ended on March 23rd, that the second Baldwin-Lafontaine Government was formed. Early in the following session (1849) Mr. Baldwin re-introduced (with some amendments suggested by the experience of the preceding six years) the Bill which the Legislative Council had killed in 1843, but which now passed into law as 12 Vict., c. 81, entitled "An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of municipal councils and the establishment and regulation of police in and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships and villages in Upper Canada."

In the same session, by an Act 12 Vict., c. 79—after reciting that by reason of the subdivision of the districts of Upper Canada their boundaries had in many cases become identical with the boundaries of counties, and that there was no longer any sufficient reason for their continuance, and that it was therefore expedient to abolish the territorial division of the Province into districts, and, "following in this respect the example of the mother country," to retain only the name of "county" as a territorial division for judicial as well as for other (including municipal) purposes—it was provided that the district gaols, court houses, grammar

(a) I think it was probably in the discussion upon this Bill that Sir Allan MacNab gave to the district councils to be thereby created the afterwards historic title of "sucking republics." Perhaps some reader can verify my conjecture?—C. R. W. B.

(b) Why has no one yet written a satisfactory biography of the Honorable Robert Baldwin? Surely a memoir of the life and times of one who took so prominent a part in Canadian politics during those eventful years in which the struggle for responsible government was fought and won,—the eponymos, so to speak, of the "Baldwin Reformers" a political species not yet wholly extinct,—might be made most interesting to students of Canadian history. Materials, apparently ample, for such a work are still accessible in documents in the possession of Mr. Baldwin's numerous descendants, and in the recollections of his surviving contemporaries.—C. R. W. B.

schools and district officers should thenceforth belong to the counties and unions of counties (twenty in number) mentioned in the schedule to the Act; and by c. 80 of the same session all previous (local) Acts of incorporation were repealed, together with most of the "Township Officers Act" (1 Vict., c. 21); the "District Councils Act" (4 and 5 Vict., c. 10) and the "Police Trustees Act" (10 and 11 Vict., c. 42), with the amendments thereto respectively.

These statutes were, however, only ancillary to the principal Act—viz., the General Municipal Act (c. 81)—which not only incorporated all the most valuable provisions of the statutes thus repealed, but also, with a prescience which shows it to be the work of a master mind, sketched in outline at least, the frame work of the municipal system of Canada as it has since continued to this day.

It would not be too much to apply to the scientific, comprehensive and statesman-like enactment known as the "Baldwin Municipal Act of 1849," the words used by the learned editors of the last edition of Mr. Arnold's treatise on the English Municipal Corporations Act, and say that "it may fairly be termed the Magna Charta of the Municipal Institutions" of Canada. To how large an extent it forms the basis of our present municipal law will appear from the notes appended to many sections throughout the new edition of "The Municipal Manual" to which some portion, at least, of this article will form a prefatory chapter.

Although amended at nearly every session of Parliament from 1849 to 1897—though seven times consolidated, and on each occasion to some extent recast—the changes made in it during the past half century have been chiefly in the direction of amplification and detail. Never has the principle of local self-government been more fully carried out than in the Act of 1849; and, though the powers of municipal councils have since been extended to many subjects not at that time foreseen and therefore not therein provided for, they have in respect of other matters been since then curtailed. Especially since Confederation there has been a tendency to transfer to government officials and to bodies such as boards of health, license commissioners and police commissioners, of a less directly representative and popular character, than our municipal councils, certain of the powers which were formerly exercised by these councils or by their officers.

Furthermore, the Baldwin Act and its lineal descendants have in their turn become the progenitors and paradigms of the municipal institutions Acts in force to-day in nearly every other Province of the Dominion. This will be more fully shown in a future paper, in which I hope to attempt a comparison of the Municipal Act of Ontario with those of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba (whose municipal legislation is almost precisely the same as in Ontario); British Columbia (where it is very similar, but I think better arranged) (*a*), and the North-West Territories, where the ordinance (*b*) governing municipal institutions is taken almost wholly from the Ontario Statute then in force (55 Vict., c. 42).

C. R. W. BIGGAR.

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(*a*) See the consolidation of 1896, 59 Vict., c. 37 ("Municipal Clauses"); c. 38 ("Municipal Elections") and c. 39 ("Municipal Incorporation.")

(*b*) Ordinances N. W. T., No. 3 of 1894.

## THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

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The settlement of Ontario began with the declaration of American Independence, and the first settlers were made up principally of emigrants from the New England States. Most of them came from New York State who brought with them ideas as to self government that were put into shape as soon as opportunity presented itself. The first Legislature of Upper Canada was summoned in September, 1792. On April 9th, 1793, there came into operation *An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Province*.

The era of town meetings and quarter sessions was thus begun, and it lasted until 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada were united under the name of "The Province of Canada." In 1841 there was passed *The District Councils Act*, introduced by the Hon. S. B. Harrison. This continued until 1849, when the Baldwin Municipal Act was passed, which gave us municipal government in the general form that we have to-day, except that in 1896 a new County Councils Act was passed. In studying the growth of municipal government in Ontario, therefore, we have as divisional lines these dates: 1793, 1841, 1849, 1896.

The limits of such a paper as this will not permit a historical review of the changes that have taken place at and between these four dates, the student may refer to the works quoted at the head of this paper for full information upon these points. We shall confine ourselves mainly to a survey of the situation as it exists at the present day.

The township is the basis or beginning of municipal organization in Ontario. In the latter part of the previous century the first settlers brought to this Province the township form of government of New England as distinguished from the county government of Virginia and neighboring states.\*

In the early settlement of Ontario natural conditions had much to do with fixing the boundaries of the townships which were first laid out or surveyed along the St. Lawrence river, around the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula and in the vicinity of Detroit. These first scattered sections of settlements were gradually connected by government roads, military roads in some cases. As population increased new townships were surveyed along these roads. As a consequence, a glance at a township map of Ontario will present many peculiarities of form and a great variety of size—for instance, in the County of York, the county adjacent to the City of

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\* See Civil Government in the United States by John Fiske, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890, pp. 34, 57.

Toronto, there are at present ten townships varying in size from 28,532 acres to 87,064 acres. In more recent years, however, greater uniformity has been aimed at, and the regulation size for townships northwest of Lake Superior is six miles square, 23,040 acres, with boundaries running exactly north and south and east and west. This is the plan also adopted in many western and central states.

Whenever it is deemed advisable to have a new township surveyed the work is done by order of, or under the direction of, the Provincial Crown Lands Department. The plans and field notes are placed on file in the Department, and the new township is then removed from the great unsurveyed portion to the surveyed portion. The name of the township is also selected by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and of late years many of the names given have been selected to immortalize some member or ex-member of the Local Legislature. The earlier townships surveyed were given names duplicating counties in the British Isles, in honor of the various Indian tribes, or some members of the reigning family of Great Britain. In one section we are told that the names Tiny, Tay and Flos perpetuate the memory of the three favorite lap dogs of the Governor's wife.

At the present time in addition to the townships fully settled and that have altogether passed out of the possession of the Crown there are 161 townships surveyed and open for purchase from the Crown.

It may be mentioned here that the total area of the settled and organized portion of Ontario was as follows in 1895 :

	Acres.
Townships.....	23,114,356
Villages.....	146,308
Towns.....	100,943
Cities.....	40,548
Total.....	23,402,155

The total area of Ontario is calculated by the Ontario Crown Lands Department to be 126,-000,000 acres, but the Dominion statistics branch gives the land area at 219,650 square miles or 140,576,000 acres. Taking the smaller estimate we find that less than twenty per cent. of the Province has as yet been settled, and that over eighty per cent. is still in the hands of the Crown. In round figures there is an area of 100,000,000 square miles unsurveyed, a considerable portion of which is even unexplored, and less known than the valley of the Yukon. Now let us return to the development of a new municipality.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

*Townships.*—During the early days of settlement of a township its inhabitants are not left free from municipal privileges or responsibilities, but as a rule the Lieutenant-Governor, by proclamation, joins the township to one or two other similar townships, and these may be attached to the nearest organized county, or they may be left simply as a union of townships if in one of the judicial districts of the north.

When the number of resident freeholders and land holders amounts to 100, or, under certain conditions, when the number amounts to 50, the township is separated from the other townships and is entitled to a separate municipal existence. In this way also other neighboring townships will become settled and in time the Lieutenant-Governor proclaims the union of these townships to be a county, which is then attached to the nearest incorporated county.

When the population of this junior or attached county amounts to 17,000 the junior county may, on petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, be separated from the older county and be formed into a new independent county.

On December 31st, 1895, we had in Ontario 492 organized townships having an area of 23,114,356 acres with a total assessed population of 1,109,631. This would make an average of 46,980 acres with a population of 2,256. The total number of ratepayers was 355,828 making the average lot assessed just about 65 acres.

*Unincorporated Villages.*—Here and there in the township there will be found a crowding together of the residents. These residents desire a name and a recognition. A petition signed by a majority of these ratepayers, of whom at least one-half must be resident freeholders, is presented to the council of the township and a by-law may then be passed by this council setting apart this section of the township as an unincorporated village. The unincorporated village is controlled by the township council and is subject to all the provincial laws regulating townships. In addition to this the township council may apply to the unincorporated village certain privileges granted to councils of cities, towns and incorporated villages. These privileges apply mainly to the making and care of streets and bridges.

*Incorporated Villages.*—When by the census it is shown that there are 750 inhabitants occupying not more than 500 acres of land, a petition signed by not less than 100 residents and freeholders and householders may be presented to the township council to have the village incorporated separated from the township in which it is situated. After certain preliminary conditions have been fulfilled a by-law may be passed and the village thereby becomes an incorporated village.

At the end of 1895 there were in Ontario 137 villages having an area of 100,043 acres and a population of 136,021. The population averaged therefore barely 1,000 persons.

*Police Villages.*—There is a condition intermediate between that of an unincorporated village and an incorporated village known as "Police Village." The county council may on petition erect an unincorporated village into a police village. This gives the inhabitants the right to elect three persons known as police trustees whose business it is to improve the streets, construct drains and sidewalks, and to enforce certain statutory regulations in regard to the prevention of fire and explosions, and to prohibit nuisances. The police trustees get their money for expenditure from the township council by a special tax on the village.

*Towns and Cities.*—When the incorporated village attains a population of 2,000 it may become a town, and when the town attains a population of 15,000 it may become a city. The method of so changing is according to statute as follows: The council decides to apply for the change, and notice to this effect is publicly advertised for three months, application is then made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and in due time, if nothing interferes, the new town or the new city is proclaimed—the proclamation containing the name and extent of the municipality.

Sometimes, however, towns are ambitious to become cities before they reach the size of 15,000 in population. In such cases the incorporation must be got by means of a special Act of the Legislature. The number, size and population of the towns and cities of Ontario on December 31st, 1895, was as follows:

	Area.	Ratepayers.	Population.
96 Towns.....	146,308 acres	93,803	295,523
13 Cities .....	40,548 acres	115,161	416,215

The average population of the towns is 3,078, and of the cities 32,016.

It may be worth while to give the population of these 13 cities in 1895 in order of size :

1 Toronto.....	176,858	8 Guelph. ....	10,716
2 Ottawa.....	49,647	9 St. Thomas.....	10,563
3 Hamilton.....	48,803	10 Stratford.....	10,365
4 London.....	34,429	11 Belleville.....	10,318
5 Kingston.....	17,955	12 St. Catharines.....	9,652
6 Brantford.....	16,314	13 Chatham.....	9,019
7 Windsor.....	11,549		

#### GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES.

I have already referred to the government of unincorporated villages and police villages, so that we need now consider only townships, incorporated villages or villages as we shall call them, towns, cities and counties. In all cases the governing body is called a council, made up of representatives elected by the ratepayers or persons entitled to vote.

*Township Councils.* The council of a township consists of a reeve, who is the head of the council, and four other councillors. If, however, there are 500 qualified voters, the council consists of a reeve, one deputy reeve and three councillors; and for every additional 500 voters there shall be elected an additional deputy reeve instead of a councillor. The reeve is elected by the people along with the other councillors.

The council of a village is composed similarly to that of a township.

The council of a town consists of a mayor, who is the head of that body, and three councillors for every ward when the number of wards is less than five, and two councillors for every ward when there five wards and over. In addition there may be a reeve and one or more deputy reeves for every 500 voters; In case however, the town has separated itself from the county, then the reeves and deputy reeves are not chosen.

The city council consists of a mayor, and three aldermen for every ward. This applies to all cities, except Toronto, which by special legislation elects a council of mayor and twenty-four aldermen, and also a board of control.

By an Act of the Legislature, in cities of over 100,000 population the council chooses from among its members three aldermen who, with the mayor, form a board of control. This board prepares the estimates and awards contracts for public works, nominates or dismisses officers of the corporation, and carries out any work transferred to it by vote of the general council. It will be seen that the board of control is the executive committee of the council. As Toronto is the only city having a population of over 100,000 it alone has a board of control.\*

*County Councils.* Previous to the year 1897 the county councils were made up of the reeves and deputy reeves of all the townships, villages and towns not separated. As a consequence many of the county councils were large bodies. For instance, the council of Simcoe County was composed of fifty-eight persons. Other were nearly as large. It was thought that such bodies were unnecessarily large and expensive, and in 1896 the Legislature of Ontario passed *An Act to Reduce the Number of County Councillors.* By it the various counties were by commissioners (judges) cut up into "divisions" larger than townships, each division to elect two members, and thereby the number of councillors was reduced to a number not less than eight, and not more than eighteen, according to the population. The members of the county council are elected for two years, and, as before, they choose a head known as a "warden." Another

\*A very interesting and valuable sketch of the government of Toronto and the working of the Board of Control and the City Council may be found in an article on "Municipal Toronto" by W. D. Gregory, published in *The Outlook*, New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

innovation in this Act is that a voter having two votes in a division may, if he chooses, give both to one candidate. The effect of the new Act in the way of reducing the number of councillors will be seen from the following, which are fair samples :

County.	Number in Council 1896, under the old Act.	Number in Council 1897, under new Act.
Simcoe .....	58	18
Middlesex .....	46	16
Wellington .....	38	14
York .....	47	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	43	26

The reason for the last council exceeding 18 is that it is a union of three counties, having one common council. There are four such unions of counties in Ontario, viz., Northumberland and Durham, Leeds and Grenville, Prescott and Russell, and the one already mentioned, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. There is one other case that might be supposed to be a union of two counties, but that is not, viz., Lennox and Addington—this is one county with a double name. Thus we say “the county of Lennox and Addington,” but “the united counties of Northumberland and Durham.” All of these unions of counties are found east of Toronto.

We have in Ontario forty-three counties, one of which is a provisional county (Haliburton), having thirty-eight councils, and the northern and north-western townships are grouped in seven judicial districts, as follows: Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River. These districts have not a county council, but have over them certain judicial officers appointed by the Crown. There is a special Act of the Legislature dealing with the organization of townships in these judicial districts. The powers and regulations of the township councils are, however, on the whole the same as in townships within the organized counties.

#### POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

The powers of the various councils are laid down by the Statutes, and are too extensive to permit of being stated clearly in condensed form in a paper limited as this. Where, however, a matter concerns a township in particular it is handed over to the township council. When the matter is of more general concern it becomes a duty of the county council. Thus, the maintenance of the shorter connecting roads belong to the townships, whereas the maintenance of certain through roads and connecting bridges would more properly belong to the county councils. Most of the roads are now maintained by the townships. The county council is called upon to maintain a county gaol, the township provides the money for public schools, and the county is concerned in high schools.

#### TAXES.

To carry on its work every council requires funds, and this money is raised largely by means of taxes. From the Legislature there is derived a portion of the funds for educational purposes; also a share of fines and grants for the enforcement of justice, and occasionally grants for special purposes, such as the erection of county poorhouses. In the main, however, the money required is derived from taxes imposed and collected annually.

Every city, town, village and township imposes its own taxes, but the taxes of the county are imposed by the various municipalities composing the county. Thus, in one tax bill, the farmer pays his township rate, his school rate, and also his county rate. The township treasurer turns over to the county treasurer the county taxes so collected. In order that an equality of taxation may exist the county council adjusts or equalizes the assessment of the various municipalities composing the county, and fixes the general county rates to be imposed and collected. Thus we see that the county council decides upon or adjusts the total assessment for each municipality composing the county, and fixes its own rate to be imposed. The township, town and village municipalities appoint the assessors, fix their own rates of taxes, and the collectors of taxes appointed by the townships, towns and villages, collect the taxes and turn over to the treasurers of these several municipalities the money to which they are entitled.

The public schools are managed by "Boards of Trustees," elected by the people. Every city, town and village has one board of trustees, but in the case of townships there is a division into school sections. The boards of trustees make up their estimates, and the council of the township, village, town or city levies a special rate to meet this requirement. The council, however, is responsible, and all debentures issued for the erection of school-houses are issued by the council. The trustee board is merely a custodian of the funds, and although elected separately by the people, is, in a manner, a committee acting for the council in school matters.

#### THE FINANCES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

You may now wish to know something as to the financial results of municipal government. Every council has a clerk who does the work of a secretary, and has also a treasurer. Sometimes, especially in the case of townships, these officers are united in one man, though that is undoubtedly false economy.

At the first meeting in every year the council is required to appoint two auditors, one nominated by the head of the council and the other by the members of the council, and within one month they must present to the council their statement of audit of the accounts of the municipality for the previous year, ending December 31st.

In this connection it may be stated that the nomination for the council is held in all municipalities of the province on the last Monday of December, and the election takes place on the first Monday of January, and in order that the electors may be in possession of most of the facts as to the financial standing of the municipality at that time it is necessary for the treasurer and the head of the municipality to publish in the papers a preliminary financial statement up to December 15th of the current year.

*Provincial Municipal Auditor.* In Ontario, as elsewhere, some councils have not been careful in requiring the books to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Some treasurers have been negligent and even dishonest, and some auditors have failed in doing their whole duty. To remedy this the Legislature at the session of 1897 made provision for the appointment of a provincial municipal auditor, whose duty it is to devise a uniform system of keeping municipal books that may be adopted by all similar municipalities, to inspect the treasurers' books from time to time, and to be able to respond to the requests of councils and treasurers who may desire advice in their financial transactions. This official has been appointed and already finds his time fully occupied.

Next comes the question as to how the public and students of municipal finance may acquire information as to the financial state of affairs of all the municipalities.

1st. The clerk of every municipality is required to furnish to the secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, at Toronto, who is attached to the Department of Agriculture, any information asked for from the assessment and the collection rolls.

2nd. The auditors are required to send to the same official a copy of their certified audit at the time of its completion.

3rd. The treasurer is required to make a return once a year of the financial transactions of the year, such as the receipts and expenditures, the assets and liabilities, on such forms as the secretary of the Bureau provides for that purpose.

These returns are received and examined as far as possible, and, if incomplete, or if they require further explanation, are amended and corrected by correspondence. When satisfactory these statements are published in tabulated form as one of the reports of the Bureau. These reports now cover the years 1886 to 1896. The report that was put out in 1896 covers 152 pages, and includes statistics of assessment and taxation, population, receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities of all the municipalities of Ontario, viz. :

492 townships, 96 towns, 137 villages, 13 cities and 38 counties.

By way of conclusion I give the grand totals of all these municipalities as follows :

Year.	Popula- tion.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes.			Bonded debt.		Floating debt.	Interest paid on loans and debentures.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar	Total.	Rate per head.		
		\$	\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.	\$	\$
1896.....	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	*	*	*	*
1895.....	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26.51	5,834,129	2,578,220
1894.....	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25.68	6,669,567	2,552,607
1893.....	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25.17	6,796,422	2,508,621
1892.....	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24.70	6,469,899	2,482,156
1891.....	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	43,888,853	22.83	7,629,730	2,498,294
1890.....	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21.24	8,387,186	2,240,692
1889.....	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,332	20.44	6,493,519	2,057,938
1888.....	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18.47	6,437,363	1,999,760
1887.....	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17.28	5,645,208	1,820,590
1886.....	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16.37	4,841,717	1,715,620

\*Statistics for 1896 are not yet complete.

C. C. JAMES.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO.

The great primary sources of wealth in this country are four<sup>1</sup> in number—our fisheries, our mines, our forests, and our farms. From our Canadian fisheries we derive annually wealth to the amount of \$20,000,000<sup>2</sup>; from our mines nearly \$30,000,000<sup>3</sup>; from our forests about \$80,000,000<sup>4</sup>, and from our farms, according to the Dominion census, no less an amount than \$600,000,000. We may then start out by stating that agriculture is the most important industry of Canada to-day—we are to a large extent “a nation of farmers.” Let me put the matter in another form: For ever dollar of minerals produced last year in Canada there was over \$20 worth of farm products added to our wealth. The wheat crop of Ontario alone last year was worth nearly as much as all the gold, silver, copper, nickel, coal, iron, salt, petroleum and other minerals of the whole of Canada. When we keep facts like these in mind we can readily understand why the managers of banks and loan companies are close students of agricultural statistics and why the values of bank stocks in Canada are so closely affected by the yield per acre of our staple field crops and the prices of the same in the great markets of the world.

As students of political economy, you have doubtless observed the remarkable improvement in the market prices of many Canadian stocks during the past year, and you have also, I have no doubt, placed side by side with that the improvement in the price of wheat, cheese and live stock. It does not take a student of extraordinary ability to trace the connection between the two and to know which was the one that affected the other.

Let me close this brief statement of the importance of agriculture in Ontario by giving you the following figures:

The capital invested in Ontario in agriculture is about \$900,000,000.

The persons engaged in agriculture in Ontario in 1891 numbered 292 770<sup>5</sup>.

The annual agricultural product in Ontario is over \$200,000,000.

### *Size and Location of Ontario.*

Ontario is a large province. From the mouth of the Albany River on James' Bay to Pelee Island in Lake Erie, the distance is about 750 miles; while from the eastern limit on the St. Lawrence to the western, near the Lake of the Woods, it is about 1,000 miles. Its total area is 220,000 square miles: larger than the nine North Atlantic states by one-third; larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. But a small portion is, as yet, settled, in fact eighty per cent. of the entire province is yet in the possession of the Crown, and while the larger portion unsold is valuable principally for its timber and minerals, there are several millions of acres of the finest agricultural land as yet unoccupied. One section lies along the Rainy River, adjacent to Minnesota; the other, the valley of Lake Temiscamingue, is to the north of Ottawa. These two districts are in the same latitude as Northern Minnesota. The former district is covered with deep, black, alluvial soil, and the other with rich clay overlaid with humus.

The old settled portion of Ontario lies in the triangle, bounded on one side by the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing, on the second by the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and on the third by the St. Clair, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It is worth while opening a map to look at the configuration. With the exception of a short portage between Lake Nipissing and Trout Lake on the north, it is practically an island, washed by the waters of two large rivers and three

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Notes to this paper will be found beginning on page 38 and are referred to by number.

great lakes. In addition note its shape, like a wedge pushed down into the heart of the great agricultural states, and you will begin to realize that its position and surroundings apparently fit it for a great agricultural land. Its backbone is the western branch of the Archean rocks, the material out of which rich clay is made. The alluvial deposits are most noticeable in the extreme southwest, where the soil rivals that of the richest prairie. While the northern point of Ontario is an ocean port on James' Bay, the southern point is further south than Boston and Chicago. The southern limit of Ontario is below the 42nd parallel; the northwest boundary line of the United States is the 49th. Practically all of the 2,114,321 inhabitants of Ontario are to the south of a straight line drawn from the Soo to Portland, Maine. In this area are 23,000,000 acres of occupied lands.

### *The People of Ontario.*

Next let us refer to the people who have settled this favored region. We are, I think, apt to consider the people of this province as a homogeneous class. We are probably becoming such at a rapid rate; but the early settlement of this province was varied, varied in its source or origin and varied in its nature, and at the present day we have a variety in the agricultural methods and products of this province that is quite interesting to study. Why is it that one county is to-day noted for its fine beef cattle, another for its sheep, another for its fruit, another for its cheese or butter? Climate and soil have much to do with this; but the people who first came, bringing the agriculture of their original homes with them, have also much to do with it. It would be interesting to trace these influences had we the time and ability. If I could throw upon a screen here before you a picture of a farm settlement on the St. Lawrence below Brockville, another of a group of farms in the German settlement of Waterloo Co., another of a fruit growing section between Hamilton and Niagara, another of the Paisley Block in Wellington, another of a French settlement in Essex, you would hardly believe that they all represented different sections of the same province, and you would admit that the nationality or origin of the people had much to do with their condition. We would, I think, find it an interesting study to trace the present agricultural methods back to their source in such sections as the old U. E. L. settlements from New York state along the St. Lawrence, around the Bay of Quinte and in the Niagara peninsula, in the Highland settlement of Glengarry, the settlement of English gentlemen and retired military officers near Cobourg, the Irish settlement near Peterboro, the military settlement near Perth, the Talbot settlement in Elgin, the Canada Co's settlement in the Huron Tract, the block of Paisley Weavers in Wellington, the Germans in Waterloo, Huron and Renfrew, and the French Canadians in Essex, Prescott, Russell and along the C.P.R. west of Mattawa. We would find in these various sections many social customs and methods of agricultural life still traceable to the countries whence the first settlers came.

### *Epochs of Agricultural History.*

We might divide the agricultural history of Ontario into epochs as follows:

1st .....	From 1783 to 1812.
2nd.....	From 1812 to 1837.
3rd .....	From 1837 to 1867.
4th .....	From 1867 to 1897.

These periods are of nearly the same length, about thirty years—a generation each. In the first period the work consisted mainly in felling the forests to make an open place for the rude log houses and barns and the small field in which the wheat, oats and potatoes might be grown. The farms were well described as “clearings” and the cleared ground among the stumps served

to produce only enough grain and roots to sustain the settler's family. Cattle were few in number and the settler had to add hunting and trapping to his occupation of felling and tilling in order to supply his family with meat and clothing. In that period the two principal articles exported from the farm were oak and pine timber and wood ashes. Reference to the early trade records<sup>6</sup> will show how important these two items were in the export trade of Upper Canada. The clearing of land and the making of potashes for export is an industry but little known to the farmers of to-day. The student of the industrial history of Canada will find an interesting theme in the description of this practice. Interesting accounts are to be found in some of the early records of backwoods life in Upper Canada. Potash making, of course, was to be found even at a comparatively recent date in the wooded townships lately settled. For instance, I have been told by a resident of the midland counties of western Ontario that he recollects well when over a considerable area "black salts" was the common currency or medium of exchange. With the increase in cleared land came an increase in the area of land sown to grain, especially to wheat. This grain had arisen to extraordinary values during the continuance of the great war of 1812-14<sup>7</sup>, and this doubtless gave increased impetus to its cultivation. An investigation of the trade returns of the second period, 1812-1837, will show an increasing export of wheat to Europe by way of Montreal. Down to 1875 the exports of Montreal may be taken as practically those of Ontario alone, for Manitoba and the Northwest had not yet become exporting sections. Ontario produced as fine wheat as was to be found in North America—both spring and fall—and she has probably kept up her record in this regard better than any other part of the older settled portion of this continent.

From 1783 to 1812 the population<sup>8</sup> had grown from practically nothing to about 80,000 persons, all of whom, with the exception of a few hundred, were directly connected with agriculture. From 1812 to 1837 the population increased from 80,000 to 397,489. By far the larger portion of this population lived upon the farm. We find on reference to the year 1830 that there were only five towns in the province of over 1,000 inhabitants each, viz., Brockville, 1,130; Hamilton (including township), 2,013; London (including township), 2,415; Toronto, 2,860, and Kingston, 3,587.

In 1830 there was only one daily paper in Ontario and only one bank. Even matches, steel pens and postage stamps were as yet unknown. The first telegraph line from Toronto to Niagara did not appear until 1847, and the first railway train from Toronto north to Bradford did not run until 1853. Railway connection with Montreal by the Grand Trunk came three years later, in 1856. Even the canals along the St. Lawrence were small and of simple construction. The farm exports of the province went down the St. Lawrence in Durham boats and batteaux.

During the third period, from 1837 to 1867, an extensive immigration set in to this province from England, Scotland and Ireland<sup>9</sup>. The great famine in 1846 sent Irish immigrants to America by the tens of thousands. These new comers settled, as a rule, in groups or blocks and formed the nuclei of some of the richest townships of Ontario. These Old Country settlers came from the British Isles where the love of live stock is so marked. I have not time to refer to the development of the pure breeds of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—in the British Isles. You will find an interesting sketch of it in that well known work *The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming*, by Rowland E. Prothero (Longmans, Green & Co., 1888). Its development added untold wealth to Great Britain, and the names of such men as Bakewell, Collings, Booth, Bates and Cruickshank should be recorded in gold in Westminster Abbey.

The love of the British for live stock is a marked characteristic and must be reckoned with in considering the growth of wealth of all their descendants. It presents a very interesting theme for investigation and discussion. We sometimes attribute British wealth to coal, sometimes to ships of oak and of steel, but the picture of John Bull moving about among

his flocks and herds is one that appeals to me with equal force. The Scotch laddie with his faithful collie watching his flock of sheep and the sturdy Englishman driving his bunch of fat beeves to market must not be forgotten in studying the development of British prosperity. Nor must we forget that the Queen is mistress of her Royal flocks and herds and sets a noble example followed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. These immigrants from over the sea, especially those from Aberdeenshire and the south of Scotland, and those from Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and the great sheep downs of the south of England, brought with them the love of good horses, good cattle, and good sheep, and the pure bred stock soon followed. An interesting story could be told of the first extensive importation<sup>10</sup> brought out in 1833 by Mr. Rowland Wingfield of Guelph, an English settler, who chartered a boat, crossed the ocean, sailed up the St. Lawrence, ascended the Ottawa, came down the Rideau Canal and landed his stock at Hamilton, and then drove them on foot to his farm in Wellington Co.

Ontario, by her sunny skies, clear air, clean water, and rich pastures, has been well adapted to the rearing of live stock. The settlers from England and Scotland not only loved good stock, but knew how to care for them, and in this period the true foundation of Ontario's agricultural wealth was laid. Where do we stand to-day, thirty years later? I can put it in a few words. As was proven at the World's Fair in 1893, there is no other part of the north American continent where so great a variety of the best of pure bred stock is to be found to-day as in the Province of Ontario. Any one who doubts this can have convincing proof of it by visiting the magnificent gatherings of live stock brought together every fall at the exhibitions held in Toronto, London and Ottawa, and at the winter shows held at Guelph and elsewhere by the Fat Stock Associations. What is its extent? Let me give it to you in figures:

Total value of live stock on the farms of Ontario, July 1st, 1896..	\$96,857,566
Total value of live stock sold for year ending July 1st, 1896 .....	\$28,750,000
Total value of dairy products made in Ontario every year.....	\$27,000,000

We now come to the fourth period, the thirty years just ended, 1867-1897. The main feature of this period is the rise of dairying as a specialty—it is the age of the coming in of the cheese factory and the creamery. In 1851 the first co-operative cheese factory had been started near Rome in Oneida Co., New York State, and soon after factories sprang up by the score in the Hudson valley and to the west and north. In 1864 Harvey Farrington, of Herkimer Co., New York State, with commendable enterprise crossed over into this Province and started the first factory at Norwich in Oxford Co. By 1867 there were half a dozen more. In 1883 the number had grown to 635, and in 1896 there were in operation no less than 1,147 that produced 104,000,000 pounds of cheese. The gross value of the factory cheese made in this Province last year was approximately \$12,000,000.

A word or two as to the co-operative companies<sup>11</sup>. The farmers of a township desire to organize a company. Half a dozen or more draw up an agreement in accordance with a special Act passed for the purpose and register the agreement at the local registry office. Sufficient money is subscribed to erect a factory and equip it. A committee of management is appointed. Fifty or more farmers agree to send their milk daily to the factory where it is made into cheese or butter by an expert. Careful record is kept of the milk supplied by each patron, and also of its quality in value for cheese or butter. The products are sold and the surplus, after taking out the cost of making and selling, is divided among the patrons according to the amount of milk that each patron sends. In 1896 there were 57,635 patrons of the 1,147 cheese factories.

Following the success of the co-operative cheese factory has come the co-operative butter factory or creamery. Inside of ten years it is probable that the making of dairy butter at home will become as rare as is the making of cheese at home, and a factory system of butter making will

be established far greater in extent and importance than is our present cheese factory system. I say "far greater" because the consumption of butter exceeds that of cheese.

So much for the main characteristic of our agriculture in each of the four periods referred to. The tree felling, log hauling and burning and potash making of the first settlers gave way to the grain growing of the second period : then followed the great boom of live stock development, and out of this has come our dairying so extensive and so remunerative. If we were to ask what else is now being developed, I might refer to the opening up of a great fruit growing industry.

Four causes have contributed much towards the development of our agriculture. These have been felt in all lands, but I will refer principally to their effect upon our own country. They are :

1. The increased use of machinery.
2. Improvements in means and methods of transportation and communication.
3. The application of scientific discoveries.
4. Changes in methods of work and the introduction of co-operative associations.

#### *The use of machinery.*

Between 1881 and 1891, the decade between the two last census enumerations, there was a large increase in the cultivated area of Canada, owing mainly to the settlement of the prairie lands of Manitoba and the Northwest. In that period the wheat area of Manitoba alone increased from about 200,000 acres to 900,000. The Dominion statistician, in census bulletin No. 18, says that "contemporaneously with this decrease," of farmers and farmers' sons in Canada "there has been an increase in the amount of land improved from 21,899,180 acres in 1881 to 28,537,242 acres in 1891." The agricultural product of 1891 was far in advance of that of 1881. Yet if we turn to the farm producers we find the following statement :

	1881	1891
Farmers and farmers sons in Canada.....	656,712	649,506

Here is a falling off to the extent of 7,206 accompanied by the very large increase in the improved land of 6,638,062 acres. There are fewer persons engaged in agricultural work in Ontario to-day than there were ten years ago, but the product of their work is much greater. The agricultural statistics of our Ontario Department go back only to 1883. Let me put the statement in the form of a table :

	1883	1896
Total farm lands.....	21,458,067	23 172,408
Acres of field crops.....	7,542,623	8,511,444
Value of farm land.....	\$654,793 025	\$557,468,270
Value of implements.....	\$43,522,530	\$50,730,358

We have therefore an increase in farm lands of nearly 2,000,000 acres, an increase in the cultivated land of just about 1,000,000 acres ; a decrease in the value of farm lands of nearly \$100,000,000, but an increase in the value of farm machinery and implements of over \$7,000,000. At the same time there has been a very marked falling off in the price and cost of machinery of all kinds. We conclude therefore, that in the past thirteen years, for which we have statistics, there has been a very great increase in the machinery, implements and tools used upon the farms of this province. This explains why it has been possible for a smaller number of workers to increase their total product.

Perhaps you will allow me to illustrate this with some examples to which you can add from your own observation and experience. The potato, tobacco, corn or maize, and the tomato are

natives of America and can be traced back to their original source on this continent. But in the case of wheat, barley and other grains we are still very much in the dark as to their origin. Go back as far as you can, you will find in history and in archaeological remains the instruments for reaping have been shaped something like the curved arm, the sickle, and yet it was only the other day the sickle went out of use among civilized people. From the time that wheat and barley and oats were first produced until within a few years ago, the sickle, with practically little or no change, remained the principal reaping instrument of the human race. About 1826 a Scotch minister named Bell presented for examination to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland a new machine, the forerunner of what we now know as the reaping machine<sup>12</sup>. About the year 1831 Cyrus McCormack brought out the first reaping machine in the United States. It was not until the year of 1841 or 1842, after ten long years of changing and testing, that his machine was finally put upon the market. It is only within the last fifty years that the sickle, the scythe and the cradle, after being used for so many centuries, have been superseded by the reaping machine. All at once what wonderful developments began. The reaper and the mower, and then a very few years ago came the self-binder, and we have to-day in California the harvester and header, a machine drawn by from eighteen to twenty-four horses or mules, which reaps and threshes the grain and leaves it in bags on the field. The question we ask ourselves right here is, "What next?" One hesitates to give an answer to that question when we see what has happened, what wonderful steps in progress have been made from the simple sickle and scythe to the self-binder. When within the period of thirty or forty years such wonderful evolution has taken place after a long period of quiescence, one may well say, what will be introduced next?

Take another instance. In connection with dairying, the method in olden times of churning the milk was by a very simple operation, either by means of a bag hung up and pounded or swung around, or else in a vessel quite similar to our old-fashioned barrel churn. It is not very many years since the old-fashioned dash churn and implements of this kind were used for the manufacture both of butter and of cheese. Then came the application of power, such as dog power, horse power, steam power, the introduction of the box churn and one after another applications of various kinds of machinery began to be made, till now what have we to-day? We have a machine that can be set up in the barn to milk the cows. Although this machine is in an imperfect condition, nevertheless it does its work and proves we are on the right track. The milk drawn by the machine can now be put into another machine and separated, the skim-milk coming out of one spout and the cream out of another. This cream can be put into another vessel or machine, and by proper temperature and the addition of a substance somewhat resembling yeast, a fermentation can be started, and just that kind of fermentation that we desire in connection with it. After the fermentation has gone on a certain time this cream can be put into another machine and churned, and after churning it can be worked and packed by machinery. So that now it is possible, although not perfectly practicable, to do the whole of the work by machinery, from the very milking to the putting of the finished article on the market. This wonderful progress has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

The part played by machinery in agricultural work is referred to in an article on "Industrial advance of Germany" by W. G. Mulhall in the *North American Review* for January 1898. Mulhall estimates the value of German rural products in 1895 at \$2,002,000,000. He says: "The sum total is fifty million dollars less than the value of farm products of the twenty-three western States of the Union, but the number of hands in Germany is two and a half times as great, while the improved area of the Western States is three times that of Germany. In Germany the productive area is equal to no more than eight acres per farming hand; in the Western States it is sixty-two acres. The value of product per acre is, of course, higher in Germany,

namely \$31, as compared with \$10 in the Western States, but the product per farming hand is \$620 in the latter against \$259 in Germany. He gives two reasons for this great difference, viz., the greater use of improved machinery on the large farms of the U. S., and the military system of Germany which "takes from agriculture the flower of the peasantry."

Many interesting chapters have been written on the development of the primitive plow that consisted of a sharpened tree crotch drawn by one or two cows or oxen, and that merely scratched the ground, to the modern steel plow with its removable and adjustable colter and mould board. We might contrast the old Scotch plow, drawn by twelve oxen and requiring two or more men to manage it, and the modern sulky plow drawn by a smart team of horses turning three or four furrows at once and all controlled by one man who rides upon it, sitting upon a spring seat. This is a development with which you are all more or less familiar. It might be advisable here, however, to refer to the fact that the improvement consists entirely in the form and efficiency of the implement rather than in the mode of its working. There is still a great opportunity for producing a soil-working implement that will do its work by turning the soil on the principle of the spade or the fork instead of on the principle of the past forty centuries, dragging a heavy implement through the soil and overturning the latter by main force.

We might refer to the great improvements in harrows for pulverizing the soil, in seeders and drills for sowing the seed, in threshers and cutters and pulpers for preparing the products of the field for use, and the recent revival of the old-time silo for preserving perishable food for future use. I would direct your attention to the fact that at the present time great attention is being paid to the erection of cold storage warehouses for preserving the fruits, butter and cheese and meats coming from the farms, to the providing of refrigerator cars on the railroads, and refrigerator compartments on our steamship lines, so that within a very short time we hope to be able to place these perishable articles in a fresh and attractive form on the great consuming markets of Europe. The successful carrying out of this undertaking will be one of the greatest boons to Canadian agriculture—in fact it is an absolute necessity to the present welfare of our agricultural industry, to say nothing of the effect upon its future prosperity.

The application of machinery to agricultural work is rapidly bringing it into line with the great manufacturing industries, and when we consider its possible development as a manufacturing industry many questions present themselves, of interest to the student, such as

Will agriculture be broken up or divided into special lines of production?

What part will electricity play in future work and how will agriculture be affected thereby?

What will be the effect when the farmer is enabled to erect a windmill and store up the free energy of the wind in a storage battery, whence at will he can heat or light his house, pump his water and drive his machinery?

How will the increasing use of machinery affect the ownership of farm lands? Will the tendency be towards larger proprietorships or towards smaller holdings?

Will the increased use of machinery raise the farmer intellectually and socially or will it tend to reduce him more and more to mere drudgery and servitude?

Some say that the use of machinery has driven thousands from our farms: others say that machinery has been brought in in larger quantity to take the place left vacant by the men who have left the farm for the city. The relationship of machinery to men in agricultural work is a question that might be discussed at great length, but we must leave this part of our subject for our next.

#### *Improvement in Transportation Facilities.*

The history of transportation development in Ontario would be a concise history of the social and material progress of the people. The first settlers travelled by canoe or Durham boat or overland by the Indian trails<sup>13</sup>. The settlers' roads followed these trails at first, being

straightened and improved in after years. The corduroy road of the settlers' own making and the two or three military roads constructed in the latter part of the 18th century, were the principal avenues of bringing out supplies to the lake front for transportation by sailing vessel down to the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

Let me make a quotation from the report of the Instructor in Road-making for Ontario :

"The first serious attempt at road construction in Ontario was commenced immediately after the separation of Canada into the Upper and Lower Provinces in 1792, and was one of the chief considerations of Lord Simcoe upon his arrival as first Lieutenant-Governor. At the first Parliament in 1793, a statute labor law was passed, in spirit very similar to the present law. Guided by his military ideas, which prompted him to see in the present site of London the future capital of the Province, in Chatham a naval dock yard, in Turkey Point and Penetanguishene, naval stations, he accordingly planned a system of military routes. When on one of his tours of exploration he stood on the present site of London, then known merely as the 'Forks of the Thames,' in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, and proclaimed his intention of opening a road 'straight as the crow could fly' to the Head of the Lake (Burlington Bay). Work was commenced on this road on September 10th, 1793, by a detachment of the Queen's Rangers. This was first called Dundas Street, but is now known as the Governor's road. From the Provincial seat of Government, York, now Toronto, Yonge Street was opened to Lake Simcoe by troops, a work which was completed in February of 1796. It was the intention of Simcoe that the road through the Province from York to Kingston should be opened by the settlers, and travel from the latter place to Montreal was for a time to be by water. Had Simcoe remained as Governor, it is altogether probable that the work of opening roads would have been carried on more energetically, but with his recall in 1796 ended very largely the era of military construction."

The Danforth Road from York eastward was begun in 1799.

"By 1796 there were roads from Montreal to Lake Francis, and from Cornwall to Prescott. The intermediate stage of about fifty miles was travelled by boat owing to the wet water-front in Glengarry, and the consequent difficulty of constructing a road. As late as 1807 the mails were carried from Montreal to Toronto, Niagara and Amherstburg, by pedestrians who carried an axe to assist them in the journey. In 1816 the first stage was run between Montreal and Kingston, and in 1817 a stage ran between Kingston and York. This, however, was only in the winter, and during summer navigation the stages were discontinued. In 1826 the first stage passed between Niagara and Toronto, and in 1828 a stage route was established between Ancaster and the Detroit River."

During the second period the construction of canals<sup>14</sup> around the rapids of the St. Lawrence greatly improved the communication with Montreal and assisted the farmer with his freight to Europe. About the middle part of the 3rd period railway construction began, and for 45 years the iron and steel rails have been insinuating themselves through the farm settlements, and the iron horse has been pushing himself more and more into the very heart of the farmer's business. The benefits of railway communication for the handling of farm produce and for bringing in farm necessities are so well known and understood that we need not delay to discuss them. Improvement in road communication tends to remove the inequalities in farm value due to location or situation. I have seen the statement made by an Australian official that a tub of butter can be taken from Sydney to London for less than it could be brought from some remote part of England or Scotland. Two factors are just now entering into farm operations that demand your attention and that should be closely followed by you. The first is the movement already inaugurated in this province for the improvement of our rural highway, and second the construction of

light electric railways through rural parts for the benefit of the farm community. The trolley system is only ten years old, already we find several city lines gradually extending their operations into the adjacent townships. When the farmer can deliver his goods for market at his own gate and can be carried into town at the rate of 20 miles an hour, transact his business and return with his purchases with the loss of but a couple of hours, and no charge for wear and tear of horses, harness and vehicles, we shall see a new social and financial condition of agriculture. Let me refer you to one example. An electric road runs from Hamilton through the Grimsby fruit district, cars pass the doors every 20 minutes. Fruit can be loaded at Grimsby or Winona and shipped to Montreal or Winnipeg without change. Fruit lots at Grimsby have sold as high as \$500 an acre. In that section also the fruit-growing farmers have telephones in their houses, and can follow the market prices closely. Other questions for consideration are the use of bicycles in rural sections, and the daily free delivery of rural mails. The consideration of the effect of improved transportation upon agriculture should be of intense interest to you as students of political science. A fruitful field of speculation lies before you in trying to work out the effect of the present promised progress of the next quarter of a century. Let me give the following statement from M. Tisserand, late Director General of Agriculture in France, it will give you, so to speak, the other side of the picture—the European. It is taken from a paper lately presented to the Recess Committee of the British House of Commons on Irish affairs.

“Formerly, tradition, handed on from father to son, sufficed the husbandman for the advantageous utilization of the soil. The methods of culture were simple ; it called for no great effort of the mind to till well, to regulate the rotation of crops and the breeding of live stock. Everything went on in a restricted circle, and the son, working as his father before him had done, was able to live comfortably and bring up a numerous family. To-day the situation is no longer the same. In this extraordinary century, when everything has been profoundly modified by steam, when distances have disappeared, and the Australian with his wool, the Indian with his corn, the American with his cattle and his dead meat, can reach the markets of Europe at less cost than it took the farmer of Yorkshire at the beginning of the century to get his produce to London, old methods and paternal traditions have become insufficient for the struggle which has to be carried on against foreign competition. It is no longer the struggle for life between man and man which is in question ; it is the struggle for existence between industry and industry, between agriculture and agriculture, between country and country.”

“The struggle which agriculture has to sustain is all the more intense and severe because it has been less prepared for it. The formidable transformation brought about by the progress of railways, navigation, and the telegraph has had a greater effect on agriculture than on any other industry, because it has been surprised, so to speak, in the midst of the calm and quietude which it had been enjoying. It is no doubt a great boon to humanity that the products of the earth may overflow with an extreme facility from the regions in which they abound to the countries which need them ; that every individual is assured his daily bread, and has no longer to fear the horrible famines which in other times periodically decimated the population ; that, thanks to Australian wool and to the vast pasturages of the New World, the working man can obtain cheap clothing and cheap food to protect him against infirmity and give him health and strength. But if these are results to be thankful for from the humanitarian point of view, it is nevertheless true that they have had upon agriculture, through the general lowering of the prices of produce, an action which has placed it in a critical situation, and which has thrown the cultivators into confusion and brought discouragement and despair among the rural population. All thoughtful minds, the public powers, and governments are occupied with these considerations. In all directions it is felt that the agriculture of Europe is like an old and leaking ship, tossed and

buffeted about upon a sea of breakers, and that, to save it from foundering, it needs to be steered by abler hands and navigated by pilots who will join to a thorough practical training a profound and extensive scientific knowledge."

*The Effect of Scientific Investigation upon Agriculture.*

The *art* of agriculture is as old as man, but the *science* of agriculture has not yet completed its first century.

It seems at first though impossible to believe that before the nineteenth century dawned Agricultural Science was to even the most advanced scientific workers and explorers a "dark continent." In 1804 De Saussure published a work entitled "*Recherches sur la Vegetation*," in which he gave the analysis of the ashes of many plants, and contended that they were absolutely essential to the growth of the plant, that they must be derived from the soil, and that probably these ash or mineral constituents that the plant derived from the soil were the source of those found in the animals which fed upon the plants. From 1802 to 1812 Sir Humphrey Davy delivered several series of lectures which he published in 1813 under the title "*Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*." To him is due the credit of making the first attempt to reduce agricultural knowledge and investigation to a scientific basis. The work of these two men, together with that of Thaer, Sprengel and Boussingault, prepared the way for the magnificent work of Liebig, whose publications appeared in 1840 and 1842, since which time many of the brightest minds in Europe and America have been investigating the composition of soil, plant, and animal, and their relation to one another.

Davy said: "Discoveries made in the cultivation of the earth are not merely for the time and country in which they are developed but they may be considered as extending to future ages, and as ultimately tending to benefit the whole race, as affording subsistence for generations to come; as multiplying life; and not only multiplying life, but likewise providing for its enjoyment."

Liebig in one of his productions wrote: "I shall be happy if I succeed in attracting the attention of men of science to subjects which so well merit to engage their talents and energies. Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of states."

Chemistry was the first science that came to the assistance of agriculture, and ever since agricultural science has been largely built upon agricultural chemistry as a foundation.

In 1840 a few farmers of Mockern, in Germany, formed themselves into a sort of club or society and decided to seek the assistance of a chemist in the selection of their special fertilizers. From this have sprung all the experiment stations and agricultural laboratories of the world. I shall not here trace their spread through Germany, France, and the British Isles, how they sprang up in the U. S. and Canada. Agricultural science in Canada dates from 1874 when the Agricultural College and Experimental farm were started at Guelph. To give you some idea of the work now in progress let me enumerate the leading institutions of this nature in Ontario. We have as stated, the College and Experimental Farm at Gue'ph, three dairy schools, ten fruit experiment stations and a system of experimental work directed from Guelph and carried on in 1897 by 3,835 farmers located in all part of Ontario. We have the Dominion system of experimental farms, with the central farm at Ottawa and four branches in other provinces, a dairy school and several training colleges in Quebec, dairy schools in New Brunswick and Manitoba, and a horticultural school in Nova Scotia.

I have already stated that chemistry was the foundation of agricultural science. Its application in connection with soils and fertilizers, foods, and feeding, and with dairying is readily

comprehended. A large portion of the work in other sciences could not be carried on without the assistance of the agricultural chemist. Perhaps one illustration of the value of chemistry may be sufficient for our present purpose. The beet sugar product in Germany has increased from 360,000 tons in 1876 to 1,620,000 tons in 1896. The average product of beet roots is about 10 tons to the acre. In 1876 the 10 tons produced less than 2,000 lb of sugar, whereas in 1896 the same weight produced 3,000 lb, in other words the beet-root of to-day contains over 50 per cent. more sugar than it did 20 years ago. To the agricultural chemist belongs the larger portion of the credit for this marked improvement.

Botanists are at work studying the plants of the world, and helping in the production of new varieties and the improvement of old varieties. Let me give you but one example of the value of this. About 6,500,000 acres in Ontario are devoted to grain growing. If by selection and cross fertilizing we could obtain seed grain that would add only one bushel per acre to our crops, our annual grain product would be increased by 6,500,000 bushels. The grain crops of Ontario in 1897 were worth over \$50,000,000. An improvement to the extent of 25 per cent is quite within the range of possibility. The President of the Agricultural College in his report for 1897, referring to this work in improving varieties of grain, says: "In this way some excellent foreign varieties have been introduced, tested, and distributed throughout the province—varieties which yield from six to eight bushels per acre more than any varieties previously grown. In oats and barley alone, the varieties introduced and distributed by the experiment station have, within the past four or five years, paid to the province a good deal more than the entire cost of the College for the last ten years."

Entomologists are studying the thousand and one insects and diseases affecting our grains and fruits. One practical example will perhaps best illustrate the value of Entomology. About ten years ago the complete destruction of the orange groves of California was threatened by the spread of an insect known as the cottony-cushion scale. The vitality was being sucked out of the trees by millions of tiny insects that literally covered them. The pests got completely beyond the control of the fruit-growers of that country and in their despair they appealed for help to somebody or anybody. Professor Riley, who was in charge of the Entomological Department at Washington, and who unfortunately met his death in 1895,—one of the greatest benefactors the American people has ever known—at once began the investigation of that question. Being an expert entomologist he knew practically every country in the world where that scale insect was common and he knew that the place from which it had most likely come was Australia. It had probably been introduced some twenty years before that, in bringing in fruit trees or vines. He however knew it had never become a pest in Australia. Now if it is found in Australia and later found in California and had become a pest in California and had not become a pest in Australia, he concluded that there must be something in Australia that will stop it, so he despatched two assistants to Australia to investigate it and they sent back consignments of lady-bug beetles or lady-bugs as they are commonly known. You have seen these running back and forth over the leaves and branches of the fruit trees doing great destruction to the other insects. Within a very short time, less than a year, although these scale insects had been increasing for twenty years and practically had the product of California by the throat, and in fact had taken possession of the country; in less than a year, this little lady-bug had increased to such numbers that it swept the scales out of existence or got it into such control, that the fruit interests of California were saved. I do not suppose that anybody could sit down and readily figure up the amount of money that was saved or made for the United States by that simple little insect brought in by a man known to very few present. You do not see his name prominent in the newspapers. The fact was not heralded broadcast in great flaming type. He was not given any great ovation. It is a question whether any monument will be erected to

him by the United States, yet it is doubtful whether the United States has had any greater benefactor than that man and his associates. The importance of Economic Entomology to the farmer is thus referred to by the late Prof. Panton of our Agricultural College, in an article contributed to the Farmers' Institute report for 1896-7: "The study of insects in relation to man has of late years commanded much attention, and is usually referred to as Economic Entomology. While there are some insects beneficial to man, there are many injurious. Some destroy his food, some injure his clothing, and others attack the animals that are of use to him. Nearly 100 species have been found preying upon his grain and forage crops; upwards of 40 upon his vegetables: 50 upon the grape; 75 upon the apple. The pine has 125 species as enemies; the oak 300; the elm 80; the hickory 170; the maple 75; the beech 150; while the unfortunate willow battles against 400 insect foes. The following statistics show what an immense loss is sustained by man from insects:

1854—The United States lost \$15,000,000 by the wheat midge.

1857—Canada lost \$8,000,000 by the wheat midge.

1864—The United States lost \$73,000,000 by the chinch-bag.

1870—New York State lost \$5,000,000 by the cabbage worm.

1873—The Southern States lost \$25,000,000 by the cotton worm.

1874—The United States lost \$356,000,000 by the grasshopper.

1884—Canada lost \$500,000 by the clover midge.

The average loss of the United States from insects during 1884 is calculated to have been \$400,000,000, and for 1891. \$300,000,000. With such figures before us, in most cases under the mark, we must conclude that the study of a subject that will enable us to lessen this loss is of great importance."

The biologist is studying the microscopic forms of life that produce plant food in the soil, that bring about the changes in stored foods, that control the fermentations in milk, butter and cheese, and that cause the many diseases in our live stock. The debt that the whole world owes to the great Pasteur should not be forgotten. He established the principles of wine making and saved the vineyards of France; he laid the foundations for dairy bacteriology; he mastered anthrax, the terrible disease that threatened the annihilation of the herds, not of France alone, but of all Europe as well. He was one of the greatest geniuses that the world has ever known, and agricultural science received a wonderful impetus from the labor of his head and hands and heart.

So important is scientific research in connection with agriculture that one noble minded Englishman set apart a great estate in England for that work, and endowed it with £100,000. For about half a century the work has been carried on at Rothamsted, and the Queen has recognized it by knighting its donor and his assistants. Sir John Bennett Lawes and Sir Joseph Gilbert are familiar names in the higher agriculture of the whole world.

One of the hopeful signs of the times is that agricultural scientific investigation is attracting more and more attention on the part of our governments, young men of promise are being drawn into its ranks, splendid opportunities for research are being provided in many countries, and we may confidently look forward to a great advancement in the next quarter of a century. The probable effect upon agricultural life of the application of scientific investigations and discoveries may well attract your careful attention.

#### *Changes in Methods of Work and the Introduction of Co-operative Associations.*

Let me finally refer in a few words to the changes that have taken place or are now taking place in the life and methods of the farming community. It is but a few years since the farmer lived in a log house built by his own hands and but rudely furnished. The heating and cook-

ing were done at the big open fire place. The food of his table was entirely of his own raising and was therefore limited in its variety. For many years his clothes were of deerskin or of home spun, his winter's cap was of the same material, his summer hat was of straw plaited by his own family. His logging and hauling were done by oxen<sup>15</sup>. He cut the grain with sickle, scythe or cradle, and his wife and children followed with rakes binding and shocking the grain. He threshed on the barn floor with the cumbersome flail or by the tramping of his horse's feet, and he winnowed after the manner of bygone centuries. He flung a bag of wheat over the back of his only horse, or he placed it in his canoe or perchance he swung it over his own sturdy shoulder and strode off by the trail to the little mill miles away where by water power it was ground into flour between stones. The social life of the community was largely maintained in the old fashioned "bees" when the neighbors gathered for a logging or clearing, a barn-raising, a road-making, a corn shocking or even a pig killing. The women had their bees for carpet making or quilting. Traces of these old customs are still to be seen in the well worn rag carpet of some old farm house or the log cabin quilt that still appears at country fairs. Many of our grandfathers and grandmothers made love to one another at an apple paring bee when the young men pared the fruit and the young women quartered, cored and strung them on strings to hang up on the cross beams to dry for winter's use. The school teacher, generally a full grown man who had seen service in the old land, "boarded round" and was eagerly looked for in many homes. The cobbler or shoemaker went from house to house with his tools and roll of leather staying at the house till the whole family were rebooted or reshod. The peripatetic tailor dropped in from time to time to make up a suit or two for Sunday wear. The clockmaker came on his rounds and cleaned up the old clock, the grandfather's clock, that stood in the corner of the living room and started it aright though the older members of the family never forgot to make their reckoning by the sun. From time to time the dusty pedlar turned in and laid down his capacious pack, and became for the time being the most important personage in the world to the younger members of the family<sup>16</sup>.

Most of these old customs have been changed and a new system now is followed. The old log house has become a blacksmith shop or an outhouse or has been pulled down, and the frame or brick or stone dwelling has taken its place. Its furnishings have been bought in town. In many cases it is warmed with coal. The grocer and the merchant are regularly visited by the farmer or his wife and cash purchases have largely taken the place of barter. Through many districts the baker's and the butcher's carts make their rounds two or three times a week. The only universal remnant of the old "bee" that still lingers is the "raising bee" when the timbers of the great farm barn are set up and many hands are needed to lighten the work. Threshing bees are also still in vogue in some sections.

To a large extent the farmer does his own work and limits his operations to his own farm and his own help. We still find however the thresher with his three or four helpers going from farm to farm with his machine and portable steam engine. Sometimes in a newly settled section the owner of a mower or binder will engage to cut for his neighbors in rotation. An interesting event in farming operations is the annual harvest excursion to the wheat lands of Manitoba. The farmers of Manitoba are unable of themselves to harvest their extensive crops in the short time between ripening and frost. Every year from 3,000 to 5,000 extra "hands" go from Ontario to Manitoba by special trains to take part in this work. Some return in the fall, some find permanent employment, and some remain to take up claims for themselves. Other cases of the migration of farm help are to be found in connection with fruit growing hop-picking and flax growing. For instance when the fruit crops of the Niagara district are about ripe large numbers of Indians from the Grand River reserves move into the district, pitch their camp and hire out to pick strawberries, raspberries, grapes etc. When hops are ready to pick in Waterloo county

or around the Bay of Quinte and when flax is ready to pull in Perth county and the adjacent townships numbers of women and children from the towns go out to engage in the work. Migration for temporary work is to be found also in the vicinity of canning factories ; on the whole however the farmer in his method of work is approximating more and more the mode of work known to dwellers in our towns and cities.

I have referred to the co-operation in work among the early settlers. We are coming into another form of co-operation. I have spoken of the success of co-operative methods in connection with the making of butter and cheese. One other form of co-operation must be mentioned and that is in the great increase in all kinds of associations for improvement. An agricultural society was organized at Niagara or Newark in 1792 or 1793. Of its existence and of its usefulness but little is known at the present day. It was not till 1830 that practical encouragement was given these societies on the part of the Legislature. They have continued ever since. In 1867 apart from these general societies for holding fairs, there was only one other association, that of the fruit-growers. In 1897, however, there were Farmer's Institutes organized in every riding or district of Ontario, there were twelve live stock associations, two dairy associations, a Bee-keepers Association and the Entomological Society.

The report of the Ontario Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868, filled only 272 pages, and its distribution was confined to a few copies. In 1897, the agricultural reports of the department were eleven in number and made 1,808 pages over 200,000 of these reports were distributed, in addition to large numbers of bulletins.

In the three years 1868-69-70 the Legislature spent \$195,969 in behalf of agriculture of which \$161,392 was for agricultural societies, \$30,000 for the provincial fair, and \$1,050 for the Fruit-growers Association. In the three years 1895-96-97, the Legislature spent \$718,156 for all agricultural purposes including the agricultural societies, the various associations, the Agricultural College, the dairy schools, Farmer's Institutes, Fruit Experiment Stations, Good Roads Branch, Printing of Reports, and collection of Agricultural Statistics<sup>17</sup>. The total expenditure by the Legislature on behalf of Agriculture for the thirty years 1868-97 inclusive has been \$4,509,090.

The most noticeable characteristic of Agriculture in this province to-day is the intellectual progress manifest in so many ways. It is a hopeful sign of the times that farmers are asking for meetings and for specialists to address them—more requests than can be complied with ; and that they are asking for reports and bulletins in greater number than our appropriations permit us to publish. The farming class have begun to read, to think, to discuss, and to enquire.

The seed that is now being sown cannot but yield a harvest that will some day astonish the people who are not directly engaged in Agriculture or carefully following the development. There is springing up in your midst *a new agriculture*. As students of political economy I urge you to watch its growth, to get into sympathy with its progress, and by your researches and your study, to assist our country to have a right appreciation of its importance.

C. C. JAMES.

## NOTES.

### SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PAPER ON "THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO."

In order not to burden the paper with statistics and quotations and thereby, to a large extent, interfere with the continuity of the discussion, it was thought best to reserve the notes here appended. As many requests have been made from time to time for the information contained in these notes, it has been deemed advisable to place them here and to make the reference to their places in the address by numbers.

#### 1. *Primary sources of wealth.*

Sometimes in discussions of this nature "manufactures" is added as a fifth source of wealth. It will, I think, be admitted that the manufacturer takes the products of the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman or forester, and the farmer and turns them over or manufactures them into something a little more valuable. In a sense the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman, and the farmer are manufacturers. The importance of manufactures relative to the other four classes cannot be given by stating the value of the manufactures. These are the reasons for not including manufactures as a fifth class—it is not one of the primary sources of wealth. The value of manufactures according to the census of 1891 was \$465,000,000. For number of persons engaged see note No. 5.

#### 2. *The Fisheries of Canada.*

The following facts are taken from the report of marine and fisheries for 1897 :

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world. The value of the sea and inland fisheries in 1857 was estimated at under one million dollars, and in 1859 they were valued at about a million and a half dollars, but in 1867 they had reached \$4,000,000 ; in 1877, \$12,000,000 ; in 1887, \$18,386,000 ; and in 1896, \$20,400,000. The product for 1896 was made up as follows :

	Value in 1896.	Value in 1886.
Nova Scotia .....	\$6,070,895	\$8,415,362
New Brunswick .....	4,799,433	4,180,227
British Columbia .....	4,183,999	1,577,348
Quebec .....	2,025,754	1,741,382
Ontario .....	1,605,674	1,435,998
Prince Edward Island .....	976,126	1,141,991
Manitoba and N.W. Territories .....	745,543	186,980
	<hr/> \$20,407,424	<hr/> \$18,679,288

Between the years 1869 and 1896 inclusive the five principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows :—Cod, \$106,433,217 ; herring, \$54,373,042 ; lobsters, \$48,964,860 ; salmon, \$45,740,470 ; mackerel, \$37,589,835—total \$293,101,424.

The total value of all the fisheries of Canada for the twenty-eight years 1869 to 1896 inclusive, was \$420,168,045, of which amount Ontario contributed \$28,157,013.

The value of the fishing boats, tugs, nets, and other fishing material used in Ontario in 1896, was \$838,532.

*3. Products of the Mines of Canada.*

	Quantity.	Value.
Coal .....	tons. 3,876,201	\$7,286,257
Gold .....	.....	6,190,000
Silver .....	oz. 5,558,446	3,322,905
Copper .....	lbs. 13,300,802	1,501,660
Nickel .....	lbs. 3,997,647	1,399,176
Lead .....	lbs. 39,018,219	1,396,853
Petroleum .....	bbls. 709,857	1,011,546
All non-metallic products .....		\$14,542,939
All metallic products .....		13,996,234
Estimated value of products not returned .....		250,000
Total for all Canada, 1897 .....		\$28,789,173

The total values for previous years were :

1896 .....	\$22,609,825	1890 .....	\$16,763,353
1895 .....	20,715,319	1889 .....	14,013,913
1894 .....	19 933,857	1888 .....	12,479,550
1893 .....	20,035,082	1887 .....	11,365,705
1892 .....	16,628,417	1886 .....	10,221,255
1891 .....	18,976,616		

(Compiled by E. D. Ingall, M. E., of Geological Survey of Canada.)

*Mineral Products of Ontario.*

The following statement of the mineral products of Ontario for 1897 is taken from the latest report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines issued in 1893. (A. Blue, Director of Ontario Bureau of Mines) :

Ontario Mineral Product, 1897.	Quantity.	Value.
Central, natural rock .....	barrels. 84,670	\$76,123
Cement, Portland .....	" 96,825	170,302
Pressed brick, plain .....	number. 7,143,908	53,727
Pressed brick, fancy .....	" 895,000	9,350
Roofing tile .....	35,000	400
Terra cotta .....	.....	35,800
Paving brick .....	4,567,880	45,670
Sewer pipe .....	.....	73,551
Petroleum .....	imperial gallons. 25,556,691	.....
Illuminating oil .....	" 10,891,337	1,131,083
Lubricating oil .....	" 1,959,810	199,755
Benzine and naphtha .....	" 949,341	77,340
Gas and fuel oils and tar .....	8,021,633	281,035
Paraffin wax and candles .....	lb. 2,139,278	88,378
Natural gas .....	.....	308,448
Calcium carbide .....	tons.* 574	34,440
Salt .....	" 54,686	249,880
Gypsum and products of .....	" 1,729	17,950
Graphite and products of .....	" 400	8,500
Iron .....	" 24,011	288,127
Nickel .....	" 1,999	359,651
Copper .....	" 2,750	200,067
Gold .....	oz. 11,412	190,244
Totals .....	{ 1897 .....	\$3,899,821
	{ 1896 .....	3,794,003

\* Net tons of 2,000 lbs.

4. *Forest Products of Canada.*

The forest products of the Dominion as given in the census of 1891, applying to them the values given in the customs returns of exports, amounted to \$80,071,415. Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, in his Report on the Forest Wealth of Canada, Ottawa, 1895, p. 161, gives the forest products of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as follows :

	1891.	1881.	1871.
White pine .....	\$2,420,298	\$3,558,422	\$3,635,535
Red pine .....	209,038	421,710	287,702
Oak .....	782,061	1,911,789	775,972
Tamarac .....	482,300	550,274	404,412
Birch and maple .....	376,941	574,270	257,247
Elm .....	762,285	749,561	344,538
All other square timber .....	6,674,590	11,753,700	5,576,200
Logs—pine .....	11,581,506	17,845,936	8,877,774
Logs—all other .....	19,098,729	11,527,853	3,725,823
Spars and masts .....	256,686	171,971	227,640
Staves .....	418,724	290,253	321,650
Lathwood .....	1,456,735	455,825	128,285
Tanbark .....	1,475,176	1,792,576	731,346
Firewood .....	21,269,189	21,823,762	19,168,783
Total .....	\$67,264,258	\$73,429,922	\$44 462,907

5. *Occupations of the People of Canada in 1891.*

Class.	Number.
1. Agriculture, mining and fishing .....	790,210
2. Trade and transportation .....	186,695
3. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	320,001
4. Domestic and personal services .....	246,183
5. Professional vocations .....	63,280
6. Non-productive class .....	52,986
Total .....	1,659,355

Class 1 was subdivided as follows :

(a) Agricultural .....	735,207
(b) Fishing .....	27,079
(c) Lumbering .....	12,756
(d) Mining .....	15,168
Total .....	790,210

The agricultural class was further subdivided :

Farmers, and farmers' sons .....	649,506
Farm laborers .....	76,839
Apiarists, gardeners, florists, etc .....	6,120
Dairymen, stock-raisers, stock-herders, etc. ....	2,742
Total .....	735,207

	No. of farmers and farmer's sons.		No. of miners.		No. of fishermen.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia .....	2,381	5,874	2,792	4,591	1,850	3,798
Manitoba .....	13,497	29,014	6	9	44	78
New Brunswick .....	54,485	45,880	121	97	1,844	2,926
Nova Scotia .....	63,435	53,340	2,728	5,660	13,631	14,478
Ontario .....	300,554	292,770	493	1,034	766	1,421
Prince Edward Island .....	20,492	20,227	4	18	791	914
Quebec. ....	200,857	191,564	391	1,534	3,935	3,433
N. W. Territories .....	1,011	10,837	6	474	44	33
Totals.....	656,712	649,506	6,541	13,417	22,905	27,079

### 6. Early Trade Records of Canada.

A detailed reliable record of the exports of Canada would be very interesting in this discussion if such were available. Unfortunately this record can be got only in fragmentary form. The exports of Upper Canada went out by two routes, across the border into the neighboring States and down the St. Lawrence past Coteau to Montreal and Quebec, whence they were shipped to Europe. Mr. George Johnson informs me that "the returns for the Port of Quebec were collected from the first by Mr. Dunscombe, and the British Government also had a full set. The British Government's set was destroyed by fire about 1815. Subsequently Dunscombe's collection was also destroyed by fire."

In Vol. V. of Commercial Statistics, by John Macgregor, M.P. (1850), former secretary of the British Board of Trade, we find, on pages, 254, 255, a condensed statement of the trade of Canada for the years 1754, 1769, 1786 and 1808. Furs, fish and lumber are referred to in the first three years. In 1808 the exports of pot and pearl ashes from Quebec amounted to £290,000 out of a total export of £1,156,060. In the same year the imports of ashes into Canada from the United States amounted to £110,000.

On page 266 of the same work we have the following among the exports by sea from Canada :

	1835.	1840.	1844.
Ashes, cwts.....	120,226	99,899	156,748
Wheat, bushels.....	61,727	160,862	308,654
Other grain, bushels .....	11,837	68,928	245,763
Wheat flour, bbls .....	91,063	330,010	389,102

These figures, however, do not quite harmonize with another table of exports given on p. 269. On page 270 is given a table of values of the most important articles exported from Canada which may be reproduced here for what it is worth as showing the change in the products during the eleven years, 1832-42 :

	Ashes.	Grain, etc.	Timber.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1832 .....	204,667	221,552	471,837	898,056
1833 .....	174,281	241,720	489,367	905,368
1834 .....	108,287	139,742	683,208	931,237
1835 .....	176,231	39,500	620,192	836,003
1836 .....	238,951	28,804	703,165	970,920
1837 .....	180,571	15,331	651,786	847,688
1838 .....	168,980	46,034	706,185	921,199
1839 .....	142,457	32,052	80,403	1,054,912
1840 .....	126,148	494,507	952,826	1,573,481
1841 .....	121,733	660,908	1,019,745	1,802,386
1842 .....	157,906	512,324	522,203	1,192,433

Mr. George Johnson, in the communication before quoted, says :—The Colony was accustomed to transmit to the Home Government every year a manuscript report of the taxes, duties, fees, etc., etc., which gave an immense deal of information about the country. I have the manuscript copy for the year 1842 which I rescued from destruction not long ago. I have little doubt that these would be available in some nook or corner of some one or other of the places in which the British Government is obliged to store them. Their value is “another story.”

Take the report for 1842 which I have before me and under the head of *Exports* we have, 1st, a return for the Port of Montreal ; 2nd, a return for the Port of Quebec ; 3rd, a short statement of the exports to the United States from Inland Ports. So that down to the year 1842 there was no division by Provinces. I give you an extract, which refers to the *Inland Ports* :

“The exports to the United States (for 1842) consist principally of apples, ashes, lumber, furs and casual articles of merchandise, but the value is very limited. The staple exports by sea are wheat, flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, staves, beef, pork and furs. Tobacco is produced and exported in the western district of Upper Canada. The value at these ports cannot be ascertained, as the customs house officers in general keep no account of them, being duty free.”

“The ports of St. Johns and Phillipsburgh are the principal ones in Lower Canada, the value of exports at the former is returned at £100,214.15.10, including £82,783.11.6 in specie, and at the latter, £11,924.1.6. From the other Lower Canada and the Upper Canada ports no return of any kind can be procured.”

Up to the time of the opening of the Erie canal the exports of Upper Canada for Europe went east by way of the St. Lawrence. The following statement of the trade passing Coteau was furnished by Mr. Robert Sellar of Huntington, Que. The batteau was a long sharp pointed boat and the Durham boat was flat bottomed, made like boats used on the Mohawk river, N. Y.

Year.	Batteaux.	Durham	Year.	Batteaux.	Durham
	No.	boats.		No.	boats.
1817.....	835	268	1826.....	167	313
1818.....	679	315	1827.....	254	497
1819.....	573	339	1828.....	403	358
1820.....	430	561	1829.....	No record.	
1821.....	357	442	1830.....	712	530
1822.....	385	407	1831.....	837	371
1823.....	377	317	1832.....	817	451
1824.....	457	292	1833.....	864	612
1825.....	No record.				

In an early Legislative report on the canals of Upper Canada it is stated that going down the Durham boat carried on the average 350 barrels and the batteau thirty barrels ; on the way up the former eight tons and the latter four tons.

## 7. Prices of Wheat.

The following average prices of wheat per minot for the years given are taken from a statement furnished some years ago by Mr. Robt. Sellar of Huntington, Que. They were compiled by Rev. M. Comte and refer to Montreal. The minot is a measure of quantity, forty quarts. The livre may be taken at seventeen cents and the sol at three-quarters of a cent.

Year.	Livres.	So's.	Year.	Livres.	Sols.
1800.....	12	..	1814.....	9	..
1801.....	6	..	1815.....	16	..
1802.....	6	..	1816.....	12	..
1803.....	6	..	1817.....	7	10
1804.....	9	..	1818.....	8	5
1805.....	8	..	1819.....	6	..
1806.....	8	10	1820.....	4	10
1807.....	9	..	1821.....	5	5
1808.....	9	10	1822.....	6	..
1809.....	10	10	1823.....	6	12
1810.....	10	10	1824.....	6	..
1811.....	12	..	1836.....	10	..
1812.....	19	..	1837.....	8	10
1813.....	16	..	1841.....	7	10

## 8. The Growth of Population and Increase in Farm Operations in Ontario.

In 1784 there were in Upper Canada "about 10,000 United Empire Loyalists" according to memorandum contained in the appendices of the House of Assembly of U. C. for 1823. According to Bouchette (the British Dominions, vol. II., p. 235) the population was as follows: In 1806, 70,718; in 1811, 77,000; and in 1814, 95,000. The municipal census returns give the population as 150,066 in 1824 and 157,923 in 1825. The following statement for the years 1826-1841 is made up from the returns sent to the Legislature.

Year.	Popu- lation. No.	Area.		Horses. No.	Oxen, 4 years and upwards. No.	Milch cows. No.	Other cattle, 2 to 4 years old.
		Occupied. Acres.	Cultivated. Acres.				
1826.....	166,379	3,353,653	599,744	23,806	26,302	62,198	25,669
1827.....	177,174	3,579,554	645,792	25,228	29,091	66,878	27,661
1828.....	186,488	3,632,540	668,326	25,701	29,814	67,188	37,304
1829.....	197,815	3,726,330	717,553	28,388	33,332	75,071	34,765
1830.....	213,156	4,018,385	773,727	30,776	33,517	80,892	32,537
1831.....	236,702	4,387,777	818,416	33,428	36,131	84,373	35,162
1832.....	263,554	4,716,372	916,357	36,822	39,054	92,274	35,172
1833.....	295,863	5,151,211	938,956	40,254	41,870	95,042	35,760
1834.....	321,145	5,127,064	1,004,779	43,217	42,455	99,823	36,795
1835.....	347,359	5,703,219	1,309,785	48,118	46,080	110,051	39,371
1836.....	374,099	6,089,694	1,283,709	55,064	48,938	121,024	44,706
1837.....	397,489	6,280,611	1,440,505	57,250	48,453	120,110	49,110
1838.....	399,422	6,769,050	1,469,737	63,396	47,703	129,711	50,649
1839.....	409,048	6,670,083	1,556,677	66,220	47,491	136,171	47,607
1840.....	432,159	7,011,706	1,713,163	72,696	48,990	148,483	49,565
1841.....	455,688	6,868,504	1,811,431	75,316	49,940	157,411	56,756

The following table is made up from the census reports. Note increase in live stock.

	1842.	1848.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population.....	487,053	725,879	952,004	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,112,989
Land occupied, acres.....	6,212,726	8,413,591	9,828,655	13,354,896	16,162,676	19,259,909	21,091,698
Land improved, acres.....	1,751,528	1,780,157	3,705,523	6,051,609	8,833,626	11,294,109	14,157,952
Horses, No.....	113,647	151,389	201,670	377,681	489,001	590,298	771,838
Neat cattle.....	504,963	565,845	744,264	1,015,278	1,403,174	1,702,167	2,052,474
Sheep.....	575,730	833,807	967,168	1,170,225	1,514,914	1,359,178	1,021,769
Swine.....	394,366	484,241	571,496	776,001	874,664	700,922	1,121,396
Wheat, bush.....	3,221,939	7,558,773	12,682,550	24,620,425	14,233,389	27,406,091	21,318,582
Oats, bush.....	4,788,167	7,055,730	11,395,467	21,220,874	22,138,958	40,209,929	47,160,246
Potatoes, bush.....	8,080,402	4,751,346	4,973,285	15,325,920	17,138,534	18,893,996	17,635,151

9. *Immigrants into Canada.*

The arrivals at Quebec in 1829 were 15,945, and in 1830, 18,075. From 1829 to 1846 inclusive the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada at Quebec was 466,179. The arrivals for the years following were :

1847.....	90,150	1851.....	41,176
1848.....	27,939	1852.....	39,076
1849.....	38,494	1853.....	36,699
1850.....	32,292	1854.....	53,183
Total for eight years .....			359,009

Of the 90,150 arrived in 1847 no less than 50,360 came from Ireland.

The population of Upper Canada in 1851 as to origin was as follows :

Canadian born, not French	526,093	Scotland .....	75,811
“ “ French ...	26,417	United States.....	43,732
Ireland .....	176,267	Other provinces.....	6,498
England and Wales .....	82,699	All others.....	14,487
Total .....			952,004

10. *Importation of Pure Bred Cattle into Ontario.*

About 1831, Mr. Robert Arnold of St. Catharines, brought a shorthorn cow and a bull to Canada from the State of New York. The dam of the cow was bred by Robert Colling. Mr. Wingfield's imported cattle also included some Colling stock. They were afterwards sold to Mr. Howitt of Guelph. About 1836, Hon. Adam Fergusson of Woodhill imported several head of pure-bred stock from over the sea and from the neighboring states. Further importations are mentioned in the preface to Vol. I of the Canada shorthorn Herd Book compiled and published by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, Toronto, 1867. The year by year importations of shorthorns are to be found in the introductions to the various volumes of the Dominion shorthorn Herd Book beginning in 1886.

“ Dairy cattle were first brought to Canada by the colonies of settlers who accompanied explorers to occupy this country ; each party brought what they considered the most suitable of the kind from their respective former homes.

“ During the year 1610 a French settlement was formed at Quebec by Viceroy Champlain. From 1630 to 1650 Reverend Gentlemen and others imported dairy cattle that are known as the native Canadian cow, of which very few (if any) can now be found pure-bred. Their excellent quality and suitableness to this country should have induced their owners to preserve the purity of that breed.

“ About the year 1625 dairy cattle from Great Britain were brought to the lower St. Lawrence by settlers who came to occupy the grant of territory made by King James the 1st to Sir Wm. Alexander, under the great seal of Scotland ; thenceforward settlers coming to Canada brought with them dairy cattle best suited to these settlements.

“ The importation of pure-bred Ayrshires is clearly traced to the arrival of Scotch ships bringing them for the use of passengers on the voyage. They were sold on arrival at the Eastern harbors, at Quebec and at Montreal.

“ Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General in 1821, was a breeder and importer of Ayrshires. Other governors, shipmasters, merchants and farmers not now living were owners of Ayrshires thus obtained. The good appearance and performance of these animals attracted such attention that it became a general practice, over fifty years ago, to induce shipmasters to bring out a couple or more Ayrshires, till the importation for breeding purposes became very frequent during the early part of the present century, and it has since been regularly continued.

“ It is estimated that there are now in Canada over fifty thousand pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, and not less than three hundred thousand Ayrshire grades, which are the best herds of dairy cows in the Dominion.”

The foregoing paragraphs are from the introduction to the first volume of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record Montreal, 1886. The records in this book include animals born in Canada as early as 1862. Ayrshires are found principally in Eastern Ontario, the Montreal District and the Eastern Townships.

11. *Sample Statements of Cooperative Dairy Companies.*

(a) Cheese and butter factory in Oxford County, (The Strathallan Cheese Co.). In 1897 there were 140 patrons; 530,624 lb of cheese were made; value of cheese, \$44,501; distributed among patrons \$39,367. From 1879 to 1897 this company has made 6,640,225 lb of cheese which sold for \$626,306.

(b) Statement of a factory in Western Ontario. One hundred and forty-one shareholders; \$1,030 subscribed, being 206 shares at \$5 each; \$895 paid on stock; cost of factory \$1,329. In 1897 milk received was 1,815,740 lb; cheese made was 165,223 lb. The cost of drawing was \$1,813; the cost of making \$1,075; salesman's expenses \$30; secretary's salary \$35; new machinery, well and repairs, insurance taxes, etc., \$1,263. Sales of cheese \$12,586. Paid patrons for milk \$8,370.

(c) Co-operative factory in Lanark County. Sixty-eight patrons, factory ran from May 3 to Nov. 5, 1897—161 working days; 1,358,276 lb milk received; made 1,740 cheese, weighing 130,737 lb. Cheese sold for \$10,780; interest on deposit, \$24—total receipts \$10,804. The cost of drawing milk and making cheese (1¢ per lb.) was \$2,124. The salesman and treasurer was paid \$70. The inspector received \$5, other expenses were \$11. The remainder, \$8,573, was divided among the patrons.

(d) Statement of a Cheese and Butter Company of Western Ontario. Sixty-six stockholders, 95 patrons, subscribed capital \$1,530, (306 shares at \$5 each) paid up \$1,015. In 1897 milk received was 1,423,851 lb; cheese made was 131,463 lb, of which the patrons themselves took 5,380 lb. The cost of drawing milk and hauling cheese was \$1,226; the cost of making was \$992; other expenses were \$290. The cash received for sale of cheese was \$10,348; the cash paid to patrons was \$7,583.

12. *The Reaping Machine.*

"Until about fifty years ago the most important agricultural operations were conducted upon the same principles as had ruled for ages before that time. The form of the plough was certainly improved, and was no longer the rude implement which Robert Burns used a hundred years before; but it was still operated in the same fashion as prevailed in his day. Even now the sower goes forth to sow just as he did in New Testament times; and husbandry until a recent period was much the same as it had been when Thomas Tusser wrote his 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry' in 1573. The conservatism which surrounded practical agriculture is now being gradually dissipated, but the battle between the old forms and the new has been more protracted here than in any other occupation. Look, for instance, at the operation of reaping. Circumstances continually occur year after year which make it imperative that the fields should be reaped expeditiously, and the harvest garnered as rapidly as possible. Yet no feasible method of applying machinery to this work was proposed until the nineteenth century had begun, and even after a practicable reaping machine had been invented it took many years to induce the farmers to adopt it generally. So late as 1870 the work of reaping was done by the sickle or the scythe, and manual labor was the only motive power used. The crops were reaped by 'heuk-men,' the sheaves were made up by women, and gleaners went over the fields precisely as they did when Boaz met Ruth, 'amid the alien corn.' And yet the idea of the modern reaping machine was realized and in full operation in the first century, and that among a nation which was then regarded as only half civilized. The description which Pliny gives of this machine might have been applied to some of the reaping machines invented early in the present century. He says: 'In the extensive plains of Gaul large hollow machines are employed, with teeth fixed to the forepart, and they are pushed forward on two wheels, through the standing corn, by an ox yoked to the hind part; the corn cut off by the teeth falls into the hollow part of the machine.' It is difficult to account for the disappearance of this useful machine, nor is it easy to discover when its use was abandoned. Rutilius Palladius, the Roman writer on agriculture, who lived in the fourth century, refers to this machine in his work 'De Re Rustica'; but even at that time its use seems to have been confined to Gaul. Though Palladius's book was regarded as the chief authority on agriculture, and was the text-book of the mediæval farmers, no attempt was made to revive the ox-driven reaping machine, and it was forgotten for over 1400 years. The principle upon which it was constructed—cutting teeth instead of scythe blades—was the main peculiarity of the machine invented by the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Carmyllie, in 1826. Before referring to that machine specially it may be desirable to show briefly the progress of development whereby reaping by machinery was brought to its present state of perfection. It seems probable that various attempts were made towards the close of last century to devise a reaping machine which would minimise the cost of harvesting, but no particulars of these have been preserved. In 1804 Mr. Boyce obtained a patent for a reaping machine. It consisted of a cylinder set vertically upon a carriage that ran upon small

wheels, the cylinder enclosing this carriage. The trams that extended to the back of the machine were so contrived that a horse could be yoked, and the apparatus was pushed forward by the animal. By a simple arrangement of bevel gearing the motion of the machine caused the cylinder to revolve. Around the lower edge of this drum or cylinder a flange projected, which consisted of a series of knife blades set to form a continuous circle, and as the machine was propelled this circular knife cut the corn, which fell to each side of the apparatus. The drum could be raised or lowered so as to make long or short stubble as desired. There was no arrangement for gathering or bundling the cut corn, and this defect prevented the machine from being used practically. About the same time a patent was obtained by Mr. Plunkett, of London, for another reaper, the chief difference being that the knife blade was toothed like a fine saw. It also failed through the lack of a method of gathering the corn when cut. In 1806 Mr. Gladstone, a millwright, of Castle-Douglas, devised a reaper, upon which he made many improvements in later years. The horse shafts projected at the side, so that the horse walked on the stubble. A circular frame carrying a knife was made to revolve by the forward motion of the machine. Projecting prongs kept the corn in place against the revolving cutter, and an elaborate device was used for gathering up the cut corn in small quantities. Drawings and full descriptions of the earliest and latest forms of the Gladstone reaper are to be found in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," Vols. 1 and 17. Though hailed at first as a great achievement, this reaper never came into general use. Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, brought out in 1810 another machine in which for the first time he revived the very ancient process of clipping the corn with shears, but it also fell into oblivion.

"In 1816 Mr. Scott, of Ormiston, devised a reaper on quite a different principle. It was similar in form to the Gladstone machine, but instead of a circular knife blade there was a frame fitted with sixteen small sickles, which cut the corn that was held in position by the projecting prongs. The great difficulty in working this machine was to keep the sickles free of the corn, for portions of the straw getting into the revolving apparatus brought it to a standstill. About the same time Mr. Smith, of Deanston, proposed to construct a reaper in which he reverted to the revolving knife blade, but though he worked at improvements upon it for over twenty years, his plan failed. The first forward movement took place in 1822, when Messrs. Ogle & Brown, Alnwick, brought out their machine for reaping and gathering. In it the cutting was done by a straight knife which was moved from side to side by the motion of the machine, and cut the corn against a row of fixed teeth or prongs. A revolving vane took up the cut corn and deposited it on a deal platform behind the cutter. Like its predecessors, this machine was not taken up by the agriculturists. These inventions had prepared the way for the reaping machine devised by the Rev. Patrick Bell. He was born in 1800, and though trained for the Church he early developed a bias towards the study of mechanics, and was a good practical workman. About 1820 he set himself to the problem of constructing an effective reaper, making his own models with such scraps of iron as he could obtain cheaply. His machine was in working order by 1826, and at that time his brother had one in operation on his farm of Inch-Michael, in the Carse of Gowrie. The clipping process was adopted by Mr. Bell. Instead of a single knife blade vibrating from side to side, as in Ogle & Brown's machine, he had a moving frame with a series of projecting knives like scissor blades, which worked above a similar set of fixed knives. The cut corn fell on an endless web of cloth which ran round two rollers, and delivered the corn on one side of the machine. The reaper was pushed forward by a horse, and the motion set all parts of the machine working simultaneously. There was no complicated machinery required, and it was proved that one machine could reap twelve acres per day."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

*The New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine* for 1834 p. 111 contains a description (by the inventor) and illustration of Obed Hussey's grain cutter, and the appendix to the same volume p. 73 contains a description (by the inventor) and illustration of Cyrus H. M'Cormick's "Improved reaping machine." These two machines are the fore-runners of the reapers and binders now used in the United States and Canada.

### 13 Early Highways.

The 1896 report of the Ontario Provincial Instructor in Roadmaking, Mr. A. W. Campbell C. E., contains a chapter in Development of Roads in Ontario. Speaking of "trails" and early routes he says:

"The most important of these routes, frequently referred to by early writers, led from Burlington bay to the head waters of the Thames, down which the traveller might descend by canoe to Lake St. Clair. A branch of this trail, mentioned by Galigné, led from the ford at the Grand river to Longue Point. An early map shows an Indian path following the north shore of Lake Erie. Trails led from Lake Erie to Chatham and London. From the northern branch of the Thames, a short portage and canoe route led to Lake Huron. A trail led from the Don

to Burlington bay. Nottawasaga Bay was reached from Lake Ontario by the Trent valley; by the Don or Humber and portages of Lake Simcoe, from which several routes might be taken. One of these last led from Kempenfeldt bay to Nottawasaga river; another passed by way of the River Severn.

The first explorers, traders and settlers who entered this portion of Canada, in the absence of roads, had to adopt the methods and means of travel used by the aborigines. Champlain, who in 1615 made the first tour of discovery, went by canoe up the Rivers Ottawa and Madawaska, across Lake Nipissing, and thence by the French river to Georgian bay, a journey which necessitated about forty portages. This was the route generally chosen by fur traders for many years. Champlain, from Georgian bay, reached Lake Ontario by the Trent valley trail. The pioneer settlements were located around the forts at Detroit and Niagara. The United Empire Loyalists, who were among the first to enter the province, about 1785 began to make clearings along the River St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte and in the vicinity of Niagara and Detroit. Those who went inland usually chose property so situated that they might reside near a stream, down which in summer they could journey by canoe, and which, when frozen in winter, afforded a convenient means of travel on the ice. Others frequently located in the vicinity of an Indian trail. As the number of settlers increased the trail became a bridle path, then a wagon track, and ultimately resulted in one of the many "trespass" roads of to-day.

#### 14. Railways and Canals.

##### References :

- (a) First things in Canada, 1897 (3rd edition) by George Johnson, pp. 27-38; 145-149.
- (b) Ontario municipal commission, report 1889, part II, p. 27.
- (c) Annual reports of the Department of Railways and Canals.
- (d) Year book of Canada, 1895 and 1896.
- (e) Waterways of Canada, by Mr. Hugh McLennan of Montreal (*The Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883).

The early route of the fur traders was from La Chine up to Ottawa, across Lake Nipissing, down French river and by way of St. Mary's river to lake Superior. A small canal was constructed for the use of the North West Co. at the Soo on the Canadian side at some time between 1797 and 1800. The present canal was constructed 1887-95; short canals at the rapids of the St. Lawrence were constructed 1779-81. "They were enlarged in 1804 and 1817 and were abandoned in 1845." The Lachine canal was constructed 1821-25, and the Welland canal 1824-29.

In 1809 the Accommodation made the first steam voyage from Montreal to Quebec. In 1816 and 1817 the Frontenac was built at Finkle's Point near Bath (Lennox and Addington). The Rideau canal, begun in 1827, was completed by the Imperial government in 1834 and for several years was a convenient water way for the immigrants coming to Upper Canada until the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal in 1847 permitted direct passage up the river to Prescott and Kingston.

"The total cost of the canals of Canada to 30th of June 1896 was \$80,925,522 of which \$20,692,244 was spent before Confederation, \$4,173,921 being expended by the Imperial government."

Rev. Dr. Wilkes in speaking of travelling in 1812-22 says: "The mode of proceeding most easily from that place (York) to this (Montreal) was by the steamer Frontenac, paddle wheels not much greater than a racing buggy and taking some two days to reach Kingston; thence in a bateau to Lachine whence a caleche was the conveyance. If the land journey was taken the Royal mail coach, albeit often a lumber wagon, left York at noon on Monday, delivering letters and passengers in Montreal on Saturday at noon, thus taking five days from York to Montreal." (*Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 23, 1883.) At the present time we can leave Toronto at 9 o'clock a.m. and arrive at Montreal at 6.30 p.m.—nine and one-half hours.

In 1836 the first passenger railway in Canada, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, was opened from Laprairie to St. Johns, Que. In 1848 a road seven miles long connected Montreal with Lachine above the rapids. The Northern Railway was opened from Toronto to Bradford in June 1853. The first train ran to Aurora on May 16, 1853. The Grand Trunk from Montreal to Toronto was opened in 1856, and from Toronto to Sarnia in 1858. First C. P. R. through train crossed the Rockies in 1886.

Up to June 30, 1897 the amount of government and municipal loans, bonuses, etc. promised railways amounted to \$207,133,264. Of this the Ontario Legislature had given \$7,357,116 and the municipalities of Ontario \$12,420,753.

The paid-up capital of all the railways was \$921,858,232. The number of miles run by trains in the year was 45,780,851. The number of passengers carried was 16,171,338. The freight traffic amounted to 25,300,331 tons.

*Mileage of Railways in Canada.*

Year	Miles in Ontario.	Miles in Canada.	Year	Miles in Ontario.	Miles in Canada.
1836.....	..	16	1867.....	1,352	2,278
1846.....	..	16	1877.....	2,856	5,218
1847.....	..	54	1887.....	5,383	11,793
1857.....	986	1,444	1897.....	6,626	16,550

*15. Oxen and Horses.*

The passing of the ox as a beast of burden may be seen from the following figures :

	1851. No.	1861. No.	1871. No.	1881. No.	1891. No.
Oxen .....	192,140	99,605	47,941	23,263	12,424
Horses ....	201,670	377,681	489,001	590,298	771,838

*16. Pioneer Life.*

Very interesting accounts of pioneer work and life may be found in the following :

Authentic Letters from Upper Canada, by T. W. McGrath, Dublin, 1833.

Twenty-seven Years in Canada West, by Major Strickland, London, 1853.

Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago, Canniff Haight, Toronto, 1885.

*17. Expenditure in behalf of Agriculture by the Legislature of Ontario.*

	1868. \$	1869. \$	1870. \$
Salaries .....	800	800	800
Agricultural Societies .....	54,074	53,894	53,424
Provincial Fair .....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Fruit Growers' Association .....	350	350	350
Miscellaneous .....	236	480	401
Total .....	65,460	65,524	64,985
Total for three years, 1868, 1869, 1870 .....	\$195,969		
	1895. \$	1896. \$	1897. \$
Department .....	17,490	17,789	17,745
Agricultural Societies .....	74,747	74,325	73,738
Other associations .....	21,123	22,696	19,127
Reports and bulletins .....	15,121	15,708	11,030
Ontario Agricultural College :			
Salaries .....	26,012	27,737	27,956
Expenses .....	25,959	26,916	26,980
Capital account .....	19,304	21,044	8,844
Bureau of Industries .....	4,886	4,774	3,773
Farmers' Institutes .....	7,667	10,522	10,489
Travelling Dairies .....	2,066	1,971	.....
Dairy Schools .....	20,375	9,306	14,599
Experimental Fruit Stations .....	1,941	2,635	2,441
Fruit spraying .....	2,028	2,130	2,692
Pioneer Farm .....	5,482	3,791	1,612
Good Roads .....	.....	2,151	5,603
Miscellaneous .....	250	1,800	1,800
Total .....	244,452	245,295	228,409
Total for three years, 1895, 1896, 1897 .....	\$718,156		

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT  
OF THE  
ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES  
1897.

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EARLY MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.  
A DISPERSION SALE OF 1829.

AN EARLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE (1797).

BRITISH IMMIGRATION INTO UPPER CANADA.

By A. F. HUNTER, B.A., BARRIE.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

By S. MORLEY WICKETT, PH.D., TORONTO.

AGRICULTURAL AND MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

THE PEOPLING OF THE PROVINCE.

By C. C. JAMES, M.A.

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1899.



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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT  
OF THE  
ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Record of Town Meetings held in Adolphustown which occupies the first place in this Report is considered of special value and worthy of a place herein for two reasons; first, because for the first time it will give students of economics and readers of Ontario history a year by year statement of the proceedings of town-meetings; and, second, because it is believed that this is the earliest municipal organization in Ontario. It will be seen that there are three parts to the records—the minutes of town meetings from 1792 to 1848; the yearly return of the inhabitants by families from 1794 to 1822; and the record of live-stock marks, the beginning of stock registration in the Province. All three were kept in one book which was “discovered” during the past year by Mr. T. W. Casey, of Napanee, among some old relics and books in the possession of the Allison family of Adolphustown. The chest containing them had been closed for many years and the existence of this record book was quite unknown or had been forgotten. A reference to it will be found in Dr. Wm. Canniff’s “Settlement of Upper Canada” page 454, where the date is incorrectly given as 1793 instead of 1792. It is printed here through the courtesy of David W. Allison, Esq., former M.P. for Lennox and Warden of the County (see p. 55).

Material such as we have printed here is eagerly sought after by students of political economy. In 1889 there was published a 43 page brochure on “The Ontario Township” by J. M. McEvoy (No. 1 first series of Toronto University Studies in Political Science). This has been out of print for several years. It was a study based on the records of the township of Westminster, Middlesex County, beginning with 1817. The introduction to this study, written by Prof. W. J.

Ashley, will be found on pp. 82-84 of this Report reprinted in part. A desire has been expressed by many persons for the reprinting of the entire pamphlet. If to that pamphlet be added the paper on "The growth of Municipal Institutions in Ontario" by C. R. W. Biggar, Q.C., printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1896 (Toronto, 1898)\*, and the material contained in this Report, the student of the early municipal institutions of Ontario will find himself fairly well equipped. It has been thought advisable to reproduce the Adolphustown record in full, even though some of it may seem dry and commonplace to many readers. The original record has been followed *verbatim*.

The second reason given was the early date of the records. The first settlers arrived in Adolphustown June 16th, 1784, and up to 1792 were included in the Province of Quebec. By the Constitutional Act of 1791, passed by the Imperial Parliament, provision was made for the formation of the Province of Upper Canada. Governor Simcoe arrived in the summer of 1792 and summoned his first Legislature to meet at Newark (Niagara), on Monday, September 17th. It was to this House that the clerk of the first town-meeting, Philip Dorland (page 1) was elected, but in which he was not allowed to take his seat because of his refusal to take the oath of office (page 60). The House met on Sept. 17th, elected a Speaker and received the Speech of His Excellency. A reply was presented on the 18th. On the 19th Mr. Dorland's petition was read and the House ordered the Speaker to issue his writ for a new election. Immediately thereafter Mr. Jones moved for leave to bring in *A Bill to authorize Town Meetings for the purpose of appointing divers Parish officers*. Leave was given and the House adjourned. This Bill was read the first time on Monday, 25th September, and the second time on the 27th. Further consideration was postponed for three months. The House was prorogued on Oct. 15th. It will be seen, therefore, that the first legislation *proposed* in the first Legislature of Upper Canada was a Bill to authorize Municipal Government, but such legislation was not finally enacted until July 9th, 1793. The second session began Friday, 31st May, 1793. A new Bill to authorize Town Meetings was read for the first time on June 8th. It was read a second time on June 11th, and, after being engrossed, it was ordered that the Bill pass and be sent up for concurrence. On

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\* This article revised and enlarged forms the "Prefatory Note" to Part I. of "The Municipal Manual," edited by C. R. W. Biggar, M.A., Q.C., now in the press, to be issued September 1st, 1899.

the 20th June, one week later, there was read the first time *A Bill to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town officers throughout this Province*. This came up for a second reading on June 21st, stood committed, and passed second reading on June 23rd. On June 27th it was read a third time and ordered to be sent for concurrence. The Upper House appear to have required some changes, for on the 2nd of July the Bill was read as amended by Council, and the House concurred in the amendments. The former Bill to authorize town meetings had disappeared or had been incorporated in this Bill. It would appear therefore that three Bills had to be introduced into the House before the Council and House were satisfied or came to an agreement, and even the third was amended by the Council before being finally accepted. The House was prorogued on July 9th, 1793. The Act as then passed will be found on pages 78-81. The peculiar historical value of these Adolphustown records will now be apparent. By turning to page 1 it will be seen that meetings were held on March 6th, 1792, and March 5th, 1793, whereas the Act authorizing the holding of such meetings became law July 9th, 1793. Another point of some moment is that the Adolphustown residents began holding their meetings the first Monday in March and this is the day fixed by the Statute (section 1, p. 78). It will be noted (page 2) that a meeting was held on 28th of August to bring their organization into line with the Statute. The new member for Prince Edward and Adolphustown, Major Vanalstine (p. 68) was present at the second session of the Legislature and this third meeting was held six weeks after the Act received the approval of the Governor. The change of date for meeting, from March to January, was made in 1817 (see pp. 11 and 82). It will be interesting to compare the appointments at the self-constituted meetings of March 1792 and 1793 and those made at the August meeting. At the former they appointed Overseers of the poor and Constables: at the latter Assessors and Collector. They return to the election of Constables in 1794 although the Act did not give them power to elect such, the appointment of Constables being one of the prerogatives of the Court of Quarter Sessions which consisted of the local Magistrates, (see Biggar).

The scope of power of the town meetings as at first authorized by the Legislature is thus referred to by Mr. McEvoy (page 20):

“ ‘What shall be a lawful fence?’ and ‘what animals shall be free commoners in the township for the year?’ were the only questions concerning which town meetings might really legislate; but they might and did discuss far weightier matters. Public sentiment on the largest public questions was here fostered. This,

however, was not so important or valuable as the quality of mind which was developed. Little as was their law making power, it was enough to show every man present, the real necessity for laws, how laws were made, that laws were simply rules which ought to be the most advantageous that could be devised for the community, and that the community had an undoubted right to change these laws if they saw that a change would be an improvement. *It was the conception of law that was fostered in the men of Ontario by their town meeting, which led in a large measure to the establishment of Responsible Government in this Province."*

Looking at the question of popular rights in this light it must be admitted that the simple record of the pioneer meeting held at Adolphustown on 6th March, 1792, becomes exceedingly interesting and valuable and worthy of being placed on permanent record.

Some may conclude that this pioneer town meeting of Adolphustown formed the immediate basis or suggestion of the Act passed in 1793. But whence came the suggestion for the Adolphustown meeting? A reading of Prof. Ashley's introduction given on pp. 82-84 will be helpful at this point. Several references to early town meetings held in the various northern states might be given here if space permitted. We shall content ourselves with one extract from the History of Dutchess County by Philip H. Smith (1877). This is suggestive here, since many of the Adolphustown settlers came from Dutchess County, New York State, in the years 1784-94. Among others it may be mentioned that Philip Dorland, the clerk of the first meeting, was born at Beekman in 1755 (see p. 59), and the Samuel Dorland mentioned in the following was probably a relative.

The following are from the old records in the Town Clerk's Office :

At a town meeting held April 7th, 1772, for Beekman's Precinct, chosen for officers as follows, viz. :—Maurice Pleas, Town Clerk ; Joshua Carman, Supervisor ; Samuel Dorland, James Vanderburg, Assessors ; Simeon Noxon, Constable and Collector ; Thomas Clemens, Maurice Pleas, Inspectors of Intestate Estates.

Memorandum at this meeting.—The parties living on the Clove Road agree to work it as follows, viz. : That half of the inhabitants that live below to work to Andreas Buck's lane, and the other half to work from thence to Lieut. John Uhls.

At a meeting held April 2nd, 1776, James Vanderburg, Esq., Samuel Dorland, John Hall, Ebenezer Cary and Eliab Youmans were chosen a committee to retire and draw up some 'prudential laws' relative to height and sufficiency of fences within this precinct, upon which they drew up the following and read them publicly to the meeting for their approbation, to which the said meeting unanimously agreed, and ordered that the same be recorded [then follow the laws].

April 3, 1787.—Voted the sum of seventy pounds to be raised for the use of the poor in this precinct.

April 1, 1788.—It is hereby enacted that the majority of the justices and a majority of the overseers of the poor, for the time being, shall be and are hereby empowered to bind out the children of all such poor persons (as are not able to get livelihood) as apprentices ; and they are also empowered to bind out the parents for such time and times as they may think fit and convenient. Passed in open town meeting.

J. OAKLEY, Clerk.

The tracing back of the New York town meetings through the older New England settlements to England and through the Manhattan settlement to Holland is an interesting line of study, but we have not space to give further reference or make further extracts in this report.

In connection with the recording of stock marks the following extracts from Smith's *Duchess County History* may be of interest. It shows that the keeping of a record of marks of live stock was but the continuance of a custom with which the early settlers were familiar in New York State.

Recorded the 25th day of May, 1772, the ear mark of Uriah Davis, "which is a crop off the right ear, and a slit in it, a half crop under the side of the left ear."

Ear mark of Joseph Peck, a space cut out on the under side of the left ear.

Ear mark of Morris Graham, "a crop and slit in the right ear, and a hole in the left."

Taken up July 6th, 1774, by Hentice Woolsey, "a black yearling colt, the near hind foot white to the fet-lock—no mark or brand perceptible."

CHAS. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Nov. 25th, 1777.—Came into the pasture of Jas. Young, some time in the month of April last, a sorrel mare, two years old past, marked with the letter B on the near hind thigh, a blaze in the forehead, with four white feet.

The following is taken from "Home Life in Colonial Days," (pp. 400-2), by Alice Morse Earle (New York, 1899):

"On Long Island and in Connecticut there were cow-herds, calf-herds and pound-keepers. The calf keepers' duties were to keep the calves away from the cows, water them, protect them, etc. In Virginia and Maryland there were cowpens in early days, and cow-herds; but in the South the cattle generally roamed wild through the forest, and were known to their owners by ear-marks. In all communities ear-marks and other marks of ownership on cattle, horses, sheep and swine were very important, and rigidly regarded where so much value was kept in domestic cattle. These ear-marks were registered by the town clerk in the town records, and were usually described both in words and rude drawings. One of my great-great-grandfather's earmarks for his cows was a 'swallow-fork slit in both ears'; another was a slit under the ear and a 'half-penny mark on the foreside of the near ear.' This custom of herding cattle in common lasted in some out-of-the-way places to this century, and even lingered long in some large cities such as Boston, where cows were allowed to feed on Boston Common till about 1840. In Philadelphia until the year 1795 a cowherd stood every morning at the corner of Dock and Second Streets, blew his horn, tramped off to a distant pasture followed by all the cows of his neighborhood, who had run out to him as soon as they heard the familiar sound. He led them back to the same place at night, when each returned alone to her own home.

"Fence Viewers were men who were appointed by the town for common benefit to take charge of building and keeping in repair the fences that surround the 'great lotts' or commons; that is, the enclosed fields which are the common property of each town, in which all farmers living near could place their cattle. The fence-viewers saw that each man worked a certain amount each year on the 'pales,' as the fences were called, or paid his share for the work of others. Each farmer or cow-owner usually built about twenty feet of fence for each cow which he

pastured in the 'great lotts.' The fence-viewers also examined the condition of fences around private lands; noted breaks and ordered repairs. For if cattle broke through a poorly made fence, and did damage to crops, the fence-owner had to stand the loss, while if the fences were good and strong, proving the cattle unruly and destructive, the owner of the cattle had to pay. All the colonies were watchful over the safe-keeping of fences. In 1659 the Dutch rulers of New Amsterdam (now New York) ordered that for 'stripping fences of rails or posts' the offender should be whipped and branded, and for a second offence he could be punished by death. This seems cruelly severe, but that year there was a great scarcity of grain and other food, and if the fences were pulled down, cattle could get into fields and eat up the growing crops, and famine and death might result."

Adolphustown, the original "4th Town," was surveyed in 1783 and first settled in 1784 by Major Vanalstine's band of United Empire Loyalists. It is one of the smallest townships in the Province (about 11,000 acres), but has been the starting point of many families whose descendants are widely scattered over the Province. In the early days it was a distributing point, settlers from the United States remaining there a year or two before taking up land further west or north. In addition to its early municipal history, it is interesting from its early judicial and religious history, reference to which will be found among the "Personal Notes," pp. 55 to 59. These latter will also serve as notes to the last article in this Report on "The Peopling of the Province."

It has been thought advisable to reprint on pp. 74-76 the extracts from township records of Sophiasburg and Hallowell taken from Dr. Wm. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada," owing to their close relationship with Adolphustown. The Sophiasburg records give interesting regulations as to impounding stock and the disposal of fines. It will be found interesting to note that these early town meetings did not always limit their enactments to the rather narrow privileges conferred upon them by Act of Parliament. In connection with the Hallowell records there is printed here for the first time the tax list of that township for the year 1798. The financial administration of the townships was at first placed in the hands of the various Courts of Quarter Sessions.\* The Court for the Midland district met alternately at Kingston and Adolphustown. Biggar has summarized the powers of these Courts as follows:

"The powers of Justices of the Peace at these sessions assembled included (*inter alia*) the erection and management of court houses, gaols and asylums; laying out and improving the highways; making assessments for these purposes, and

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\* *Queen's Quarterly*, Kingston, July, 1899, contains the first of a valuable series of papers on Early Records of Ontario. "Extracts from the Record of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the District of Mecklenburg, (afterward the Midland District) with introduction and notes by Professor Adam Shortt." See note, p. 58, *Q. Q.*

also 'to pay the wages of members of the House of Assembly'; making regulations to prevent accidental fires; the appointment of district and township constables; fixing the fees of gaolers, of town or parish clerks, and of pound-keepers; the appointment of street and highway surveyors, and inspectors of weights and measures; the regulation of ferries; the establishment and regulation of markets in various towns; also the granting of certificates to applicants for licenses to sell liquor, and to ministers or clergymen of 'dissenting' congregations, authorizing them to solemnize marriages."

(See Appendix to Report of Bureau of Industries for 1896, p. 11, and Prefatory Note to Municipal Manual, 1899, p. 3.)

The Assessment Act passed in 1793 provided for eight classes of property, as given on page 108 of this Report, with taxes of 2½ shillings, 5 shillings, 7½ shillings, and so on up to 20 shillings for the 8th class. In 1794 8th and 9th classes were added and provision made for placing all assessments under £50 in a class by themselves, "Under list rated," with a tax of two shillings. In accordance with the Act of 1794 the assessment of Hallowell was made in 1798 as given on page 77.\* It will be seen that the powers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, composed of Justices of the Peace appointed by the Crown, greatly exceeded the powers of the Town Meetings, composed of the male residents of the Township.

The two papers in this Report on "A Dispersion Sale of 1829" and "An Early Departmental Store" throw some light on the conditions of life in the Midland District in the pioneer days. Mr. Hunter's paper on "British Immigration into Upper Canada—1825 to 1837" (pp. 97-101), takes up the question of the second great movement of population into this Province, and will be found to be a most valuable supplement to the concluding paper on "The Peopling of the Province." Dr. Wickett's paper on "The Study of Political Economy at Canadian Universities" (pp. 101-106), while originally intended for Economic Students, will doubtless be appreciated by all readers of this Report. The two papers on "Agricultural Statistics" and "Municipal Statistics" call for no further comment.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the early municipal records of Niagara township, beginning with 1793, and also some records of the old Home District are on hand, but must be held over for a further report. We shall be pleased to be informed of other early records similar to those printed in this Report and to be permitted to make copies for future publications.

C. C. JAMES,  
Secretary.

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,  
TORONTO, July 3rd, 1899.

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\* "Fifth class rated" on page 77 should read "12.6" instead of 10.6 as mis-printed. On page 108, ninth line "5½" should read "5."



# RECORD OF TOWN MEETINGS

HELD IN ADOLPHUSTOWN

1792-1849.

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At a Town Meeting held 6th of March, 1792, the following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective offices the ensuing year, and also the regulation for the same :

Ruben Bedell, Town Clerk ; Joseph Allison, Garrot Benson, Constables ; Paul Huff, Philip Dorland, Overseers of the Poor ; Willet Casey, Paul Huff, John Huyek, Pound Masters.

Dimentions of Hogs Yoaks, 18 inches by 24. Height of Fence, 4 ft. 8 in. Fence Viewers, Abraham Maybe and Peter Ruttan. Water voted to be no fence. No pigs to run till three months old. No stallion to run. Any person putting fire to any brush or stubble that does not his endeavor to hinder it from doing damage, shall forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings.

PHILLIP DORLAND T. C.

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At a Town Meeting at Adolphustown 5 day of March, 1793. The undermentioned persons were chosen to Officiate in their respective offices, and also the regulations made for the ensuing year.

Ruben Bedell, Town Clerk ; John Robling and William Casey, Constables ; Philip Dorland and Paul Huff, Overseers of the Poor ; Willet Casey, Paul Huff and John Huyek, pound masters ; Thomas Dorland, Benjamin Clapp, Reuben Bedell and John Huyek, Overseers of the Highway.

## FENCE VIEWERS

Peter Vallau, Philip Dorland and Benjamin Clapp ; Committee appointed to lay out the third Concession Road, Nicholas Hagerman, Paul Trumpour and John Canniff.

Water voted no fence. Pigs not to run till three months old. Fences 4 feet 8 inches high. Hogs yoaks 18 inches by 24. No person to set fire to brush or stubble without taking two Freeholders with him under the penalty of Forty shillings.

RUBEN BEDELL T. C.

At a Town Meeting held in Adolphustown the 28th of August, 1793, The undermentioned persons were chosen to officiate in there respective offices: Ruben Bedell, Town Clerk; William More and Willet Casey, Assessors; Conrad Vanduzer, Collector. Daniel Cole, Benjamin Clapp, Ruben Bedell and William Casey, Overseers of the highway and Fence Viewers; Willet Casey, Nathaniel Somes and Alexander Campbelle, Pound Masters.

Abraham Maybe, Paul Huff, Town wardens. The regulations made last March to continue in full force.

RUBEN BEDELL T. C.

At a Town Meeting held in Adolphustown the 3rd of March, 1794, The following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective offices.

Ruben Bedell, Town Clerk; Willet Casey and William More, Assessors; Michael Slote, Collector; William More and John Caniff, Town Wardens; Nathaniel Somes, Peter Swade and Albert Benson, Pound Masters; Ruben Bedell, Benjamin Clapp, Solomon Huff, Alexander Campble and Willet Casey, Overseers of the Highway and Fence Viewers; Michael Slote and Barrent Lewis, Constables.

Water deemed no fence. Pigs not to run till three months old, and from that time until they are one year old to wear a yoke 18 inches by 12, and after that age to wear a yoke 24 inches by 18. Fences are to be four foot eight inches high upon the level or nearly level. Fence Viewers are to be sole judges of the sufficiency of a fence. All Hogs to be Commoners from the first of November until the first of April, excepting only Boars, who are at no time to be commoners, and any person finding a Boar within his enclosure may cut him upon his owners risk. Any ramshoop being found in any persons enclosure he may cut him on the risk of the owner, that is between the twentieth of August and the first of November.

Town Meeting held in Adolphustown, 2nd day of March, 1795.

The following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective offices, and also the regulations made for the ensuing year; Archibalt Campbell, Town Clerk; Willet Casey and Paul Trumpour, Assessors; James Huff, Collector; John Canniff and Cornelius Vanhorn, Town Wardens; Nathaniel Somes, Peter Swade and William Clark, Pound Masters; Coonrad Vanduser, William Griffis, Nicholas Peterson, Cornelius Vanhorn and Alexander Campble, Overseers of the Highway and Fence Viewers; James Huff and Jonas Smith, Constables.

Water deemed no fence. Pigs not to run till three months old, and from that time till one year old to wear a yoke 18 inches by 12, and after that to wear a yoke 24 inches by 18. Fences are to be four feet 8 inches high upon the level or nearly level. Fence Viewers

are to be sole judges of the sufficiency of a fence. All hogs to be commoners from the first of December until the first of April. But any person finding Boar within his enclosure between the first of April and the first of December, may cut him upon the owners risk. Sheep not to be commoners, and any person finding a ramsheep within his enclosure between the 20th of August and the first of November, may cut him upon the owners risk. No stallion to run at large. No person to set fire to any brush or stubble without taking two freeholders with him, under the penalty of Forty Shillings. It is agreed by the Township that the weed called Thistle should be crushed in its growth, and to this purpose that the pathmasters do direct the people to assist any persons on whose land the same may grow in subduing it. Provided it be found necessary, and of this the pathmasters are to be the judges.

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At a town meeting held in Adolphustown the 7th of March, 1796, The following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective offices, and also the regulations made for the ensuing year: Archibalt Campbell, Town Clerk; John Huych and John Canniff, Assessors; Garrot Benson, Collector; John Canniff and Cornelius Vanhorn, Town wardens; Nathaniel Somes, Peter Swade and Abram Bogart, Pound Masters; William Ruttan, Henry Davis, Paul Huff, Nathaniel Somes and Alexander Campbell, path Master and Fence Viewers; Garrot Benson and Samuel Brock, Constables.

Regulations the same as last year.

Thomas Dorland, William More and Michael Slote, by vote of the whole township, are appointed to be a Committee to conduct, regulate and oversee the business of erecting a Court House in this town according to the subscription made for that purpose.

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At a townmeeting held in Adolphustown, 6th day of March, 1797, The following persons were chosen to officiate in their Respective Offices and Likewise the regulations for the ensuing year—

Archibalt Campble, Town Clerk; Paul Huff and Ruben Bedell, Assessors; James Canniff, Collector; Ruben Bedell, Cornelius Vanhorn, Town Wardens; Peter Swade, Benjamin Clapp, Christopher German, Poundmasters; Phillip Dorland, Casper Vandusen, James Noxon, Michael Slote and John German, Pathmasters and Fence Viewers; James Canniff and Samuel Brock, Constables; Thomas Dorland and Willet Casey, Surities.

Regulations the same as in the year 1795 excepting Hogs to be Commoners only to the 15th of March.

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At Townmeeting held in Adolphustown on the 5th day of March, 1798—The following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective Offices—and likewise the regulations made for the ensuing year—

Archibalt Campbel, Town Clerk ; Cornelius Vanhorn and Benjamin Clapp, Assessors ; Charles Huff, Collector, Willet Casey, Surity ; Philip Dorland and William Moor, Townwardens ; Peter Swade, Christopher German and John Dorland, Poundmasters ; Philip Dorland, Solomon Huff, James Noxon, Benjamin Clapp and Christopher German, Pathmasters and Fence Viewers ; Charles Huff, Henry Davis, Constables, Willet Casey, Surity.

It is agreed by the Township that in order to subdue the growth of Thistles, Thomas Dorland, Willet Casey, Daniel Cole, Henry Davis, Casper Vandusen, James McMaster, John Dorland, Paul Trumpour, Albert Benson, Arch. Campbell and William Casey are appointed to oversee where those weeds are necessary to be subdued and determine whether a fine of Forty Shillings shall not be laid on any person or persons who shall be found negligent in stoping the growth of thistles on their premises, which fine if so laid by the aforementioned persons or any three of them shall be laid out in subduing the thistles in this Township. The regulations the same as in last year.

At a Townmeeting held in Adolphustown, 4th day of March, 1799, The following persons were chosen to officiate in their respective Offices ; and likewise the regulations for the ensuing year ; James Noxon Town Clerk ; Phillip Dorland and William Moor Assessors ; Joshua Hicks Collector ; John Huych and William Moor Townwardens ; Peter Swad, Christopher German, John Dorland and Henry Davis Poundmasters ; Alexander Vanatstine, Solomon Huff, John Dorland and William Clark, Pathmasters and Fence Viewers ; William Griffith and Joshua Hicks, Constables ; Willet Casey and Thomas Dorland, surities.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, past—whereby the inhabitants of each township, Reputed township or Place, are authorised to make and ordain prudential laws for their own internal polce ; and whereas the regulations heretofore made in this township have been found insufficient in part ; Therefore this Meeting doth agree to the following Rules for the ensuing year, that is, That fence be four feet four inches high upon the level or nearly level ; The fence viewers to be sole judges of the sufficiency of the fence. Wharas it shall be made appear that Creatures pass over a lawful fence, their owners shall be made liable to pay for all damages, under such circumstances, done by them. Water deemed no fence.

All Horses, stallions excepted, Neat Cattle and Hogs, excepting boars, be and are hereby liberated or considered as commoners under the following restrictions, that is, no pigs to run on commons until three months old, and from that time until one year old to wear a yোক eighteen inches by twelve—After that time its Dementions shall be twenty-four by eighteen inches. All Hogs to be commoners from the first day of December till the fifteenth of March, but any person finding a boar in his possession between the first of April and of De-

cember may cut him at the owner's risk ; any person finding a ram within his enclosure between the first of August and November may cut him at the owner's risk.

Whereas the intention of the Legislature has not been sufficiently explained with respect to the manners of proceeding with creatures taken by distraint in trespassing and impounded, its therefore this day agreed to adopt the following rules, that is, if any person find a creature trespassing on him or her which may Lawfully be impounded, that he, within four days after delivering such creature to the care of a pound master, bring forward a legal appraisal of such damages to sd. pound master, else he may turn out such creature, and the person that brought the creature to pound shall be holden for pound fees, together with all reasonable charges. It is also agreed that in order to subdue the growth of the thistles, that the following men be appointed, to wit: Thomas Dorland, Willet Casey, Daniel Cole, Henry Davis, Joel Haight, James McMaster, Benjamin Clapp, Paul Trumpour, Albert Benson, Archd. Campbl and William Casey, to oversee where these weeds are necessary to be subdued and determine whether a fine of forty shillings shall not be laid on any person or persons who shall be found remiss or negligent in stoping the growth of thistles on their premises, which fine, if so laid by the aforementioned persons, or any three of them, shall be laid out in subduing sd. thistles in this township ; it is also agreed that whar any person has so many growing on his lands that it may by the pathmasters, or any one of them, thought to be burthensom for him to cut, that the pathmaster do order out all the persons, liable to do statute duty on the Highways, to his assistance. No person to set fire to any brush or stubble without taking two freeholders with him to observe his precaution, advise and assist him, under the penalty of forty shillings, to be sued for by the person injured.

At a town meeting held in Adolphus, 3rd day of 3 mo., 1800, March, The following persons was chosen as town officers for the ensuing year—

(To wit): Daniel Haight, for Town Clerk ; Phillip Dorland and William Moore, Assessors ; William Griffis, Collector ; James Canniff, William Casey, Town Wardens ; Peter Swade, Daniel Haight, John Dorland and Christopher Germond, Pound Masters ; 1st concession, Phillip Dorland ; 2nd concession, Daniel Haight ; 3rd concession, Edward Barker ; 4th concession, John Hyke, Overseers of the Highroads ; William Griffis and Joshua Hicks, Constables ; Thomas Dorland and Willet Casey, Suretys, including Collectorship of said Griffis.

Prudential laws same as in last year, accept as hereinafter accepted (to witt) : Ram sheep found by any person in his inclosure after the 15th day of 8th mo., (August), and before the first of 11th mo. (November), may castrate him at his owner's risk. The regulations respecting thistles discontinued.

At a town meeting held at Adolphus Town this 2nd day of Third mo., 1801, the following persons was chosen town officers for the Insuing year (To witt): William Robins, Town Clerk; Daniel Haight & John Roblin, Assessors; Henry Davise, Collector; Willet Casey and Reuben Begal [Bedell ?], Town Wardens; Peter Swade, William Moor, William Griffis and Abraham Bogeart, Pound Masters; Philip Dorland. William Griffis, John Canniff & Cornelious Valoe, Overseerors of the Road; William Griffis and Isaac Brown, Constables; Benj'n. Clapp and William Moore, Sureties.

Prudential laws the same as in last year except that no horses be commoners and with respect to Thissles the same as recorded in 1799. Willet Casey, Daniel Cole, Solmon Huff, Benjamin Clapp, William Moore & William Casey are appointed for the several concessions in which they live, together with the path masters in each concession, to see who is remis in stopping there groth and whether the fine of forty shillings shall not be lade on such as may be neglectfull in indeavoring to subdue this pernicious weed.

At a Town Meeting held this first day of March, 1802, at Adolphustown, the following persons were chosen Town Officers, viz :

William Robins, Town Clerk; Coonrad Van Duzen, Peter Rattan, Sen., Assessors; William Rattan, Collector; Willet Casey, Ruben Bedell, Town Wardens; Peter Swade, James Caniff, William Griffis, John Huyck, Pound Keepers; Philip Dorland, Joel Haight, William Moore, Abraham Bogart, Overseer's of Highways; William Rattan, John Roblin, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held the 7th day of March, 1803, at Adolphustown, the following persons were chosen Town Officers, viz :

William Robins, Town Clerk; Mich'l. Sloote, John Dorland, Assessors; Jon'n. Allen, Collector; John Huyck, Reuben Bedell, Town Wardens; Peter Swade, James Caniffe, Jacob Dulmage, Barnard Cole, Pound Keepers; Willet Casey, Joel Haight, Paul Trumpour, Will'm. Casey, John Van Seyver; Overseer's of Highways; David Brown, John Reed (Mich'l. Sloote, surety), Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held this 5th day of March, 1804, at Adolphustown the following persons were chosen Town Officers, viz :

Reuben Bedell, Town Clerk; Edward Barker, Gilb't D. Clapp, Assessors. Cornelius Van Horn, Collector (Reuben Bedell, Seurity); Reuben Bedell, Benjamin Clapp, Town Wardens; Barrent Cole, Peter Swaid, James Canniff, Henrey Davis, Pound Keepers; Joseph Ellason, William Griffis, Paul Trumpour, Christopher German, John Snyder, Overseers of Highways; David Brown, Nicholas Peterson, Constables.

Prudential Laws as last year.

At a town meeting held 4th of March, 1805, at Adolphustown, the following persons were chosen Town officers :

Bryan Crawford, Town Clerk ; William Casy, James Caniff, Assessors ; Nicholas Peterson, Jun., Collector ; Reuben Bedell, Benjamin Clapp, Town Wardens ; Barnet Cole, Peter Swade, John Roblin, Henry Davis, Pound Keepers ; William Rattan, Henry Davis, Edward Barker, Christopher German, John Snyder, Overseers of Highways ; Nicholas Peterson, Jun , Jonathan Allan, Constables.

Prudential laws as last year.

At a town meeting held at Adolphustown this 3rd day of 3rd month, 1806, the following persons were chosen town officers (To Witt):

Daniel Haight, Clerk ; James Noxon & Christopher Germon, Assessors ; for the 1st concession, William Ratan, 2nd concession, Henry Davis, 3rd concession, Benjamin Clapp, 4th concession, Cornelious Valoe, 5th concession, John Van Schiver, Overseers of the Highways ; John Canniff, Paul Trumpower, Town Wardens ; Peter Swade, Henry Davise, William More, Albert Benson, Pound Keepers ; William Griffis, Collector ; John Williams, William Griffis, Constables.

Prudential Laws to continue as last year.

At a town meeting held at Adolphus Town this 2nd day of 3rd month, 1807, the following persons were chosen Town Officers:

Daniel Haight, attested, Town Clerk : Philip Dorland and John Huyck, attested, Assessors ; Thomas Dorland for the 1st concession, Henry Davice, 2nd concession, sworn, James Canniff, 3rd concession, sworn, William Casey, 4th concession, sworn, John Van Schiver, 5th concession, sworn, Overseers of the Highways ; Reuben Bedell, sworn, and Willet Casey, sworn, Town Wardens . Peter Swade, sworn, Henry Davice, sworn, John Dorland, attested, Christopher Germon, sworn, Pound Keepers ; William Griffis, Collector ; Henry Vandozen (Solomon Huff & Conrad Vandozen, surety for Henry Vandozen), William Griffis, Constables.

Prudential laws same as last year.

At a town Meeting held at Adolphus Town 7th day of 3rd mo. (March) 1808, the following persons were chosen town officers (To Witt):

Daniel Haight, Town Clerk (attested); Daniel Haight (attested), William More (sworn) Assessors ; Thomas Dorland, Esq'r, for the first concession, Henry Davice for the second (sworn), Reuben Bedell for the third (sworn), William Casey for the fourth (sworn) & John Vanshiver for the fifth, Overseers of the high ways ; Reuben Bedell, sworn, & John Roblin, sworn, Town Wardens ; Peter Swade for the first concession, sworn, Henry Davice, for the second concession, sworn, William More for the third concession, sworn, Christopher Germon for the fourth concession, sworn, John Vanshiver, for the fifth concession, Pound Keepers ; Henry Davice, Collector (sworn), Sollomon Huff and Peter Swade, sureties ; Jacob Haver & William Griffis, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

At a town meeting held at Adolphus Town, the 6th day of 3rd month (March), 1809, the following persons were chosen town officers (To Wit):

Daniel Haight, Town Clerk, attested; Daniel Haight, attested, & William Moore, Sworn, Assessors; Philip Dorland, for the first Concession, attested, Daniel Haight, for the Second Concession, attested, William Moore, for the Third Concession, Sworn, Archabald Campbel, for the Fourth Concession, Sworn, Hezekiah Clark, for the Fifth Concession, Overseers of the highways; William Moore, sworn, & Willet Casey, Town Wardens; Abraham Maybee, For the first Concession, sworn, Philip Dorland, Jun., For the Second Concession, William Moore, For the Third Concession, sworn, Barnard Cole, For the Fourth Concession, John Snyder, For the Fifth Concession, Pound Keepers; John Dorland, Collector, attested, Alexander Fisher, Esqr., and William Moore, sureties; William Griffis & Jacob Haver, Constables.

Prudential laws same as last year.

At a Town meeting held at Adolphustown on the 5th day of March, 1810, the following persons were chosen Town Officers:

John Stickney, Town Clerk, sworn; Willet Casey, sworn, Joel Haight, affirmed, Assessors; Henry Hoover, for the 1st Concession, Samuel Dorland, 2nd Concession, sworn, Cornelius Van Horn, 3rd Concession, sworn, Archabald Campbel, 4th Concession, sworn, John Huyck, 5th Concession, sworn, Overseers of the Highway; William Moore, sworn, Willet Casey, Town Wardens; Daniel Outwater, Jr., 1st Concession, Philip Dorland, Jr., 2nd Concession, sworn, Wm. Moore, 3rd Concession, Barnard Cole, 4th Concession, sworn, John Van Skiver, 5th Concession, sworn, Pound Keepers; John Dorland, Collector, affirmed, Paul Trumpour, Abraham Maybee, sureties; Henry Davis, James Canniff, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year, except that Hogs and Pigs are not to be commoners unless lawfully yoked the whole year.

At a Town meeting held at Adolphustown on Monday, the 4th March, 1811, the following persons were chosen town officers:

John Stickney, Town Clerk, sworn; Philip Dorland, Jr., sworn, Archabald Campbel, Assessors; Philip Dorland, attested, Joel Haight, sworn, Cornelius Van Horne, sworn, Albert Benson, sworn, John Huyck, sworn, Overseers of Highways; William Moore, sworn, Daniel Haight, attested, Town Wardens; Arran Ranny, Samuel Casey, Peter Van Skiver, sworn, Barnard Cole, John Van Skiver, sworn, Pound Keepers; Thomas I. Dorland, sworn, Collector, and John Dorland, Benjamin Clapp, Sureties; Samuel Casey, John Williams, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1812, the following persons were chosen town officers :

John Stickney (sworn), Town Clerk ; Wm. Moore (sworn), Daniel Haight (affirmed), Assessors ; Philip Dorland (affirmed), Philip Dorland, Jun. (sworn), Benjamin Clapp (sworn), Albert Benson (sworn), John Van Skiver, Overseers of highways ; William Moore, sworn, Daniel Haight, Town Wardens ; Noxon Harris, Solomon Huff, Peter Van Skiver, Barnard Cole, John Huyck, Pound Keepers ; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector ; Daniel Haight & Paul Huff, Sureties ; Benjamin B. Ranny & Burger Huyck, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year, except that Hogs to be commoners from the first of December to the first of March without yokes.

At a Townmeeting held at Adolphus town the first day of third month, 1813, the following persons were elected Town officers (Viz.):

Daniel Haight, Town Clerk ; John Trumpour, sworn, & Daniel Haight, affirmed, Assessors ; Philip Dorland, affirmed, Henry Davice, John Dorland, affirmed, Christopher Germond, sworn, and John Vanskiver, sworn, Overseers of the highways ; Willet Casey, sworn, & Daniel Haight, affirmed, Town Wardens ; John Van Cott, Solomon Huff, Peter Van Skiver, sworn, Barnet Cole, sworn, John Hyke, Pound Keepers ; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector, Philip Dorland & Daniel Haight, Sureties ; Noxon Harris & Jacob Peterson, Constables.

Prudential Laws same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphus town the 7th day, 3rd Month, 1814, the following persons were elected town Officers for the ensuing year, That is :

Daniel Haight (attested), Town Clerk ; Willet Casey & Daniel Haight (attested), Assessors ; Philip Dorland, for the first concession, Henry Davice, for the second concession, John Dorland, for the third concession, Christopher Germond, for the fourth concession, and John Vanskiver, for the fifth concession, Overseers of the Highways ; Willet Casey and Daniel Haight (attested), Town Wardens ; Jonathan Allen, Solomon Huff (sworn), Peter Vanskiver, Albert Benson (sworn) and John Hyke (sworn), Pound Keepers ; Peter Dorland, Collector, Philip Dorland & Thomas Dorland, Sureties ; Orrent Reynea, [Orrin Ranuey] and Peter Huff, Constables.

Prudential laws same as last year, except that no pigs to run on commons until three months old, and from that age until one year old, to have any right to run at large, they shall wear a sufficient yoke at least twelve inches by eighteen until they shall be one year old, and from that time forward or after they are one year old they shall wear a yoke at least eighteen by twenty four inches, else have no privilege on our Commons, and their owners shall be accountable for all damages by them done.

At a town meeting held at Adolphustown, the 7th day of March 1815, the following persons were elected town officers for the insuing year, (that is):

Reuben Bedell, Town Clerk; Samuel Dorland and Samuel Casey, Sworn Assessors; David Brown, 1st Concession, Henrey Davis, 2nd Concession. Peter Van Skiver, 3rd Concession, Christopher German, 4th and 5th concessions, Overseers of the roads or path Masters; John Trumpour, William More, Sworn Town Wardens; Nicholas Hagerman, 1st Concession, Solomon Huff, (sworn) 2nd concession, Peter Van Skiver, (sworn) 3rd concession, Barnet Cole, (sworn) 4th concession, John Van Skiver, 5th concession, Pound Keepers; Burger Huyek, Collector; James Ockerman, Junr., William M. Roblin, Constables.

Prudential Laws same as last year.

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At a town meeting held at Adolphustown, the 4 day of March. 1816, the following persons were elected town officers for the ensuing year, that is:

Peter Van Skiver, Town Clerk; Samuel Dorland, Joseph Trumpo, Assessors, sworn; David Brown for 1st concession, Peter Dorland for 2nd concession, sworn, Joseph Trumpo for 3rd concession, Cornelius Valeau for 4th concession, sworn, Path Masters or Overseers of highways; Jonathan Allen for 1st concession, Jacob Hover for 2nd concession, sworn, John Dorland, affirmed, for 3rd concession, affirm., Barnard Cole for 4th concession, sworn, Elias Clark for 5th concession, sworn, Pound Keepers; Willm. Moor, James Cannitt, Town Wardens, sworn; Daniel Haight, Collector, affirmed; Samuel Dorland, Willm. Moor, Sureties; James Clark, Henry Cole, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown, on Monday 3rd March, 1817, the following persons were elected town officers for the ensuing year:

Orrin Ranney, sworn, Town Clerk; Jonathan Allen, sworn, Christopher Jerman, sworn, Assessors; David Brown, sworn, 1st con., Samuel Casey, sworn, 2nd con., Benjamin Clapp, sworn, 3rd con., Burger Huyek, sworn, 4th con., Elias Clark, 5th con., Path Masters; Orrin Ranney, sworn, 1st con., Joseph Rattan. 2nd con., Thomas I. Dorland, 3rd con., Barnard Cole, sworn, 4th con., John Huyek, sworn, 5th con., Pound Keepers; John Dorland, attesd., William Moore, sworn, Town Wardens; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector; Solomon Huff, Junr., Joseph Trumpour, Constables; Samuel Dorland, Surety for S. Huff, Junr.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

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At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown, 5th Jany., 1818, the following persons were elected Town Officers for the ensuing year :

Orrin Ranney, sworn, Town Clerk ; Thomas I. Dorland, affirmed, George Deltor, Assessors ; Jonathan Allen, Sworn, 1st con., Daniel Height, Affirmed, 2nd con., Edward Barker, Affirmed, 3rd con., William Casey, 4th con., Elias Clark, Sworn, 5th con., Path Masters ; Orrin Ranney, Sworn, 1st con., Joseph Rettan, Sworn, 2nd con., Thomas I. Dorland, Affirmed, 3rd con., Barnard Cole, 4th con., John Huyek, Sworn, 5th con., Pound Keepers ; William Moor, Sworn, Willet Casey, Sworn, Town Wardens ; Thomas I. Dorland, Affirmed, Collector ; David Peterson, Jos. Outwater, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown Court House, 4th Jany., 1819, the following persons were elected for Town Officers for the ensuing year :

Orrin Ranney, Sworn, Town Clerk ; Archibald Camel, sworn, Samuel Casey, sworn, Assessors ; Noxon Harris, 1st con., Sworn, Daniel Height, 2nd con., attes'd, Edward Barker, 3rd con., Wm. Casey, 4th con., attes'd, John Huyeke, 5th con., sworn, Path Masters ; Orrin Ranney, Sworn, 1st con., Jos. Ratten, Sworn, 2nd con., Thos. I. Dorland, Att'd, 3rd con., Barnard Cole, Sworn, 4th con., John Huyeke, Sworn, 5th con., Pound Keepers ; Willet Casey, Sworn, Wm. Moor, Sworn, Town Wardens ; Thomas I. Dorland, attes'd, Collector ; Jesse Pease, Edward Huyek, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown Court House, on Monday 3rd Jany., 1820, the following persons were chosen Town Officers for the ensuing year :

Thomas Cook, sworn, Town Clerk ; Peter Dorland, sworn, Corn's Yellow, sworn, Assessors ; Noxon Harris, Sworn, Jos. Ruttan, Sworn, Owen Roblin, Sworn, Ab'm Bogart, John Huyke, Sworn, Path Masters ; Jon. Allen, Sworn, Samuel Dorland, Sworn, William Roblin, Barnard Cole, Sworn, Elias Clark, Pound Keepers ; Willet Casey, Sworn, William More, Town Wardens ; Gilbert Clapp, Sworn, Collector ; William Griffith, Sworn, Arch'd Campbell, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a Town Meeting holden at Adolphustown Court House, on the 1st January, 1821, the following persons were chosen Town Officers for the ensuing year, viz. :

Thomas Cook, Town Clerk, Sworn ; William M. Roblin, Daniel Haight, Assessors ; Gilbert Clapp, Collector, Sworn ; Peter Dorland,

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Moses Carnahan, John Trumpour, Arch'd Campbell, Elias Clark, Path Masters; Gibbs Ranny, Solomon Huff, Sr., Thomas I. Dorland, Barnard Cole, Elias Clark, Pound Keepers; Willet Casey, James Canniff, Town Wardens; James Watson, Paul Clapp, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a Meeting holden at Adolphustown Court House, on the 7th day of January, 1822, the following persons were chosen as Town Officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

James Watson, sworn, Town Clerk; Jon'n Allen, sworn, Edward Hayke, sworn, Assessors; Peter V. Dorland, 1st concess'n, sworn, Joel Haight, 2nd concession, Aff'd, Jas. Caniff, 3rd concession, Sworn, Albert Benson, 4th concession, Sworn, Alias Clark, 5th concession, Sworn, Path Masters; Orrine Ranney, 1st Concession, sworn, Henry Davis, 2nd Concession, sworn, Thomas I. Dorland, 3rd Concession, affirmed, Barnard Cole, 4th Concession, sworn, Alias Clark, 5th Concession, sworn, Pound Keepers; Willet Casey, sworn, Chris'r German, sworn, Town Wardens; Edw'd Howard, Wm. Casey, Jun., Constables, Noxon Harris and Peter V. Dorland, surety for Edw'd Howard.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

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At a meeting holden at Adolphustown Court House on the 6th day of January, 1823. The following persons were chosen as town officers for the ensuing year, Viz.:

James Watson, Town Clerk (sworn); Jonathan Allen, Assessor (sworn); Jas. Caniff, Assessor (sworn); Peter V. Dorland, Collector; William Rattan, Path Master for 1st Concession (sworn); Sol. Huff, Sen'r., Path Master for 2nd Concession; Thos. I. Dorland, Path Master for 3rd Concession (affd.); Edward Huyke, Path Master for 4th Concession (sworn); Robinson Casey, Path Master for 5th Concession (sworn); Orrine Ranney, Pound Keeper 1st Concession (sworn); Joseph Rattan, Pound Keeper 2nd Concession (sworn); William Roblin, Pound Keeper 3rd Concession (sworn); Barnard Cole, Pound Keeper 4th Concession (sworn); Alias Clark, Pound Keeper 5th Concession (sworn); Thomas Williams, Esq., Church Warden, appointed by the Clergy, (sworn); Lazeras Gilbert, Church Warden, appointed by Town (sworn); Daniel Davrene, Moses Carnahan, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a meeting holden at Adolphustown on the 5th day of January 1824, the following persons were chosen as town officers for the ensuing year, Viz.:

James Watson, Town Clerk, sworn; James Canniff, sworn, Jonathan Allen, sworn, Assessors; Peter V. Dorland, Collector; Willett Casey, Path Master for the 1st Concession, sworn; Daniel Haight, Path Master for the 2nd Concession, Aff'd.; Larry Lewis, Path Master for the 3rd Concession, sworn; Edward Huyck, Path Master for the 4th Concession, sworn; Samuel Robinson Casey, Path Master for the

5th Concession, sworn ; Owen Ranney, Pound Keeper for the 1st Concession, sworn ; Joseph Rattan, Pound Keeper for the 2nd Concession, sworn ; William Roblin, Pound Keeper for the 3rd Concession, sworn ; Barnard Cole, Pound Keeper for the 4th Concession, sworn ; Alias Clark, Pound Keeper for the 5th Concession, sworn ; Thos. Williams, Esq., elected by the Clergy, Town and Church Warden, sworn ; Lazarus Gilbert, elected by the People, Town and Church Warden, sworn ; Peter Maybe, George German, Constables ; Solomon Huff, Surety.

Prudential laws the same as last year, except ordered that a lawful fence shall be 4 ft. 4 inches high, staked and riderd, or locked, and that the Path Master of each Concession to be the sole Judge.

Adolphustown, 19th day of January, 1824. Special sessions held this day :

Magistrates Present : Thos. Dorland, Esq. ; Chrr. German, Esq. ; Sam'l. Dorland, Esq. ; Thos. Williams, Esq. ; Wm. Rattan, Path Master, 1st Concession, return received for last year, 1823, complete ; Sol. Huff, Sen'r., 2nd Concession, return received for 1823. N.B.—referred until the 28th inst. ; Thos. I. Dorland, 3rd Concession, return complete ; Edward Huyck, 4th Concession, return complete ; Robinson Casey, 5th Concession, return complete. List of Names and Teams received liable to perform Statute Labor, 1824 : Willet Casey, Daniel Haight, Larry Lewis, Edward Hayck, Robinson Casey.

Ordered that the Second Concession do perform 25 days Statute Labor on the New Road in the 1 Concession, 3 Concession do 50 days, and the 4 concession 15 days ; and is further ordered that the above labor be performed in the month of May. Agreed that all the young men in each concession do work 2 days each, except James McGunion, none ; John Clegg, 1 day ; Alias Carnihan, 1 day. The Second Concession to work on the bridge on the south side of Battle hill ; 3 Concession to work to the cross roads of 2 Concession. By order of the Magistrates in special session assembled.

JAS. WATSON,  
Clerk.

At a Town Meeting holden at the Court House at Adolphustown, on the 3rd day of January, 1825. The following persons were chosen as town officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Moses Carnahan, Town Clerk, sworn ; Joseph B. Allison, sworn and Gilbert Clapp, sworn, Assessors ; Larry Lewis, sworn, Collector ; Willet Casey, for the 1 Concession, sworn ; Henry Davis, for the 2 Concession, sworn ; Joseph Outwater, for the 3 Concession, sworn ; Cornelious Vellow, for the 4 Concession, sworn ; Joseph Clark, for the 5 Concession, sworn, Path Masters ; Orrine Ranney, 1 Concession ; Joseph Rattan, 2 Concession, sworn ; Wm. Roblin, 3 Concession, sworn ; Barnard Cole, 4 Concession, sworn ; James Bogart, 5 Concession, Pound Keepers ; Thomas R. Cartwright, Church Warden by the Clergy ; William Rattan, Town and Church Warden by the People ; Andrew Davise, Larry Lewis, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown, this second day of January, 1826. The following persons were chosen as town officers for the ensuing year, Viz :—

Moses Carnahan, Town Clerk, sworn ; Joseph B. Alison and Gilbert Clapp, Assessors, both sworn on the spot ; Larry Lewis, Collector, sworn ; Joseph B. Alison, 1st Con., sworn ; Joseph Ruttan, 2 Con. sworn ; David Peterson, 3 Con., sworn ; James Clark, 4 Con., sworn ; James Bogart, 5 Con., sworn, Path Masters ; Orine Ranny, 1st Con. ; Andrew Davis, 2nd Con., sworn ; James Canniff, 3rd Con. ; Barnard Cole, 4th Con., sworn ; Joseph Clark, 5th Con., sworn, Pound Keepers ; George Wright, Town and Church Warden ; Thos. R. Cartwright, Town and Church Warden ; Robt. Hampt, Nicholas Bogart, Constables. Prudential Laws same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at the Court House at Adolphustown, Jan'y. 1st, 1827, the following persons were chosen as Town officers for the present year, Viz :—

Moses Carnahan, Town Clerk, sworn ; Gilbert Clapp and Joseph B. Alison, Assessors, sworn ; Larry Lewis, Collector, sworn ; Lazarus Gilbert, Path Master, 1st Con., sworn ; Andrew Davis, Path Master, 2nd Con., sworn ; Gilbert Clapp, Path Master, 3 Con., sworn ; Barnard Cole, Path Master, 4 Con., sworn ; Mathew German, Path Master, 5 Con., Not present, sworn special session, Jan. 15th ; Orrin Ranny, Pound Keeper, 1st Con., sworn ; Solomon Huff, Jun'r., Pound Keeper, 2 Con., Not present ; Joseph Outwater, Pound Keeper, 3 Con., sworn ; Burger Huyck, Pound Keeper, 4 Con., sworn ; Robinson Casey, Pound Keeper, 5 Con., Not present ; Hugh McDonald, Town and Church Warden, but not present ; Jonathan Allen, Church Warden, sworn special session ; Gilbert Clapp and ———, Constables. The other Constable was not chosen although there was much said relative to it.

Special Session, this day two weeks at same place.

N.B.—For the last regulations respecting Hogs, see at 1814 ; for horses, see at 1800.

At a Town Meeting held at the Court House at Adolphustown, January 7th, 1828, the following persons was chosen Town Officers for the ensuing year, viz :—

Henry Davis, Jr., Town Clerk, sworn ; Joseph B. Allison, sworn ; William Valteau, sworn, Assessors ; Larry Lewis, sworn, Collector ; Noxon Harris, Road Master for the first Concession, sworn ; Thomas Casey, Road Master for the 2nd Concession, sworn ; Reuben Clapp, Road Master for the 3rd Concession, sworn ; Bernard Cole, Road Master for the 4th Concession, sworn ; Matthew German, Road Master for the 5th Concession, sworn ; Orrin Ranney, Pound Keeper, 1st Concession, sworn ; Solomon Huff, Jr., Pound Keeper, 2nd Concession,

sworn ; Joseph Outwater, Pound Keeper, 3rd Concession, sworn ; Archibald Campbell, Pound Keeper, 4th Concession, sworn ; Samuel R. Casey, Pound Keeper, 5th Concession, sworn ; Robert Hampton, Town and Church Warden, sworn ; Jonathan Allen, Church Warden, sworn ; Stephen Griffis, Constable.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

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At a meeting held at Robert Hampton's, in Adolphustown, on the 5th day of January, 1829, the following persons were chosen Town Officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Henry Davis, Jr., Town Clerk, sworn ; Matthew Ruttan, John Bogart, Assessors, sworn ; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector, attested ; Stephen Griffis, 1st Concession, sworn ; Thomas Casey, 2nd Concession, sworn ; David Peterson, 3rd Concession, sworn ; Edward Huyck, 4th Concession, sworn ; Joseph Clark, 5th Concession, sworn, Road Masters ; Orrin Ranny, 1st Concession, sworn ; Joseph Ruttan, 2nd Concession, sworn ; Reuben Clapp, 3rd Concession, sworn ; Abm. Bogart, 4th Concession, sworn ; Elias Clark, 5th Concession, sworn, Pound Keepers ; Robert Hampton, Town and Church Warden, sworn ; Jonathen Allen, Esq., Church Warden, sworn ; Robert Peterson, James Watson, Constables.

In addition to the law respecting Hogs, it is ordered that all hogs found doing damage without yokes on the owner shall be held liable to pay all Damages done.

H. DAVIS JR.,  
T. Clerk.

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At a Town Meeting holden at Adolphustown on the 4th day of January, 1830, the following persons were chosen as town officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Henry Davis, Jr., Town Clerk, sworn ; Matthew Ruttan, sworn, John Bogart, sworn, Assessors ; Thomas I. Dorland, Attested, Collector ; Peter V. Dorland, 1st Con., sworn ; Ricketson Haight, 2nd Con., sworn ; Wm. M. Roblin, 3rd Con., sworn ; Alex. Campbell, 4th Con., sworn ; Samuel R. Casey, 5th Con., sworn, Road Masters ; Orrin Ranny, 1st Con., sworn ; Joseph Ruttan, 2nd Con., sworn ; Reuben Clapp, 3rd Con., sworn ; Abm. Bogart, 5th Con., sworn. Elias Clark, 5th Con., sworn, Pound Keepers ; Robert Hampton, Town & Church Warden, Jonathen Allen, Church Warden, sworn ; Stephen Griffis, Hugh Benn, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year, except ordered that Oxen, Stags and Steers of three years old and upwards, shall not be commoners, and that all cattle are prohibited from running at large from the 15th day of November, until the first day of May.

H. DAVIS, JR.,  
T. Clerk.

At a town Meeting held at Adolphustown on the 3rd day of January, 1831, the following persons were chosen town officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Henry Davis, Jr., Town Clerk; Mathew Ruttan, Arch'd Campbell, Jr., Assessors; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector. Andrew Davis, for 1st Con.; Solomon Huff, 2nd Con.; John Trumpour, 3rd Con.; Nicholas Bogart, 4th Con.; James Clark, 5th Con., Road Masters. Orrin Ranny, 1st Con.; Joseph Ruttan, 2nd Con.; Reuben Clapp, 3rd Con.; Abm. Bogart, 4th Con.; Samuel R. Casey, 5th Con., Pound Keepers. Peter V. Dorland, Town and Church Warden; Mathew Ruttan, Church Warden; Stephen Griffis, Edward Curlett, Constables.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

HENRY DAVIS,  
Town Clerk.

At a town Meeting held at Adolphustown on the 2nd day of January, 1832, the following persons were chosen town Officers for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Henry Davis, Town Clerk, sworn; Peter V. Dorland, sworn, Mathew German, sworn, Assessors; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector, Affirmed. Orrin Ranny, Road Master, 1st concession, sworn; Robt. Thompson, Road Master, 2nd Concession, sworn; Joel Thompson, Road Master, 3rd Concession, west ward, sworn; James Macafee, Road Master, 3rd Concession, east ward, sworn; Nicholas Bogart, Road Master, 4th Concession, sworn; John Bogart, Road Master, 5th Concession, sworn. Orrin Ranny, Pound Keeper, 1st Concession, sworn; Henry Davis, Pound Keeper, 2nd Concession, sworn; Owen Roblin, Pound Keeper, 3rd Concession, West Ward, sworn; David Peterson, Pound Keeper, 3rd Concession, East Ward, sworn; Abm. Bogart, Pound Keeper, 4th Concession, sworn; Samuel R. Casey, Pound Keeper, 5th Concession. Peter V. Dorland, Town and Church Warden; Mathew Rutan, Church Warden; Stephen Griffis, Conrad B Cole, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown on Monday, 7th January, 1833, the following persons were chosen town Officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Ricketson Haight, Town Clerk; Samuel D. Haight, sworn, Willet W. Casey, sworn, Assessors; Henry Davis, sworn, Collector; John Gilberts, sworn, Henry Davis, sworn, Reuben B. Clapp, sworn, James Macafee, Nicholas Bogart, Joseph Clark, Path Masters; Oren Raney, Solomon Huff, Andrew Davis, sworn, Abraham Bogart, John Bogart, Pound Keepers; Peter V. Dorland, Town and Church Warden; Mathew Ruttan, Church Warden; Stephen Griffis, Lewis Bogard, Constables.

Prudential laws the same as last year.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown on Monday, 6th of January, 1834, the following persons were chosen Town Officers for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Ricketson Haight, Town Clerk, affirmed ; Joseph B. Allison, sworn, Archabald Campbell, Assessors. Peter V. Dorland, 1st Con. ; Samuel D. Haight, 2nd Con. ; Thomas I. Dorland, 3rd Con. ; Nicholas Bogart, 4th Con. ; Samuel R. Casey, 5th Con., Path Masters, sworn. Noxon Harris, 1st Con. ; Henry Davis, sworn, 2nd Con. ; Samuel Haleway, 3rd Con. ; Albert Benson, sworn, 4th Con. ; John Bogart, sworn, 5th Con., Pound Keepers. Peter V. Dorland, Town and Church Warden ; Stephen Griffis, Willet W. Casey, Constables ; Sworn, Henry Davis, Collector.

Prudential Laws the same as last year.

1834. R. HAIGHT,  
Town Clerk.

At a Town Meeting held at Adolphustown Monday, 5th of January, 1835, the following persons were chosen into office for the ensuing year, Viz. :—

Sworn, Ricketson Haight, Town Clerk ; Sworn, Peter V. Dorland, Affirmed, Thomas I. Dorland, Assessors ; Sworn, Reuben B. Clapp, Collector. 1st Con, Mathew Ruttan, sworn ; 2nd Con., Royal C. Hicks, sworn ; 3rd Con., Thomas I. Dorland, aff'd ; 4th Con., Chris'r German, sworn ; 5th Con., Mathew German, sworn, Path Masters. 1st Con., James Bradshaw ; 2nd Con., Solomon Huff, sworn ; 3rd Con., Samuel Haleway, sworn ; 4th Con., Nicholas Bogart, sworn ; 5th Con., John Bogart, sworn, Pound Keepers. 1st Con., Peter V. Dorland, sworn, Joseph B. Allison, sworn, Mathew Ruttan, sworn ; 2nd Con., Sam'l D. Haight, aff'd, Henry Davis, sworn, Thomas Casey, sworn ; 3rd Con., John P. Trumpour, Ruben B. Clapp, sworn, Thomas I. Dorland, aff'd, 4th Con., Burger Huyke, Nicholas Bogart, sworn ; Willet W. Casey, sworn ; 5th Con., Mathew German, sworn, Joseph Clark, John Bogart ; sworn, Fence Viewers. Peter V. Dorland, Town and Church Warden, Mathew Ruttan, Church Warden ; Stephen Griffis and Edward Curlett, Constables.

Prudential laws same as last year except that buls and bores are not to run at large.

RICKETSON HAIGHT,  
Town Clerk.

At a Town Meeting held at the Court House in Adolphustown on Monday, 4th January, 1836, Archabald Campbell in the chair, when the following persons were chosen officers for the present year, viz. :—

Ricketson Haight, Town Clerk ; John Bogart, Thomas Casey, Henry Davis, Board of Commissioners ; Peter V. Dorland, Assessor ; Thomas I. Dorland, Collector. Stephen Griffis, 1st ; Robert Hampton, 2nd ; Samuel Halleway, 3rd ; Burger Huyke, 4th ; John Huyke, Jr. 5th, Overseers of Highways ; Thomas S. Wood, 1st ; Solomon Huff,

2nd; Stephon Roblin, 3rd; Nicholas Bogart, 4th; John Huyke, Jr., 5th, Pound Keepers. Peter V. Dorland, Joseph B. Allison, Mathew Ruttan, 1st; Samuel D. Haight, Henry Davis, Thomas Casey, 2nd; John P. Trumpor, Ruben B. Clapp, Thomas I. Dorland, 3rd; Burger Huyke, Nicholas Bogart, Willet W. Casey, 4th; Samuel R. Casey, Joseph Clark, John Bogart, 5th, Fence Viewers. [All sworn except Thos. I. Dorland and Sam'l D. Haight, who affirmed.]

#### PRUDENTIAL LAWS, 1836.

1st.—Lawful fence to be four feet four inches high, of good materials, staked and Ridereed or corners locked; water deamed no fence.

2nd.—Horses, Oxen, Bulls, Boars, Sheep, no Commoners. Stags and Stears three years old and upwards, ar not commoners, and all cattle are prohibited after the 15th day of November till the first day of May.

3rd.—Stone Horses if found running at large after they are one year old the oner may be fined not more than 40/.

4th.—Bulls running at large may be impounded and the owner subject to a fine not less than 5/ and not more than 25/.

5th.—Rames found runing at large between the first day of September and the tenth day of December may be impounded and the owner liable to a fine not less than 10/ nor more than 20/.

6th.—Boars three months old and upwards running at large shall be subject to a fine not more than 15/ nor less than 5/ shillings—and all Hogs found duing damage with out Yokes at least 18 by 20 inches the owner is liable to pay all damage they may do, Pigs not to be alowed on the commons at all.

7th.—Cattle found trespassing over that part of the fence belonging to the oner of said Cattle, altho not lawful the owner of the Cattle shall be subject to pay damage.

RICKETSON HAIGHT,

Town Clerk.

At a Town Meeting held at the Court House in Adolphustown on Monday, 2nd day of January, 1837, Christopher Jerman in the chair, when the following persons were chosen officers for the present year, Viz.:

Reuben B. Clapp, Town Clerk; Peter V. Dorland, Henry Davis, Thomas I. Dorland, Board of Commissioners; Archibald Camel, Assessor; Thomas Dorland, Collector. Henry Hoover, Jr., 1; Samuel Dorland, 2; John Rutter, 3; Willet W. Casey, 4; John M. Clark, 5, Overseers of Highways. Parker Allin, 1; Solomon Huff, 2; Stephen Roblin, 3; Nicholas Bogart, 4; Samuel R. Casey, 5, Pound Keepers. 1st, Peter V. Dorland, Joseph B. Allison, Mathew Rattan; 2nd, Samuel D. Haight, Henry Davis, Thomas Casey; 3rd, John P. Trumpour, Thomas I. Dorland, Samuel Hawly; 4th, Burger Huyek, Nicholas

Bogart, Willet W. Casey; 5th, Samuel R. Casey, James M. Clark, John Huyck, Jr., Fence Viewers. James Hamilton, Constable. All sworn except Thos. I. Dorland who affirmed.

Prudential laws same as last year except

1st That pound Keepers be allowed two pence per head For feeding Swine.

2nd Ordered, That the pound keepers be allowed 2/6 For notifying three freeholders to apprise Damages.

3rd That the appraisers be allowed 2/6 for every appraisal adjourned, to meet at Robert Hampton's Inn on the 15th of April, 1837, at ten o'clock.

REUBEN B. CLAPP,  
Town Clerk.

At Township Meeting held at Adolphustown Court House on Monday, —th January, 1838, the following persons were chosen into office for the Insuing year :

Parker Allen, Town Clerk ; Joseph B. Allison, Reuben B. Clapp, Burger Huyck, Board of Commissioners ; Mathew Ruttan, Assessor ; Thomas Casey, Collector. 1st, Lazarous Gilbert ; 2nd, Samuel Dorland ; 3rd, John Rutter ; 4th, Willet W. Casey ; 5th, John Bogart, Overseers of Highways. 1st, James Hamilton ; 2nd, Rickerson Haight ; 2nd, Stephen Roblin ; 4th, Nicholas Bogard ; 5th, John Bogard, Pound Keepers. 1st Con., Lazarous Gilbert, Stephen Griffis, Henry Palen ; 2nd Con., Thomas Casey, Samuel Dorland, Rickerson Haight ; 3, John P. Trumpore, Thomas I. Dorland, Samuel Hawley ; 4, Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogard, Willet W. Casey ; 5, Saml R. Casey, John Huyk, Joseph W. Clark, Fence Viewers. James Hamilton, Constable 1st Concession. All sworn.

Prudential Laws 1838 same as last excepting, viz. :

*Ordered* 1st That stone horses one year and 9 months old first offence 10/. Second Ditto £1:0:0.

2nd Bulls at one year old and upwards, First Offence five shillings, second Ditto fifteen shillings and no more.

3rd Rams running at large *fine* twenty shillings.

4th Boars three months old and upwards running at large Fine five shillings.

At a Township Meeting held at Adolphustown Court house on Monday, the . . . . day of January, 1839, The following persons were chosen and put into office for the ensuing year :

Stephen Griffis, Town Clerk ; Joseph B. Allison, Assessor ; Thomas Casey, Collector. Lazarus Gilbert, 1 Concession ; Samuel Dorland, 2 Concession ; Paul Trumpour, 3 Concession ; Willet W. Casey, 4 Concession ; John Bogart, 5 Concession, Path Masters. Stephen Griffis, 1

Concession ; Ricketson Haight, 2 Concession ; John Outwater, 3 Concession ; Nicholas Bogart, 4 Concession ; John Bogart, 5 Concession, Pound Keepers. Noxon Harris, Lazerus Gilbert, Jacob Hoover, 1 Concession ; Thomas Casey, Samuel Dorland, Ricketson Haight, 2 Concession ; John P. Trumpour, Thomas I. Dorland, Samuel Hawley, 3 Concession ; Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogart, Willet W. Casey, 4 Concession ; Samuel R. Casey, John Huyck, Joseph Clerk, 5 Concession, Fence Viewers. James Hamilton, Constable.

Prudential Laws same as last year.

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At a Township Meeting held at Adolphustown Court House on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1840, The following persons were chosen as Town officers for the ensuing year, viz :

Stephen Griffis, Town Clerk ; Richard Daverne, Assessor ; Nicholas Bogart, Collector. Noxon Harris, Path Master, 1st Concession ; Samuel Dorland, do., 2nd ; John Outwater, do., 3rd ; Willet W. Casey, do., 4th ; John Bogart, do., 5th. Stephen Griffis, Pound Keeper, 1st Concession ; Solomon Huff, do., 2nd ; Samuel Hawley, do., 3rd ; Nicholas Bogart, do., 4th ; John Bogart, do., 5th. Noxon Harris, Lazarus Gilbert, Jacob Hoover, Fence Viewers, 1st Concession ; Samuel Dorland, Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, do., 2nd ; John P. Trumpour, Thomas I. Dorland, Samuel Hawley, do., 3rd ; Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogart, Willet W. Casey, do., 4th ; Samuel R. Casey, John Huyck, Joseph Clerk, do., 5th. Lazarus Gilbert, Henry Davis, Reuben B. Clapp, Town Wardens. John Wiseman, Constable.

Prudential laws same as last year.

No money received or expended.

The required declaration signed.

STEPHEN GRIFFIS,  
Township Clerk.

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Wharf Committee appointed 1841 at Town Meeting :

Saml Dorland, Esq., L. Gilbert, J. B. Allison, S. Griffis, S. Casey, Esq., James Canniff.

[per JOHN J. WATSON.]

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At a Township Meeting held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1841, The following persons were elected Town officers for the ensuing year, viz :

Stephen Griffis, Town Clerk ; John P. Dorland, Assessor ; Nicholas Bogart, Collector. *Path Masters* : Peter V. Dorland, 1st Con. ; Henry Davis, 2nd Con. ; Saml Casey, Esq., 3rd Con. ; Gordon D. German, 4th Con. ; John Huyck, Jun., 5th Con. *Pound Keepers* : Stephen Griffis, 1st Con. ; Gilbert Casey, 2nd Con. ; Samuel Hawley, 3rd Con. ; Nicholas Bogart, 4th Con. ; John Bogart, 5th Con. *Fence Viewers* : Noxon

Harris, Lazarus Gilbert, Jacob Hoover, 1st Con. ; Solomon Huff, Saml Dorland, Henry Davis, 2nd Con. ; John P. Trumpour, Thos. I. Dorland, Saml. Hawley, 3rd Con. ; Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogert, W.W. Casey, 4th Con. ; Saml R. Casey, J. Huyck & J. Clark, 5th Con. Lazarus Gilbert, Henry Davis, Reuben B. Clapp, Town Wardens. Jacob Hoover, Constable.

Prudential Laws same as usual.

STEPHEN GRIFFIS,  
Town Clerk.

[per John J. Watson.]

At a Township Meeting held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1842, The following persons were elected Town Officers for the ensuing year; viz. :

Archibald Campbell, Junr., Councillor ; Joseph B. Allison (Chairman), Revd. Job Deacon, Henry Davis, Nicholas Bogert, Willet W. Casey, School Commissioners ; John J. Watson, Township Clerk ; Thomas Dorland, Assessor ; Edward H. Curlett, Collector. *Path Masters* : Thos. Casey and Henry Hoover, 1st Con. ; Samuel Dorland, Esq., 2nd Con. ; Silas Thompson and James McAfee, 3rd Con. ; Lewis Bogert, 4th Con. ; John Huyck, Jun., 5th Con. *Pound Keepers* : Stephen Griffis, Esq., 1st Con. ; Gilbert Casey, 2nd Con. ; Saml Hawley, 3rd Con. ; Nichols Bogert, 4th Con. ; John Huyck, Jun., 5th Con. *Fence Viewers* : John J. Watson, Stephen Griffis, Thomas Casey. 1st Con. ; Saml Dorland, Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, 2nd Con. ; John Trumpour, Thos. I. Dorland, Saml Hawley, 3rd Con. ; Burger Huyck, Nichols Bogert, Willet W. Casey, 4th Con. ; Saml R. Casey, John Huyck, Joseph Clarke, 5th Con. Lazarus Gilbert, Henry Davis, Reuben B. Clapp, Town Wardens. John Wiseman, Constable.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Township Clerk.

Prudential Law's Laws : Revised and brot forward :

1st Lawful fence to be four feet four inches high, of good materials staked and ridered or corners locked. Water deemed no fence.

2nd Horses, Oxon, Bulls, Boars, and Sheep are not to be commoners.

3rd *Stags and Steers* of 3 years old and upwards are no commoners.

4th All Cattle whatsoever are prohibited after the 15th day of November till the 1st day of May.

5th Stone Horses if found running at large 1 year and 9 months old and upwards are subject to fine, for the first offence 10/ second Ditto One Pound.

6th Bulls also liable to a fine first offence 5/ for the second Ditto 15/ and no more.

7th Ram running at large fine 20/.

8th Boars running at large fine 5/ for all three months old and upwards.

9th Hogs shall be yoked and ringed in the nose with wire otherwise not commoners.

10th Pigs no commoners.

11th Cattle Found trespassing over that part of the fence, belonging to the owner of the said Cattle although not lawfull, the owner of the Cattle shall be subject to pay damage.

JOHN J. WATSON, Clerk.

At a Township Meeting held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown, on Monday, the 2nd day of January, 1843, The following persons were elected Township Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

John J. Watson, Town Clerk; Paul T. Dorland, Assessor; Edward H. Curlett, Collector; Joseph B. Allison, Lazarus Gilbert, Sam'l Casey, Samuel Dorland, Esq., Nicholas Bogert, School Commissioners. Overseers of Highways, R. B. Clapp, Philip Dorland, David Ruttan, 1st Con.; Sam'l Dorland, 2nd Con.; William Peterson, 3rd Con.; Burger Huyck, 4th Con.; John Huyck, Jun., 5th Con. Pound Keepers, Thomas Dorland, 1st Con.; Rich'd Ruttan, 2nd Con.; Sam'l Hawley, 3rd Con.; Nicholas Bogert, 4th Con.; John Bogert, 5th Con. Fence Viewers, John J. Watson, Stephen Griffiths, Thomas Casey, 1st Con.; Sam'l Dorland, Esq., Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, 2nd Con.; John Trumpour, Thos. I. Dorland, Sam'l Hawley, 3rd Con.; Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogert, Willet W. Casey, 4th Con.; Sam'l R. Casey, John Huyck and Jos. Clarke, 5th Con. To be Constable, John Wiseman.

In the Prudential "Laws" is the following alteration or addition, viz:—

1st. That no Cattle whatsoever shall be liable to be impounded when they are found trespassing unless the fence be lawfull; but this is not to affect or interfere with line fences.

2nd. That Hogs shall hereafter be Yoked, and either rung in the nose with wire or the gristle at the end of the nose cut  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch.

3rd. That all stray cattle shall be reported to the Town Clerk and shall receive payment for keeping only from the time such information be given to said Town Clerk.

Reported as astray by Peter V. Dorland, Esq., a Roan Horse (small size) and now in his possession this 12th day of June, 1843.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

No money recd. or expended, also the required declarations signed.

J. J. W.

At a Township Meeting Held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown on Monday, the ——— day of January, 1844, The following persons were elected township officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

John J. Watson, Town Clerk; Thomas Dorland, Assessor; Willet W. Casey, Collector. Overseers of Highways, Jacob Hoover and Wm. Murduff, 1st Con.; Samuel Johnson, 2nd; David Peterson and T. I. Dorland, 3rd; Nicholas Rogers, 4th; Joseph Clark, 5th. Pound Keepers, Jacob Hoover, 1st; Solomon Huff, 2nd; Thomas I. Dorland, 3rd; Nicholas Bogert, 4th; John Bogert, 5th. Fence Viewers, Thos. Casey, John J. Watson, Jacob Hoover, 1st; Sam'l Dorland, Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, 2nd; John P. Trumpour, Thos. I. Dorland, Sam'l Hawley, 3rd; Burger Huyck, Nicholas Bogert, Willet W. Casey, 4th; John Bogert, J. Huyck and Joseph Clark, 5th. To be Constable, John Wiseman.

#### PRUDENTIAL LAWS.

No. 1. — Ordered, that the Law relative to Cattle, passed in the year 1843 be rescinded, and that all Cattle whatsoever shall be commoners from the 1st of May to 15th Nov. in each and every year.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

The above is repealed in 1846.

J. J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

At a Township Meeting held at the Town Hall in Adolphustown, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1845, The following persons were elected Township Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Willet W. Casey, Councillor; John J. Watson, Town Clerk; Arch'd Campbell, Jun., Assessor; John Outwater, Collector. Overseers of Highways, Thos. Casey and Wm. Murduff, 1st Div.; Gilbert Casey, 2nd Con.; E. H. Curlett & Joseph Platt, 3rd; Conrad B. Cole, 4th Con.; Joseph Clark, 5th Con. Pound Keepers, Jacob Hoover, 1st; Arch'd Davis, 2nd; Sam'l Hawley, 3rd; Nich. Bogert, 4th; John Bogert, 5th Concession. Fence Viewers, Thomas Casey, John J. Watson, Jacob Hoover, Sam'l Dorland, H. Davis, Sol. Huff, Paul T. Dorland, Silas Thompson, Sam'l Hawley, Lewis Bogert, Nich. Bogert, W. W. Casey, John Bogert, John Huyck, Jos. Clark. John Wiseman, Constable.

Prudential Laws same as last year.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

At a Meeting held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1846, The following persons were chosen Township Officers for the Current Year, viz.:—

R. B. Clapp, Township Clerk; Philip Dorland, Assessor; Sam'l Hawley, Collector. "Overseers of Highways," Thos. Casey and Sam'l C. Hoover, 1st Concession; Rich'd Ruttan, 2nd; Stephen Roblin and Joseph Platt, 3rd; Jacob A. Hermance, 4th; Joseph Clarke, 5th Con. "Pound Keepers," Jacob Hoover, 1st; Arch'd Davis, 2nd; Sam'l Hawley, 3rd; Lewis Bogert, 4th; John Bogert, 5th Concession. "Fence Viewers," Thos. Casey, John J. Watson, Jacob Hoover, Sam'l Dorland, H. Davis, Sol. Huff, Paul T. Dorland, Silas Thompson, Sam'l Hawley, Lewis Bogert, Nich. Bogert, Conrad B. Cole, John Bogert and Joseph Clark.

#### PRUDENTIAL LAWS.

Ordered, That the law passed in 1844 respecting Cattle be repealed and that all Cattle whatsoever, except Milch Cows and young Cattle under 2 years old, be prohibited from running at large from the 1st day of May to the 15th day of November, it being understood, as per prudential No. 4 of 1842, that every kind of Cattle is prohibited the rest of the year.

At the Annual Township Meeting held in the Town Hall at Adolphustown, on Monday, the 4th January, 1847, The following persons were elected Township Officers for the Current Year:—

Sam'l Casey, Esq., Town Clerk; Wm. M. Roblin, Assessor; John Bogert, Collector. Overseers of Highways, Giles Membry, Wm. Murrduff, 1st Con.; Henry Davis, 2nd Con.; Peterson David, 3rd Con.; Robert Way, 3rd; Jacob A. Hermance, 4th; John Bogert, 5th. Pound Keeper, Jacob Hoover, 1st Con.; John P. Dorland, 2nd Con.; Sam'l Hawley, 3rd Con.; Lewis Bogert, 4th; John Bogert, 5th. Fence Viewers, Thos. Casey, John J. Watson, Jac. Hoover, 1st Con.; Sam'l Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, 2nd Con.; Simeon Trumppour, Silas Thompson, S. Hawley, 3; Lewis Bogert, Nich. Bogert, C. B. Cole, 4; John Bogert, Joseph Clarke, Jno. Huyck, 5. John Wiseman, Constable.

Ordered, That prudential Laws remain as last year.

At a Township Meeting held at A. Gerow's Inn, Adolphustown, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1848, the following persons were elected Township Officers for ensuing year:—

Peter Vanalstine Dorland, Councillor; John Joseph Watson, Town Clerk; Arch'd C. Davis, Assessor; Conrad B. Cole, Collector. Overseers of Highways, Parker Allen and Matthew Ruttan, 1st Concession; James Hart, 2nd; Cyrus Roblin, 3rd Concession; Robert Leitch, Jacob A. Hermance, 4th Concession; John Huyck, Jun., 5th Conces-

sion. Pound Keepers, Parker Allen, 1st Div.; J. P. Dorland 2nd; Sam'l Hawley, 3rd; Lewis Bogert, 4th Div.; John Bogert, 5th Div. Fence Viewers, Thos. Casey, John J. Watson, Jacob Hoover, Sam'l Dorland, Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, Simeon Trumpour, Silas Thompson, Sam'l Hawley, Lewis Bogert, Nich. Bogert, C. B. Cole, Jno. Bogert, J. Clark, Jno. Huyck. Henry Brooker, Constable. Town Wardens, Parker Allen, 1; Henry Davis, 2; Wm. Peterson, 3.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

#### PRUDENTIAL LAWS FOR 1848.

Ordered, That prudential laws from No. 1 to No. 8, of 1842, inclusive are still in force.

Ordered, That No. 9, with reference to Hogs, the Law is the same as it was in 1843.

Ordered, That No. 10 and 11, Laws of 1842, remain in force.

Ordered, That No. 3 of 1843, relating to stray animals, and the Cattle law of 1846 is still in force.

Ordered, That no claim can be legally made, or damages obtained, for any Horned Cattle, Horses or Hogs Trespassing on any field of Grain, Pasture or Meadow Land when that part of the fence through which they pass is not lawfull; Unless it is found that such Cattle, Horses or Hogs break through or over such part of a line or fence as may belong to the owner of the said Cattle, &c., &c.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk.

[Added on sheet of paper.]

At a Special Sessions held at the Town Hall on Saturday, 15th April, 1848.

P. V. DORLAND, Councillor.

Present :

Ordered, that Division No. 1 concession shal extend further east on the main road, viz, to the parallel line between David Ruttan and P. Allen. Ordered, That other Divisions in Township as they were in 1842.

At a Township Meeting held at the Town Hall, Adolphustown, on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1849, the following persons were elected Township Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Paul T. Dorland, Town Clerk; Samuel D. Haight, Assessor; David McWhiter, Collector. Overseers of Highways, Parker Allen and Wm. Murduff, 1st concession; Sam'l Johnson, 2nd; Wm. Briggs, Wm.

Peterson, 3rd ; Wm. Valloe, 4th ; Wm. H. Casey, 5th. Pound Keepers, John J. Watson, John P. Dorland, Sam'l Hawley, Augustus Huycke and John Bogert. Fence Viewers, Thos. Casey, John P. Dorland, Wm. Griffis, Samuel Dorland, Henry Davis, Solomon Huff, Silas Thompson, Simeon W. Trumpour, Cyris Roblin, Lewis Bogart, Nicholas Bogart, C. B. Cole, John Bogart, Joseph Clark and John Huycke. Town Wardens, Arch'd Campbell, E. H. Curlett, Wm. Surtman. Constable, Wm. Newberry.

Ordered, That everything is prohibited from running at large.

PAUL T. DORLAND, Town Clerk.

At a special Sessions held at the Town Hall on Saturday, 21st of April, 1849.

P. V. DORLAND, councillor.

Ordered, that Division No. 1, first Concession, . . . but shall extend further east on the main road, namely, to the parallel line between David Ruttan & P. Allen, & ordered that it shall extend . . . same line on the Bay road.

Ordered that the others Division in the Township remain as they were in 1842.

P. T. DORLAND, Town Clerk.

#### COPIES OF DECLARATIONS OF OFFICE, 1848.

.....promise and declare that we will faithfully.....diligently discharge the duties of Pound Keeper for the Township of Adolphus-town for this year.

SAMUEL HAWLEY,  
LEWIS BOGART,  
JOHN BOGERT,  
PARKER ALLEN,  
JOHN P. DORLAND.

We, Thos. Casey, J. J. Watson, Jacob Hoover, Saml. Dorland, Henry Davis, Sol. Huff, Paul P. Dorland, Silas Thompson, Samuel Hawley, Lewis Bogert, N. Bogert, C. B. Cole, Jno. Bogert, Jos. Clark, Do sincerely promise and declare that we will faithfully and diligently perform the duties of Fence Viewers for the Township of Adolphus-town for the current year.

JOHN WATSON,  
SAMUEL HAWLEY.

HENRY DAVIS,  
SILAS THOMPSON,  
JOHN BOGERT,  
CONRAD B. COLE,  
LEWIS BOGERT,  
JOSEPH CLARK.

JOHN J. WATSON,  
Town Clerk for 1848.

(Declarations of other officials follow in similar form.)

# THE PEOPLE OF ADOLPHUSTOWN.

A return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, March 28th, 1794.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ruben Bedell .....	1	1	2	1	5	John Wood .....	1	1	..	..	2
Paul Huff .....	2	1	2	1	6	Peter Ruttan, Junr. ....	1	1	..	1	3
Solomon Huff .....	1	3	3	3	10	Owen Roblin, Junr .....	1	1	..	..	2
William Griffiths .....	1	1	3	..	5	Owen Roblin, Senr .....	1	..	..	..	1
Caspar Vanduser .....	1	1	1	3	6	Benjamin Clapp .....	2	1	1	4	8
Nicholas Peterson, Sen. ....	1	1	1	..	3	George Rutter .....	1	1	2	3	7
Nicholas Peterson, Jnr. ....	1	1	5	1	8	Jacob Ruttan .....	1	1	2	2	6
Isaac Ben .....	1	..	..	..	1	Cornelius Vanhorn .....	2	1	2	1	6
Thomas Jones .....	1	1	..	2	4	Robert Jones .....	1	1	2	1	5
Alexander Fisher .....	3	2	3	2	10	Paul Trumpour .....	2	1	2	3	8
James McMasters .....	2	1	2	3	8	William Hannah .....	1	1	2	..	4
James Stevenson .....	1	..	..	..	1	Michael Slote .....	1	1	1	1	4
Russel Pitman .....	1	1	2	3	7	Peter Ruttan, Sen .....	1	1	3	..	5
Joseph Clapp .....	1	1	1	1	4	Dennis Oreilegh .....	1	..	..	..	1
George Brooks .....	1	1	1	3	6	Joseph Carnahan .....	1	1	3	3	8
John Holcomb .....	1	1	1	..	3	Thomas Dorland .....	2	1	2	1	6
Martin Shewman .....	1	1	1	..	3	Philip Dorland .....	2	1	2	4	9
Joseph Cornell .....	1	1	1	1	4	Willet Casey .....	2	2	2	2	8
Peter Vallau .....	3	1	..	1	5	Peter Vanalstine .....	3	..	..	..	3
William Clark .....	1	1	3	1	6	John Vancot .....	1	1	3	2	7
Joseph Clark .....	1	..	..	..	1	David Brown .....	1	1	1	..	3
Albert Cornell .....	2	1	2	3	8	Peter Swade .....	1	1	..	..	2
Peter Delyea .....	4	..	..	..	4	William Brock .....	2	2	1	..	5
John Huyck .....	1	1	2	2	6	Nicholas Hagerman .....	3	1	2	2	8
Burger Huyck .....	2	..	..	..	2	Cornelius Slouter .....	1	1	..	..	1
Alexander Campbell .....	2	1	..	2	5	Abraham Maybe .....	2	1	2	2	7
Albert Benson .....	1	1	1	1	4	Henry Tice .....	1	2	..	..	3
Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	..	..	2	Thomas Wanamaker .....	1	..	..	..	1
Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	1	..	3	William Ruttan .....	1	2	2	..	5
Christopher German .....	1	1	3	..	5	Joseph Allison .....	2	..	..	..	2
William Casey .....	1	1	4	..	6	John Fitzgerald .....	1	1	..	..	2
Edward Barker .....	1	..	1	1	3	Matthew Steel .....	1	1	..	3	5
David Kelly .....	1	1	1	1	4	Conrad Vanduser .....	1	1	3	2	7
Baltus Harris .....	1	1	1	5	8	Henry Hoover .....	1	1	1	..	3
John Canniff .....	3	1	2	7	13	Area Ferguson .....	1	1	..	..	2
Nathaniel Somes .....	1	2	2	5	10	Henry Rednor .....	1	1	1	4	7
Peter Wanamaker .....	1	1	1	1	4	Andrew Huffnail .....	1	1	..	2	4
Garrot Benson .....	1	..	..	..	1	Daniel Cole .....	2	1	6	2	11
William More .....	1	1	1	1	4	Henry Davis .....	1	1	1	2	5
John Roblin .....	1	1	1	..	3	James Noxon .....	1	..	..	..	1
John Elms .....	1	1	..	1	3						

113 men, 78 women, 101 males, 110 females ; total, 402.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, 1795.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
William Casey . . . . .	1	1	2	4	8	Peter Ruttan, Senr . . . . .	2	2	3	..	7
David Kelly . . . . .	2	1	2	2	7	Owen Roblin . . . . .	2	1	..	1	4
John Van Sciver . . . . .	1	1	1	2	5	Jacob Ruttan . . . . .	1	1	2	2	6
Christopher German . . . . .	1	1	3	..	5	Peter Ruttan, Junr . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3
John German . . . . .	2	1	1	2	6	Benjamin Clapp . . . . .	1	1	3	4	9
Gilbert Bogart . . . . .	1	1	..	2	2	Cornelius Vanhorn . . . . .	1	2	2	1	6
Abraham Bogart . . . . .	1	1	1	..	3	John Roblin . . . . .	1	1	1	..	3
Isaac Demell . . . . .	1	1	1	5	8	George Rutter . . . . .	1	1	3	2	7
Peter Dulyea . . . . .	4	1	..	5	5	Amos Beach . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4
Albert Benson . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5	Thomas Giles . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3
Alexr. Campbell . . . . .	2	3	..	5	5	James Canniff . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5
Burger Huyck . . . . .	2	..	..	2	2	Joseph Carnahan . . . . .	2	2	2	2	8
John Huyck . . . . .	1	1	2	2	6	Solomon Huff . . . . .	1	3	3	1	8
Albert Cornell . . . . .	2	1	2	3	8	Henry Davis . . . . .	2	1	1	3	7
William Clark . . . . .	3	1	2	1	7	William Griffis . . . . .	1	1	3	..	5
Peter Vallau . . . . .	3	2	..	1	6	Casper Vandusen . . . . .	1	1	1	3	6
David Demore . . . . .	1	..	..	1	1	Henry Hoover . . . . .	2	1	..	..	3
Obediah Simson . . . . .	1	1	3	..	5	Coonrad Vandusen . . . . .	1	2	2	3	8
Barrant Lewis . . . . .	1	..	..	1	2	Andrew Evans . . . . .	1	1	..	..	1
Joseph Cornell . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	Sylvenus Keeler . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5
William Fox . . . . .	1	1	2	..	4	Henry Rednor . . . . .	2	3	2	3	10
Robert Jones . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5	Daniel Cole . . . . .	3	1	4	2	10
Paul Trumpour . . . . .	3	2	2	3	10	Andrew Huffnail . . . . .	1	3	..	..	4
James McMasters . . . . .	1	1	2	3	7	Area Ferguson . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3
Russel Pitman . . . . .	1	1	2	3	7	David Brown . . . . .	1	1	2	..	4
George Brooks . . . . .	1	1	1	4	7	John Fitzgerald . . . . .	1	1	..	..	2
John Babcock . . . . .	2	3	..	5	5	William Green . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Alexr. Fisher . . . . .	3	1	1	1	6	Abram Maybe . . . . .	3	2	2	2	9
Abram Bonter . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3	Abram Steel . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Andrew Wanamaker . . . . .	1	1	..	3	5	William Ruttan . . . . .	1	2	4	..	7
Thomas Jones . . . . .	1	1	..	2	4	Cornelius Turner . . . . .	2	1	3	..	6
Nicholas Peterson . . . . .	1	2	7	1	11	Nicholas Hagerman . . . . .	2	1	3	2	8
Abram Cronk . . . . .	1	2	3	1	7	Cornelius Slouter . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3
Paul Huff . . . . .	3	1	2	1	7	Samuel Brock . . . . .	1	1	1	..	3
Ruben Bedell . . . . .	1	1	2	2	6	Peter Swade . . . . .	1	1	..	..	2
David Jones . . . . .	2	1	..	1	4	Arthur McCormac . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Baltus Harris . . . . .	1	2	1	4	8	Peter Vanvalkenburg . . . . .	2	2	1	..	5
John Canniff . . . . .	4	2	3	6	15	John Vancot . . . . .	1	1	4	1	7
Nathaniel Somes . . . . .	1	1	3	5	10	Peter Vanalstine . . . . .	4	2	..	1	7
Peter Wanamaker . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5	William Babcock . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3
Garrot Benson . . . . .	1	..	..	1	1	William Wannamaker . . . . .	1	2	3	1	7
Jacob Benson . . . . .	1	..	..	1	1	Willet Casey . . . . .	2	2	1	2	7
Michael Slote . . . . .	2	1	1	..	4	Philip Dorland . . . . .	2	2	2	3	9
William More . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	Thomas Dorland . . . . .	3	1	2	1	7
John Elms . . . . .	1	1	..	1	3	Isaac Benn . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Henry Smith . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5						

115 men, 108 women, 127 males, 119 females ; total, 489.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, April 6, 1796.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paul Huff.....	3	2	1	1	7	Sylvenus Keler.....	1	1	2	3	7
Casper Vandusen.....	1	1	1	3	6	David Brown.....	1	1	3	5	
William Griffiths.....	1	1	4	6	12	Henry Rednor.....	2	3	2	1	8
Nicho's. Peterson.....	1	2	7	11	21	Daniel Cole.....	3	2	4	2	11
Andrew Wanamaker.....	1	1	3	5	10	Area Ferguson.....	1	1	1	1	3
John Babcock.....	3	3	2	8	16	John Fitzgerald.....	1	1	1	1	4
Phillip Redick.....	1	2	4	3	10	Isaac Ostrander.....	1	2	1	5	9
Alex'r. Fisher.....	3	1	1	1	6	Joseph Ellison.....	1	1	1	1	4
James McMaster.....	1	1	3	3	8	Benjamin Ellison.....	1	1	2	1	5
Russel Pitman.....	1	1	2	3	7	William Ruttan.....	1	1	4	6	
Ruben Bedell.....	2	1	2	2	7	John Dorland.....	1	3	4	3	11
Baltus Harris.....	1	2	1	5	9	Nicholas Hagerman.....	2	2	3	2	9
Thomas Jones.....	1	1	1	2	5	Abram Maybe.....	3	2	1	1	7
Thomas Giles.....	1	1	1	2	4	James Waters.....	2	2	1	1	6
Nathaniel Somes.....	1	1	3	3	8	Cornelius Slouter.....	1	1	1	1	4
James Noxon.....	1	1	1	1	4	Peter Swade.....	1	1	1	1	4
Garrot Benson.....	1	1	1	1	4	Daniel Picket.....	1	1	1	1	4
James Canniff.....	1	1	2	1	5	Samuel Brock.....	1	1	1	1	4
Henry Smith.....	1	1	2	1	5	Daniel Haight.....	2	1	2	2	7
William Moor.....	1	2	1	1	5	John Vancot.....	1	1	4	1	7
John Roblin.....	1	1	1	1	4	Peter Vanalstine.....	4	1	1	1	7
Peter Wanamaker.....	1	1	2	2	6	Willet Casey.....	3	2	1	3	9
Norris Carr.....	1	1	2	1	5	Philip Dorland.....	1	2	2	4	9
Peter Ruttan, Jun.....	2	1	1	2	6	Thomas Dorland.....	2	3	2	1	8
Owen Roblin.....	2	1	1	1	5	William Casey.....	2	2	2	3	9
Jacob Ruttan.....	1	1	2	2	6	Christopher German.....	1	2	4	7	
Benjamin Clapp.....	1	1	3	4	9	John German.....	1	1	1	2	5
John Canniff.....	2	1	2	5	10	John Vansciver.....	1	1	1	1	4
Elijha Alger.....	1	1	1	2	5	Jacob German.....	1	1	2	4	
George Rutter.....	1	1	3	2	7	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	1	1	4
Cornelius Vanhorn.....	1	1	2	1	5	Abraham Bogart.....	1	1	2	4	
Paul Trumpour.....	1	1	2	4	8	Peter Dulyea.....	4	1	1	6	
David Barker.....	1	2	3	1	7	Albert Benson.....	1	1	2	1	5
Robert Jones.....	1	1	1	2	5	Alex'n. Campbell.....	2	2	1	1	6
Michael Slote.....	1	1	1	1	4	Burger Huyck.....	2	1	1	1	5
Peter Ruttan.....	1	1	3	1	6	Albert Cornell.....	2	1	2	3	8
Joseph Carnahan.....	2	2	2	2	8	John Huyck.....	1	1	3	2	7
Solomon Huff.....	1	4	4	1	10	Obediah Simson.....	1	1	3	5	
Henry Davis.....	2	1	2	3	8	Barrent Lewis.....	1	1	1	1	4
Coonrad Vandusen.....	2	1	2	4	9	Joseph Cornell.....	1	1	1	1	4
Henry Hoover.....	2	1	1	1	5						

119 men, 107 women, 139 males, 128 females ; total, 493.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, April 14th, 1797.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
William Casey .....	1	2	2	4	9	Daniel Picket .....	1	1	1	1	4
Jacob German .....	1	1	2	..	4	Thomas Jones .....	1	1	1	2	5
Christopher German .....	1	1	4	..	6	James Noxon .....	1	1	1	..	3
John Vansciver .....	1	1	1	2	5	Ruben Bedell .....	1	1	2	2	6
Abram, Bogart .....	1	1	2	1	5	Paul Huff .....	2	1	1	1	5
Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	..	..	2	Solomon Huff, Jun .....	1	1	1	..	3
John Snidar .....	1	2	1	2	6	Nicholas Peterson .....	1	1	8	2	12
Peter Dulyea .....	4	1	1	..	6	Alex'r. Fisher .....	1	1	1	1	4
Obidah Simson .....	1	1	3	..	5	James McMaster .....	1	1	3	2	7
Alex'r. Campbell .....	1	3	..	..	4	Philip Redick .....	1	3	1	1	6
Arch. Campbell .....	1	..	..	..	1	David Jones .....	1	1	..	1	3
Burgar Huyck .....	2	..	..	..	2	John Vannatto .....	1	..	..	..	1
John Huyck .....	1	1	3	2	7	Solomon Huff .....	1	2	4	1	8
Albert Cornell .....	2	1	2	3	8	Jacob Dulmage .....	1	1	..	..	2
William Clark .....	2	1	2	1	6	Baltus Harris .....	1	3	1	3	8
Joseph Clark .....	1	..	..	..	1	Henry Davis .....	2	2	2	3	9
Albert Benson .....	1	1	2	2	6	William Griffis .....	1	1	3	..	5
Barrent Lewis .....	1	1	1	1	4	Casper Vandusen .....	1	1	1	4	7
Joseph Cornell .....	1	1	2	1	5	Coonrad Vandusen .....	2	1	2	5	10
Peter Youngs .....	1	1	2	..	4	Henry Hoover .....	1	1	..	..	3
John Canniff .....	2	2	2	5	11	Jerimiah Ellison .....	1	1	1	..	3
Norris Carr .....	1	1	2	1	5	David Brown .....	1	1	3	..	5
Jacob Tice .....	1	1	..	..	2	Henry Rednor .....	2	2	2	1	7
Robert Jones .....	1	1	2	2	6	Daniel Cole .....	4	1	3	2	10
George Rutter .....	1	1	3	3	8	Albert Campbell .....	4	1	1	1	7
Paul Trumpour .....	2	1	1	4	8	John Fitzgerald .....	1	1	..	..	2
Benjamin Owen .....	1	1	1	1	4	Benjamin Ellison .....	1	1	2	1	5
Michael Slote .....	2	1	1	..	4	William Ruttan .....	1	1	3	..	5
Isaac Benn .....	1	1	..	1	3	William Wannamaker .....	1	1	1	2	5
John German .....	1	1	1	3	6	William Stuart .....	1	..	..	..	1
Cornelius Vanhorn .....	1	1	2	2	6	Nicholas Hagerman .....	1	3	3	2	9
Reynolds Alexander .....	1	..	..	..	1	Jesse Waters .....	1	..	..	..	1
David Barker .....	1	4	2	..	7	Joseph Carnahan .....	1	2	2	2	7
Edward Barker .....	1	..	1	1	3	Samuel Brock .....	1	2	..	..	3
John Nix .....	1	..	..	..	1	Cornelius Slouter .....	1	1	..	..	2
Elijha Alger .....	1	3	1	1	6	Daniel Lightheart .....	1	1	2	3	7
Peter Ruttan .....	1	1	3	..	5	Peter Swade .....	1	1	..	..	2
Benjamin Clapp .....	1	2	3	3	9	Willet Casey .....	2	1	2	3	8
Peter Ruttan, Jun .....	1	1	..	2	4	C. Waters .....	1	..	..	..	1
Owen Roblin .....	2	1	1	1	5	Daniel Haight .....	2	1	2	2	7
William Moor .....	1	2	1	1	5	John Dorland .....	2	3	3	3	11
John Roblin .....	1	1	1	2	5	Richard Sharp .....	1	1	2	1	5
Peter Wanamaker .....	1	1	1	1	4	John Vancot .....	1	1	3	2	7
James Canniff .....	1	1	2	1	5	Peter Vanalstine .....	2	2	..	..	4
Garrot Benson .....	1	..	..	..	1	Philip Dorland .....	1	1	3	3	8
Nathaniel Somes .....	1	1	3	4	9	Thomas Dorland .....	1	1	2	1	5
Thomas Giles .....	1	..	..	..	..	Peter Maybe .....	1	1	..	..	2

118 men, 108 women, 136 males, 118 females ; total, 480.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, April 2nd, 1799.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
James McMasters.....	2	1	3	3	9	Edward Barker.....	1	1	1	1	3
Philip Ridick.....	2	1	4	5	11	Joseph Leavens.....	1	1	3	1	5
Alexander Fisher.....	3	1	1	1	6	Elijha Alger.....	1	1	1	2	6
Nicholas Peterson.....	3	2	6	2	13	Cornelius Vanhorn.....	1	1	3	2	7
Robert Wilkins.....	2	2	1	4	9	Daniel Haight.....	2	1	3	3	9
Paul Huff.....	2	1	1	2	6	Joel Haight.....	1	1	1	1	3
Henry Crumly.....	1	1	1	1	4	William Griff.....	3	1	4	1	8
Ruben Bedell.....	1	1	2	2	6	Jacob Dulmage.....	1	1	1	1	3
James Noxon.....	2	1	2	1	5	Henry Davis.....	2	2	3	3	10
John Vansciver.....	1	1	2	2	6	Solomon Huff.....	1	2	4	1	8
John Snidar.....	1	1	1	2	5	Baltus Harris.....	2	1	1	4	8
Stephen Lewis.....	1	1	1	2	4	John Vannato.....	1	1	1	1	3
Barrent Lewis.....	1	1	1	1	4	Daniel Cole.....	3	1	3	2	9
Joseph Cornell.....	1	1	2	1	5	John Vanavader.....	1	1	1	1	3
John Herington.....	3	1	1	2	6	Hugh Waker.....	1	1	2	1	4
William Clark.....	3	1	2	1	7	David Brown.....	1	1	4	1	6
Albert Cornell.....	3	1	1	3	8	Coonrad Vandusen.....	1	1	2	5	9
John Huyck.....	1	1	3	2	7	Garret De Clute.....	1	1	2	1	5
Burger Huyck.....	2	1	1	1	2	John Fitzgerald.....	1	1	1	1	2
Alexander Campbell.....	2	3	1	1	5	Joseph Ellison.....	1	1	1	1	2
Albert Benson.....	1	1	2	3	7	William Ruttan.....	1	1	4	1	6
Peter Dulyea.....	3	1	1	1	3	Abram Maybe.....	2	1	3	3	7
Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	1	1	2	William Dugal.....	1	3	5	1	10
Abram Bogart.....	1	1	2	1	5	Jonothan Allen.....	1	1	1	1	2
Christopher German.....	1	1	3	1	6	Peter Vanalstine.....	3	1	1	1	4
Jacob German.....	1	1	2	1	4	Alexr. Vanalstine.....	1	1	1	1	2
William Casey.....	1	1	3	4	9	William Robins.....	3	1	1	1	4
William Moor.....	1	2	2	1	5	Nicholas Hagerman.....	2	2	4	2	10
John Roblin.....	1	1	1	3	6	Thomas Douglass.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ichabod Squares.....	1	1	2	1	5	Moses Jacobs.....	1	1	1	3	6
Francis Prindle.....	1	1	1	1	2	Isaac Brown.....	1	1	1	3	6
Ely Dibble.....	1	1	2	3	7	Joseph Carnahan.....	3	1	1	1	6
James Canniff.....	1	1	2	2	6	Peter Swade.....	1	1	1	1	3
Peter Ruttan, Jun.....	1	1	1	2	5	Jonothan Clark.....	1	1	1	1	3
John Baker.....	1	1	1	1	1	Resolved Cleaveland.....	1	1	2	1	5
Owen Roblin.....	2	1	2	1	6	Willet Casey.....	1	1	3	3	8
Peter Ruttan.....	1	1	3	1	6	Thomas Lyons.....	1	1	1	1	1
Michael Slot.....	1	1	1	1	4	Benjamin Smith.....	1	1	1	1	1
Benjamin Clapp.....	3	1	3	4	11	Philip Dorland.....	2	1	2	4	9
John Ryckman.....	1	2	2	1	5	Thomas Dorland.....	1	1	2	1	5
George Rutter.....	1	1	3	3	8	Joshua Hicks.....	1	1	1	1	1
Peter Brown.....	1	1	3	1	6	John Vancot.....	1	1	4	2	8
Paul Trumpour.....	2	1	1	5	9	Nazareth Hill.....	1	1	3	5	10
John Dorland.....	3	2	2	3	10	James Johnson.....	1	1	3	1	6
John Canniff.....	1	1	4	6	12	Henry Hcover.....	1	1	1	1	4
David Barker.....	1	1	2	2	6						

32 men, 92 women, 156 males, 138 females ; total, 518.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphus Town, 26th 3 mo, 1800.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Reuben Begal.....	2	2	3	1	8	Philip Dorland.....	3	1	3	3	10
James Canniff.....	1	1	2	3	7	Peter Swade.....	1	2	..	1	4
Gilbert Clapp.....	3	..	..	..	3	William Snyder.....	1	1	1	1	4
Peter Brown.....	1	1	3	1	6	Joshua Conklin.....	1	1	..	2	4
James Noxen.....	2	1	3	..	6	William Ritchards.....	1	1	..	..	2
John Day.....	2	1	..	4	7	Stephen Lewis.....	1	1	1	1	4
John White.....	1	1	1	..	3	John Vanskiver.....	1	1	2	2	6
John Cornell.....	1	1	2	1	5	John Snyder.....	1	2	1	2	6
John Vancott.....	1	2	3	1	7	Isaac Brown.....	1	2	1	3	7
Resolved Cleaveland.....	2	1	3	..	6	James Persorn.....	1	1	1	1	4
Moses Jacobs.....	2	1	..	3	6	Jonothan Cleark.....	2	1	..	1	4
Thomas Duglas.....	2	..	..	2	4	Daniel Haight.....	2	2	4	2	10
Smiten Simmons.....	1	1	1	..	3	Joel Haight.....	2	1	1	1	5
John Dorland.....	3	1	2	3	9	William Griffiths.....	2	1	5	..	8
William Moore.....	1	3	2	..	6	Jacob Dulmage.....	1	1	1	1	4
John Roblin.....	1	2	1	2	6	Henry Davise.....	2	2	3	3	10
Benjamin Clapp.....	1	2	3	4	10	Solomon Huff.....	2	2	2	1	7
Garret Benson.....	1	..	..	..	1	Balthus Harris.....	1	2	1	4	8
John Canniff.....	2	4	4	4	13	John Vanatter.....	2	1	1	..	4
Paul Trumpower.....	3	1	2	6	12	Joseph Carnahan.....	1	..	..	..	1
Owen Roblin.....	1	1	2	1	5	Sarah Carnahan.....	1	1	1	..	3
Peter Ratan, Jun.....	1	1	2	1	5	Joseph Alison.....	1	1	1	1	4
Cornelius Van Horn.....	1	1	3	1	6	Coonrad Vandusen.....	1	1	3	4	9
George Ruter.....	1	1	4	3	9	Hugh Walker.....	1	1	2	..	4
Peter Ratan.....	1	1	3	..	5	Henry Hover.....	1	1	1	2	5
John Heveland.....	1	1	..	..	2	David Brown.....	1	1	5	..	7
David Barker.....	3	3	1	..	7	Daniel Cole.....	5	1	1	2	9
Joseph Leavens.....	1	2	3	..	6	Peter Vanalstine, Esq.....	2	..	..	1	3
Michel Slote.....	2	1	1	..	4	John Fader.....	1	1	2	..	4
Benjamin Owen.....	1	1	2	2	6	Willet Casey.....	3	3	3	2	11
Edward Barker.....	1	..	1	1	3	William Casey.....	3	1	4	5	13
Robert Wilkins.....	2	2	..	..	4	Christopher Germond.....	1	2	3	2	8
Henry Crumley.....	1	..	..	..	1	Abraham Bogart.....	1	1	3	1	6
Paul Huff.....	1	2	3	1	7	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	1	..	3
Nicholas Peterson.....	3	1	6	2	12	Thomas Cleark.....	1	1	4	3	9
Russel Pitman.....	1	1	2	1	5	Albert Benson.....	1	..	2	2	5
Alexr. Fisher, Esqr.....	2	2	1	1	6	Alexander Campbell.....	1	2	..	..	3
James Mc.Masters.....	2	1	3	4	10	Burger Hyke.....	2	1	..	4	7
William Ratan.....	1	1	4	..	6	John Hyke.....	1	2	3	3	9
William Robins.....	3	2	1	1	7	Albert Cornell.....	2	2	..	..	4
Nicholas Hagerman.....	2	2	5	2	11	William Clark.....	2	2	2	2	8
Jonathan Allen.....	1	2	1	..	4	Cornelius Valoe.....	1	1	..	..	2
Abraham Maybe.....	2	2	1	1	6	Jeremiah Harrington.....	1	1	..	..	2
Thomas Dorland, Esq.....	2	1	2	2	7	Barnet Lewis.....	1	1	1	1	4

135 men, 113 women, 156 males, 120 females ; total, 524.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown Taken this 27th day of April, 1801.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paul Trumpour.....	5	1	..	6	12	Peter Brown .....	1	1	4	1	7
Daniel Haight .....	2	1	4	2	9	Paul Huff .....	2	2	1	..	5
Joel Haight .....	1	2	2	..	5	Reuben Bedell .....	1	1	3	2	7
William Griffiths .....	1	1	5	..	7	James Huff .....	1	1	..	2	4
Jacob Dulmage.....	1	1	1	1	4	John Vanatto .....	1	1	1	..	3
Henry Daves.....	2	2	3	3	10	William Pitman .....	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Huff, Sen .....	2	1	3	2	8	Henry Crumley.....	1	..	1	1	3
Daniel Bedell .....	1	1	6	..	8	Peter Ruttan, Jun.....	1	1	1	3	6
John Jackson .....	1	1	1	2	4	Alexander Fisher.....	3	2	1	1	7
John Roblin .....	2	2	1	3	8	James McMasters.....	1	1	3	3	8
William Moor.....	3	2	1	..	6	Benjamin Owens .....	1	1	2	2	6
Abraham Maybee.....	2	2	1	1	6	Eli Dibble .....	1	1	2	1	5
Jonathan Allan.....	1	1	1	..	3	James Noxon .....	1	1	5	..	7
William Rob ns.....	3	3	3	..	9	Cornelius Vanhorn.....	1	1	3	1	6
Nicholas Hagerman.....	2	1	3	3	9	James Benedick .....	1	1	3	1	6
Isaac Brown .....	1	1	1	4	7	Nicholas Brunk .....	1	1	..	2	4
Abner Silver .....	2	1	..	..	3	Stephen Lewis.....	1	1	..	3	5
Thomas Dorland .....	2	1	2	1	6	Cornelius Valleau.....	1	1	1	..	3
George Myers .....	4	2	3	3	12	Oliver Cornall .....	1	1	..	2	4
Willet Casey .....	3	1	4	4	12	Elias Cornall.....	1	1	..	..	2
Philip Dorland .....	2	1	3	3	9	William Clark.....	2	1	2	2	7
John Scott.....	2	2	3	..	7	John Huycke.....	1	2	3	3	9
Daniel Cole .....	3	2	2	2	9	Burger Huycke.....	2	1	..	4	7
Charles Haight.....	1	1	3	1	6	John Vansciver.....	1	1	3	2	7
David Brown.....	1	1	5	..	7	John Snider.....	1	2	2	2	7
Henry Hoover .....	1	1	..	..	2	Alexander Campbell.....	1	2	..	..	3
William Ruttan.....	1	1	3	1	6	Oliver Benson .....	1	1	3	3	8
Joseph Allison.....	1	1	1	..	3	Ashby Royley .....	1	..	..	1	1
Michael Sloote .....	1	1	3	..	5	Barnard Cole .....	1	3	1	2	7
Peter Ruttan.....	1	2	3	..	6	Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	3	1	6
John Haveland.....	1	1	..	..	2	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	..	..	2
Conrade Van Duzen.....	2	1	3	5	11	Christopher German .....	1	1	4	1	7
George Ruter.....	1	1	4	3	9	Elias Clark .....	1	1	1	3	6
Edward Barker.....	3	3	2	1	9	William Casey .....	1	1	2	5	9
Benjamin Clapp .....	1	1	4	4	10	Mathew Wyllie.....	1	1	2	1	5
Owen Roblin.....	1	1	2	2	6	Moses Jacobs.....	2	1	3	..	6
John Canniff .....	3	1	3	6	12	Isaac Cole.....	1	1	..	..	2
James Canniff .....	1	1	2	3	7	Samuel Miles.....	1	1	2	1	5
John Dorland .....	3	1	2	3	9	John Dunham.....	3	4	3	2	12
Gilbert Clapp.....	1	1	1	..	3	John Williams .....	1	1	..	2	4
John Day .....	2	1	..	5	8						

121 men, 101 women, 160 males, 131 females ; total, 513.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of the Township of Adolphustown taken this  
1st day of March, 1802.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	M n.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
John Huyck.....	1	1	3	2	7	Benj'n. Owens .....	1	1	2	2	6
Henry Hoover .....	1	1	1	2	5	Peter Rattan, Jun.....	1	1	1	3	6
Albert Benson .....	1	1	3	3	8	Peter Rattan, Sen .....	1	1	3	..	5
Barnard Cole .....	1	1	1	1	4	David Barger .....	4	3	2	2	11
William Casey .....	1	1	2	5	9	Cornelius Van Horn.....	1	1	3	1	6
Nath'n Wiley .....	1	1	2	1	5	George Rutter .....	1	1	4	3	9
Cornelius Vallow .....	1	1	1	..	3	Michael Slood .....	1	1	3	..	5
Cornelius Greenlief .....	1	1	..	1	3	Paul Trumpour.....	3	1	1	6	11
Nicholas Bronk.....	1	1	..	2	4	John Jackson .....	1	1	1	..	3
William Clark .....	1	1	2	2	6	John Roblin .....	1	1	2	3	7
Albert Cornell .....	2	2	..	2	6	Owen Roblin .....	1	1	2	3	7
Alex'r. Campbell .....	3	1	1	2	7	William Moore .....	2	3	..	..	5
Ashby Royley .....	1	1	1	..	3	John Williams .....	1	1	..	3	5
Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	1	..	3	John Smyth .....	1	1	2	1	5
Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	2	2	6	John Haveland .....	1	1	..	..	2
Christ. German.....	1	1	4	1	7	Joseph Carnehan .....	1	..	..	..	1
Elias Clark .....	1	1	1	3	6	Peter Swade .....	1	..	..	..	1
Jno. Van Seiver .....	1	1	4	2	8	Gilbert Clapp .....	1	1	..	1	3
Jno. Snyder .....	1	1	2	3	7	Benj'n. Clapp.....	1	2	4	3	10
Jno. Dorland .....	1	1	2	3	7	Thomas Dorland.....	2	1	2	1	6
Ruben Bedell .....	1	1	2	2	6	Philip Dorland .....	2	1	4	3	10
Alex'r. Fisher .....	3	2	1	1	7	Willet Casey .....	2	1	4	4	11
Smiton Simmons .....	1	1	1	1	4	John Van Cott .....	1	1	3	..	5
Jno. McMasters .....	2	1	3	4	10	Isaac Brown .....	1	1	4	1	7
Jas. Benedick .....	1	1	3	2	7	William Robins.....	3	3	3	..	9
Benj'n. Bradley .....	1	1	2	..	4	Jonathan Allen .....	1	2	1	1	5
Jno. Van Atter.....	1	1	1	1	4	Abraham Maybee.....	1	1	1	1	4
Paul Huff .....	3	2	2	..	8	William Rattan.....	1	1	3	1	6
James Noxin .....	1	1	5	..	7	Nicholas Hagerman .....	2	2	3	3	10
Esek'l. Clark .....	1	1	3	3	8	Joseph Allison .....	2	2	1	..	5
William Griffis .....	1	1	5	1	8	Daniel Cole .....	3	1	2	2	8
Henry Davis .....	2	2	4	3	11	Peter Brown .....	1	1	4	1	7
Solomon Huff .....	2	1	4	1	8	Conrad Van Duzen .....	1	1	4	1	7
James Caniff .....	1	1	2	4	8	Daniel Bedell .....	1	1	6	..	8
John Dunham.....	2	2	4	2	10	Edw'd. Barker .....	3	3	2	1	9

98 men, 87 women, 152 males, 112 females ; total, 449.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown taken the 14th March, 1803.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daniel Cole .....	3	1	2	2	8	Peter C. Brown.....	1	1	4	1	7
Henry Hoover .....	1	1	1	3	6	John Vn. Scyver .....	1	1	3	3	8
Coon'd. Vn Douzen .....	1	1	4	5	11	Jn'n. Snyder.....	1	2	2	2	7
Joseph Allison .....	2	2	1	..	5	Abr'm. Bogart .....	1	1	3	1	6
William Rattan .....	1	1	4	1	7	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	1	..	3
Abr'm. Maybee.....	1	1	2	1	5	Chr'r. Germain .....	2	1	5	1	9
Jon'n. Allen .....	1	1	2	2	6	Will. Casey .....	1	2	2	5	10
David Brown.....	1	1	5	1	8	Elias Clark .....	1	1	1	3	6
Tunis Acker .....	1	1	1	1	4	Barn'd. Cole .....	1	1	1	1	4
Nich's. Hagerman.....	2	2	3	3	10	Albert Benson .....	1	1	3	3	8
William Robins.....	3	2	3	1	9	Burger Huyck .....	2	1	..	4	7
Philip Flagler .....	1	1	3	1	6	Jno. Huyck .....	2	1	2	2	7
Isaac Brown .....	1	1	1	3	6	Albert Kernel .....	2	2	1	1	6
Thos. Douglass .....	2	1	1	..	4	Will'm. Clark .....	3	1	1	2	7
Sam'l. How .....	1	1	..	..	2	Corn's. Velleau.....	1	1	2	1	5
John Vn Cott .....	1	..	2	1	4	James McNutt .....	1	1	3	..	5
Corn's Vn Alstene .....	1	1	..	1	3	Nath'n. Wyley .....	2	2	1	..	5
Willet Casey .....	2	1	3	5	11	Henry Vn Tasel .....	1	1	1	1	4
Philip Dorland .....	1	1	3	4	9	Edw'd. Barker .....	4	2	2	1	9
Thos. Dorland .....	2	2	2	1	7	Cornelius Vn Horn .....	1	1	3	1	6
Peter Swade .....	2	1	..	..	3	Paul Trumpour.....	3	1	2	6	12
David Lapham .....	..	1	4	3	8	Geo. Rutter .....	1	1	3	3	8
Dan'l. Haight .....	1	1	3	1	6	Jno. Jackson.....	1	1	3	1	6
Joel Haight .....	1	1	1	1	4	Jno. Caniffe .....	1	1	2	4	8
Will Grifis .....	2	1	4	1	8	Mich'l. Sloote .....	1	1	3	..	5
Jacob Dulmage.....	1	1	2	1	5	Peter Rattan, Sen .....	1	1	3	1	6
Henry Davis .....	2	2	3	3	10	Benj'n. Clapp .....	1	1	3	4	9
Sol'm. Huff .....	2	1	3	1	7	Peter Rattan, Jun .....	1	1	1	3	6
Elijah Burges .....	1	1	..	..	2	Benj'n. Owens .....	1	1	2	3	7
John Williams .....	1	1	..	3	5	Owen Roblin.....	1	1	2	2	6
Dan'l. Outwater .....	1	1	..	1	3	Jno. Roblin.....	1	1	2	3	7
James McMasters.....	1	1	4	3	9	Jno. Hevelan.....	1	..	..	..	1
Alex'r. Fisher .....	5	2	1	4	12	Will. Moore .....	1	1	1	..	3
Paul Huff .....	5	1	1	1	8	Jas. Canniffe.....	1	1	2	3	7
Benj'n. Bradley .....	2	1	2	..	5	Gilbert Clap .....	1	1	..	2	4
James Benedick .....	1	1	4	2	8	Jno. Dorland.....	1	1	2	3	7
Reuben Bedell .....	1	1	3	1	6	Jno. Smith.....	1	1	3	1	6
James Noxin.....	1	1	4	1	7	Peter Young .....	1	1	3	1	6
Esek'l. Clark.....	1	1	4	4	10	Jno. Thompson .....	1	1	3	1	6
Alex'r. Campbell .....	3	2	..	3	8	Jerem'h. De Garrette .....	1	1	1	1	4

114 men, 89 women, 165 males, 144 females ; total, 512.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, taken the 12th March, 1804.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	To al.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daniel Haight.....	1	1	4	1	7	Abraham Maybee.....	2	2	2	1	7
Joel Haight.....	1	1	3	..	5	William Moore.....	2	1	1	1	5
Benj. Holly.....	1	1	3	..	5	John Roblin.....	1	1	1	2	5
William Griffiths.....	2	1	4	1	8	John Thompson.....	1	1	2	2	6
Jacob Dulmage.....	1	1	2	1	5	Philip Freightinburg.....	1	1	..	1	3
Henry Davis.....	2	3	4	2	11	John Haverland.....	1	1	..	..	2
Solomon Huff, Sen. ....	4	1	2	1	8	Owen Roblin.....	1	1	2	4	8
Elijah Birdsley.....	1	1	..	..	2	Peter Rattan, Jun. ....	1	1	1	4	7
Peter C. Brown.....	1	1	5	1	8	Benjamin Owens.....	1	1	2	3	7
Daniel Outwaters.....	1	1	..	2	4	John Smith.....	1	1	2	1	5
John William.....	1	1	..	4	6	Peter Rattan, Sen. ....	3	1	1	1	6
Joseph Carnahan.....	1	..	..	1	..	Michael Slood.....	2	2	3	..	7
Moses Carnahan.....	2	1	1	..	4	Benjamin Clapp.....	2	1	2	3	8
Robert Pelin.....	1	1	..	2	..	John Canniff.....	2	1	3	4	10
Nicholas Peterson.....	2	1	7	4	14	Jeremiah Frenchman.....	1	1	1	1	4
Alex. Fisher.....	4	3	3	4	14	George Rutter.....	2	2	3	4	11
Smitten Simmons.....	1	1	3	1	6	Paul Trumpour.....	4	1	..	6	11
James Benedict.....	1	1	3	2	7	John Jackson.....	1	2	2	1	6
Daniel Van Clief.....	1	1	1	5	8	Cornelius Van Horn.....	1	1	4	2	8
Paul Huff.....	4	2	2	..	3	David Barker.....	4	2	2	1	9
David McGregor.....	1	2	1	2	6	William Rattan.....	2	1	4	1	8
William Grant.....	1	1	1	..	3	Joseph Ellison.....	2	2	..	..	4
Gilbert D. Clapp.....	1	1	1	1	4	Coonrad Van Dusen.....	2	1	3	5	11
Ruben Bedell.....	2	2	2	2	8	John Van Neer.....	1	1	3	1	6
James Noxen.....	1	1	4	1	7	Joseph Pope.....	1	1	1	..	3
Hezekiah Clark.....	1	1	4	5	11	Henry Hoover.....	1	1	1	3	6
Phineas Tyler.....	2	..	1	..	3	David Brown.....	1	1	6	1	9
John Dorland.....	2	1	1	3	7	Daniel Cole.....	2	2	2	1	7
James Caniff.....	1	1	2	4	8	William Casey.....	1	1	2	5	9
Thomas Dorland.....	2	1	1	..	4	Elias Clark.....	1	1	1	4	7
Philip Dorland.....	3	1	4	4	12	Christopher German.....	2	2	5	2	11
Willet Casey.....	3	2	2	4	11	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	1	..	3
Ursula Vanalstine.....	..	2	3	1	6	James Denison.....	1	1	3	3	8
Elisha Ames.....	2	1	..	..	3	Barnard Cole.....	1	1	1	2	5
John Van Cott.....	1	..	1	..	2	Cornelius Bedford.....	3	1	2	1	7
James Falkner.....	1	1	3	..	4	Albert Benson.....	1	1	3	4	9
Jacob Fraleigh.....	1	2	1	..	4	Alexder Campbell.....	2	2	1	2	7
Samuel Howe.....	1	..	..	..	1	Burger Huyck.....	1	..	..	..	1
Peter Swade.....	3	1	..	..	4	Albert Kernell.....	3	2	3	2	10
Thomas Douglass.....	1	1	2	1	5	William Clark.....	3	1	1	2	7
Isaac Brown.....	1	2	1	3	7	Cornelius Vallow.....	1	1	2	1	5
Philip Flagler.....	1	2	1	2	6	Cornelius Greenlief.....	1	1	..	..	2
Nicholas Hagerman.....	1	3	3	2	9	Abraham Bogart.....	1	1	4	1	7
Simon McNabb.....	1	2	1	2	6	John Van Scriver.....	1	2	3	2	8
Jonathan Allan.....	1	1	3	1	6	John Snider.....	1	1	3	2	7

139 men, 111 women, 179 males, 156 females ; total, 585.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of the Township of Adolphustown, taken 4th March, 1805.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alex. Fisher .....	6	5	1	2	14	John Snyder .....	1	2	3	2	8
Thomas Dorland .....	2	2	1		5	John Williams .....	1	1		4	6
Philip Dorland .....	3	1	2	4	10	Peter Brown .....	1	1	4	1	7
Willet Casy .....	3	1	1	4	9	Joseph Carnehan .....	2	1			3
Joseph Pope .....	1	1	1	1	4	Benjamin Hawley .....	1	1	3		5
Ursula Van Alstine .....	1	2	2	1	6	Solomon Huff .....	3	1	2	1	7
Elijah Berdsly .....	1	1			2	Henry Davis .....	3	2	3	3	11
John Van Cott .....	1		2		3	Jacob Dulmage .....	1	1	2	2	6
Richard Daverne .....	2	1	1		4	Abner Silver .....	1	1	3	1	6
Jacob Fraleigh .....	2	2			4	William Griffiths .....	1	1			6
Peter Swade .....	2	1			3	Joel Haight .....	1	1	3	1	6
Thomas Douglass .....	2	1	1	1	5	Daniel Haight .....	1	1	4	1	7
Isaac Brown .....	1	2	1	4	8	Nicholas Peterson .....	4	1	5	4	14
Nicholas Hagerman .....	1	4	2	1	8	Smiton Simmons .....	1	1	2	1	5
Philip Flagler .....	1	2	2	1	6	John Day .....	1	1			6
Simon McNabb .....	1	2	1	2	6	Phineas Tyler .....	1				1
Jonathan Allan .....	2	2	2	1	7	Michael Sloote .....	1	1	2	1	5
Abraham Maybe .....	1	2	2		5	John Caniff .....	2	3	3	2	10
William Rattan .....	2	2	3	1	8	Jeremiah De Garrette .....	1	1	1	1	4
Joseph Ellison .....	2	1	1		4	Benjamin Maville .....	1	2	1	1	5
Benjamin Pope .....	1	1	1	3	6	Samuel Miller .....	1	2	7	3	13
John Van Meer .....	1	1	4	1	7	Peter Rattan, Sen. ....	3	1	1	1	6
Conrad Van Duzen .....	2	2	3	4	11	Daniel Van Clief .....	1	1	1	5	8
Henry Hoover .....	1	1	2	3	7	Paul Huff .....	4	3	2		9
David Brown .....	1	1	5	2	9	James Noxon .....	1	1	4	3	9
Daniel Cole .....	3	2	1	1	7	John Dorland .....	2	2	1	2	7
Cornelius Bedford .....	2	2	3	3	10	James Caniff .....	1	1	2	5	9
Cornelius Greenlief .....	1	1		2	4	John Roblin .....	1	1	1	4	7
Cornelius Vallow .....	1	1	3		5	William Moore .....	1	1	1	2	5
William Clark .....	2	2	1	1	6	Owen Roblin .....	1	1	2	4	8
Elias Cornell .....	1	3	1	1	6	Peter Rattan, Jun. ....	1	1	1	3	6
John Huyck .....	2	1	2	2	7	Reuben Bedle .....	2	1	1	2	6
Burgar Huyck .....	1	1		3	5	John Smith .....	1	1	2	2	6
Alexander Campbell .....	2	1	2	2	7	Daniel Outwaters .....	1	1			2
Albert Benson .....	1	1	4	3	9	Benjamin Clapp .....	2	3	2	1	8
Barnet Cole .....	1	1		2	4	George Rutter .....	3	2	3	3	11
Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	1		3	Paul Trumpour .....	8	2	1	5	16
Christopher German .....	1	2	5	2	10	Cornelius Van Horn .....	1	1	3	2	7
Elias Clark .....	1	1	1	4	7	Edward Barker .....	3	2	1		6
William Casy .....	1	2	2	5	10	John Stickney .....	1	1			2
Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	4	1	7	James Falkner .....	1	1	3		5
John Van Scriver .....	1	1	3	1	6	John Haverland .....	1				1

136 men, 119 women, 158 males, 150 females ; total, 563.

The Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, taken this 3rd of 3rd month, 1806.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Thomas Dorland .....	1	1	1	..	3	John Heaveland .....	1	1	..	..	2
Philip Dorland .....	1	..	2	4	7	John Ockerman .....	1	1	..	..	2
Willet Casey .....	2	1	3	4	10	John Stickney .....	1	1	1	1	4
Charles Stuart .....	2	3	1	1	7	William More .....	1	1	1	1	4
John Vancott .....	1	..	2	..	3	Garret Benson .....	1	..	..	..	1
James Falkener .....	1	1	3	1	6	John Dorland .....	1	1	2	2	6
Ritchard Davern .....	2	1	1	..	4	Daniel Cutwater .....	2	1	..	2	5
Peter Swade .....	1	1	1	..	3	Peter La Vee .....	1	1	2	1	5
Thomas Duglass .....	1	1	2	3	7	Jeremiah De Garitte .....	1	1	1	1	4
Nicholas Hagerman .....	2	2	3	2	9	Nicholas Peterson .....	3	1	7	4	15
Jonathan Allen .....	1	1	3	2	7	William Ratan .....	2	1	6	1	10
David McWhister .....	1	2	2	1	6	William Casey .....	1	1	3	6	11
Tunis Eckert .....	1	1	1	2	5	John Canniff .....	1	1	3	3	8
Joseph Allison .....	2	1	1	1	5	James Canniff .....	1	1	2	5	9
Conrad Vandozen .....	1	1	6	5	13	John Snyder .....	1	1	4	2	8
David Brown .....	1	1	5	2	9	Joseph Ratan .....	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Cole .....	2	2	2	1	7	Henry Hover .....	1	1	2	3	7
John Van Meer .....	1	1	3	3	8	Albert Benson .....	1	1	5	2	9
John Paulmeteer .....	2	1	2	3	8	Alexander Fisher .....	6	3	1	2	12
Benjamin Holley .....	1	1	3	..	5	John Van Schiver .....	1	1	4	2	8
Alijah Birdsley .....	1	1	..	1	3	Abraham Maybee .....	2	1	2	..	5
Moses Carnaham .....	2	1	1	1	5	Noxon Harris .....	1	1	..	..	2
Joseph Carnaham .....	1	..	..	..	1	Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	7	1	10
Samuel How .....	1	..	1	..	2	John Hyke .....	2	1	4	2	9
Peter Brown .....	1	1	4	1	7	William Clark .....	2	1	2	2	7
Solomon Huff .....	2	1	3	1	7	Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	..	..	2
Henry Davice .....	2	2	4	3	11	Barnet Cole .....	1	1	1	2	5
Jacob Dulmage .....	1	1	2	2	6	Christopher Germond .....	1	1	5	2	9
Abner Silver .....	1	1	3	1	6	Thomas Clark .....	1	1	4	2	8
William Griffith .....	1	1	4	1	7	Elias Clark .....	1	1	1	4	7
Joel Haight .....	2	1	3	1	7	Cornelius Valoe .....	1	1	3	1	6
Daniel Haight .....	1	1	5	2	9	Cornelious Greenlief .....	1	1	..	2	4
Edward Barker .....	2	2	..	6	..	Samuel Millor .....	1	1	2	..	4
Cornelius Vanhorn .....	1	1	3	2	7	Elias Cornwall .....	1	2	1	2	6
Henry Crumley .....	1	1	..	..	2	Reuben Bedell .....	2	1	1	2	6
Paul Trumpower .....	7	2	1	7	17	Philip Flagular .....	2	2	1	1	6
Benjamin Clapp .....	2	3	2	1	8	Paul Huff .....	3	4	1	..	8
George Rutter .....	2	2	3	3	10	Alexander Robertson .....	2	..	..	..	2
Michael Slote .....	2	2	2	2	8	Daniel Van Cleef .....	1	1	2	5	9
Peter Ratan .....	2	1	1	1	5	Benjamin Bradley .....	1	1	2	1	5
Peter Ratan, Jun .....	1	1	1	3	6	Jeremiah Tomkins .....	1	1	1	..	3
Thomas Morgen .....	1	1	..	..	2	James Noxon .....	1	2	3	2	8
Owen Roblin .....	1	1	3	4	9	John Williams .....	1	1	1	4	7
Isaac Brown .....	1	2	1	3	7						

129 men, 102 women, 182 males, 151 females, total, 562.

# THE PEOPLE OF ADOLPHUSTOWN.

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The Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, taken the 2nd and 3rd days of 3rd month, 1807.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alexander Fisher.....	4	2	1	4	11	Owen Roblin.....	1	1	3	4	9
Philip Dorland.....	2	1	1	3	7	Peter Ratan.....	2	1	1	1	5
Albert Benson.....	1	1	5	2	9	George Rutter.....	2	2	3	3	10
William Casey.....	2	2	2	5	11	Cornelius Vanhorn.....	2	2	2	1	7
Elias Clark.....	1	1	1	5	8	William Brown.....	1	1	2	1	5
Barnet Cole.....	1	1	1	2	5	Edward Barker.....	3	2	2	..	7
Daniel Outwater.....	2	1	1	1	5	Joseph Ratan.....	1	1	..	1	3
Cornelius Valoe.....	1	1	3	..	5	John Stickney.....	1	1	2	..	4
William Clark.....	3	2	..	1	6	Benjamin Bradley.....	1	1	3	1	6
Nicholas Peterson.....	3	2	6	4	15	John Huyke.....	2	2	..	1	5
Mary Grant, Wd.....	1	1	..	..	2	Garret Benson.....	1	..	..	..	1
Monn Creef.....	1	1	..	..	2	John Van Cott.....	1	1	1	..	3
Paul Peterson.....	1	1	1	2	5	Moses Carnaham.....	1	1	..	1	3
Joseph Carnaham.....	1	..	..	..	1	John Hollowday.....	1	1	..	1	3
William Ratan.....	2	1	6	1	10	Joseph Allison.....	2	2	1	..	5
Daniel Cole.....	4	3	..	1	8	William Griffis.....	1	1	4	1	7
John Paulmeteer.....	3	3	5	2	13	Joel Haight.....	2	1	4	1	8
Willet Casey.....	4	1	1	4	10	Peter Van Cott.....	1	..	..	..	1
Conrad Vandozen.....	3	4	4	2	13	Abner Silver.....	1	1	4	1	7
James Canniff.....	1	1	2	6	0	Daniel Haight.....	2	1	4	2	9
John Dorland.....	2	2	1	2	7	Elijah Birdsley.....	1	1	..	3	5
Solomon Huff.....	3	3	2	..	8	Thomas Dorland.....	2	1	..	1	4
Henry Davies.....	3	1	3	3	10	Jinkins.....	1	1	1	2	5
Paul Trumpour.....	4	2	1	4	11	Charles Stuart.....	3	1	1	1	5
John Trumpour.....	1	1	..	2	4	Ritchard Davern.....	2	1	1	..	4
James Falkener.....	1	1	3	..	5	John Canniff.....	3	3	3	1	10
Benjamin Clapp.....	2	3	2	..	7	Samuel Millor.....	1	1	3	..	5
Peter Swade.....	2	1	..	..	3	Abraham Maybe.....	1	1	2	..	4
Thomas Duglas.....	2	2	1	2	7	Nicholas Hagerman.....	1	4	5	1	11
William Ritchards.....	2	1	1	3	7	Henry Hover.....	1	1	2	3	7
Philip Flagular.....	1	3	1	1	6	David Brown.....	1	1	5	2	9
Samuel Hows.....	1	..	..	..	1	Jonathan Allen.....	1	1	2	1	5
John Frees.....	1	1	2	1	5	John Snyder.....	1	1	4	2	8
John Vanschiver.....	1	1	5	2	9	Peter C. Brown.....	1	1	4	1	7
Widow Marvee.....	1	1	1	1	4	Samul Dorland.....	1	1	1	1	4
John Huyke, Jun.....	1	1	1	..	3	Reuben Bedell.....	2	1	1	2	6
John Williams.....	1	1	1	4	7	Daniel Vancleef.....	1	1	2	5	9
Isaac Cole.....	1	1	2	..	4	Paul Huff.....	2	2	1	..	5
Elias Cornwall.....	1	3	1	1	6	James Noxon.....	2	2	3	2	9
Burger Huyke.....	2	2	2	1	7	Daniel Outwater, Jun.....	2	1	1	2	6
Alexander Campbel.....	1	..	..	..	1	Peter Van Schiver.....	1	2	..	..	3
William More's family.....	..	1	1	1	3	Thomas Clark.....	1	2	4	..	7
Henry Rhyon.....	1	1	..	2	4	Gilbert Bogert.....	1	1	1	..	3
John Roblin.....	1	1	1	4	7	Abraham Bogert.....	1	1	5	1	8
John Haveland.....	1	2	..	..	3	Christopher Germon.....	2	1	5	3	11
Isaac Brown.....	1	1	1	4	7	Jacob Post.....	1	1	..	2	4
Thomas Morgan.....	1	1	..	2	4	John Van Meer.....	1	1	3	4	9

149 men, 128 women, 169 males, 146 females ; total, 592.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphus Town, March, 1808.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daniel Haight .....	2	1	5	2	10	John Canniff .....	2	2	3	1	8
Thomas Dorland .....	1	1	1	..	3	Isaac Cole .....	1	1	1	..	3
David Brown .....	1	1	6	2	10	Daniel Cole .....	2	3	1	1	7
Paul Trumpour .....	4	1	5	1	11	Henry Hover .....	1	1	2	4	8
Anthony Samater .....	1	1	..	2	4	Conrad Vandozen .....	2	3	4	2	11
John Trumpour .....	1	1	..	1	3	Batese Sulore .....	1	1	..	..	2
John Emery .....	1	1	..	..	2	Joseph Allison .....	2	1	1	1	5
Joseph Ratan .....	1	1	1	1	4	William Ratan .....	1	3	5	1	10
Peter Ratan .....	1	1	1	..	3	Jeremiah Allison .....	1	1	5	2	9
William Casey .....	2	2	3	4	11	Abraham Maybe .....	1	1	2	..	4
George Rutter .....	2	2	2	5	11	Jonathan Allen .....	1	1	3	2	7
John Sticney .....	1	1	1	1	4	Peter Ratan .....	1	1	..	1	3
John Dorland .....	1	2	3	1	7	Nicholas Hagerman .....	1	4	4	1	10
Peter Vanschiver .....	1	2	1	..	4	Thomas Douglas .....	1	2	1	3	7
Peter Swade .....	1	2	..	..	3	Edwar Barker .....	2	2	2	1	7
John Van Cott .....	1	1	..	2	4	James Noxon .....	1	1	4	2	8
Charles Stuart .....	2	2	..	2	6	Cornelious Van Horn .....	1	1	3	2	7
Willet Casey .....	4	2	1	5	12	Thomas I. Dorland .....	1	1	1	..	3
Joseph Pope .....	1	1	2	2	6	William Griffiths .....	1	1	4	1	7
Philip Dorland .....	2	3	1	2	8	Noxon Harris .....	1	1	1	..	3
Joseph Carnaham .....	1	..	..	..	1	Garret Benson .....	1	..	..	..	1
Samuel Dorland .....	1	1	..	1	3	James Canniff .....	2	1	2	6	11
Henry Davice .....	3	1	3	3	10	Gilbert Bogert .....	1	1	..	..	2
Solomon Huff .....	2	1	2	..	5	Abraham Bogert .....	1	1	7	1	10
Philip Flagler .....	1	1	1	1	4	Samuel Hays .....	1	1	..	1	3
Barnard Cole .....	1	1	2	2	6	Samuel Manning .....	1	1	1	3	6
Albert Benson .....	1	1	5	3	10	Archabald Campbell .....	2	1	2	3	8
John Williams .....	1	1	1	5	8	John Roblin .....	1	1	1	4	7
Elias Clark .....	1	1	2	5	9	William Moore .....	1	1	1	1	4
Isaac Brown .....	1	2	1	3	7	Elias Cornwall .....	1	2	2	..	5
John Haveland .....	1	1	..	1	3	Burger Huyke .....	2	1	3	2	8
Owen Roblin .....	1	1	3	5	10	Widow Huyke .....	1	1	1	1	4
Belyattee Outwater .....	1	1	2	2	6	William Clark .....	1	1	2	2	6
Benjamin Clapp .....	1	1	2	2	6	Cornelious Valoe .....	1	1	3	1	6
James Faulkner .....	1	1	4	..	6	Samuel Miller .....	1	1	3	..	5
Reuben Bedell .....	2	1	..	2	5	Hezekiah Clark .....	1	1	7	5	14
Thomas Dorland .....	2	2	1	1	6	Christopher Germon .....	1	1	5	3	10
Paul Huff .....	2	2	1	1	6	Jacob Post .....	1	1	..	2	4
Daniel Van Clief .....	1	1	2	5	9	John Vanschiver .....	1	1	4	3	9
Alexander Fisher .....	3	4	2	3	12	John Snyder .....	1	1	5	3	10
Benjamin Bradley .....	1	1	4	1	7	John Huyke .....	1	1	1	1	4
Widow Grant .....	1	1	..	..	2	Peter Moncreef .....	1	1	..	..	2
Nicholas Peterson .....	5	4	5	2	16	Paul Peterson .....	1	1	1	3	6
Daniel Outwater .....	2	1	2	2	7	Peter Vancott .....	3	1	..	..	4

122 men, 117 women, 176 males, 153 females ; total, 568.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphus Township for 1869.

Names.				Names.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Daniel Haight.....	7	4	11	Thomas I. Dorland .....	2	2	4
Joel Haight.....	5	2	7	William Griffis .....	5	2	7
Philip Dorland, Jun .....	4	2	6	Henry Davice.....	6	4	10
Solomon Huff .....	4	1	5	Samuel Dorland .....	2	2	4
Joseph Ratan .....	2	2	4	Joseph Carnahan .....	1	1	1
Daniel Outwater.....	5	4	9	Noxon Harris .....	3	2	5
Nicholas Hagerman, Esq.....	6	5	11	Widow Duglas.....	1	4	4
Peter Swade .....	1	1	2	William Benson Sole.....	1	2	3
John Van Cott.....	4	1	5	Willet Casey .....	6	6	12
Conrad Van Dozen .....	8	4	12	Philip Dorland .....	2	4	6
Thomas Dorland, Esq.....	3	3	6	Joseph Pope .....	3	3	6
Moses Carnahan.....	11	4	15	Jeremiah Allison .....	6	3	9
George Blume.....	2	1	3	Philip Flagler .....	2	3	5
John Williams.....	2	6	8	John Trumpour .....	2	3	5
Abraham Maybe.....	3	1	4	Jonathan Allen.....	3	3	6
David McWhister.....	4	4	8	William Ratan .....	8	3	11
Joseph Allison .....	3	2	5	Henry Hover.....	3	5	8
David Brown.....	7	3	10	Isaa Cole .....	2	2	4
Daniel Cole .....	3	3	6	Peter Ratan, Sen'r.....	1	1	2
Charles Stuart.....	3	2	5	Caleb Woodward.....	2	2	4
Edward Barker.....	4	3	7	Peter Ratan, 2nd.....	1	4	5
Christopher German .....	6	5	11	John Thomson .....	3	4	7
Isaac Brown .....	3	5	8	James Canniff .....	2	6	9
Peter Van Schiver.....	4	4	8	John Dorland .....	4	3	7
John Havelon.....	1	3	4	Garret Benson.....	1	1	1
Elias Clark.....	3	6	9	William Casey.....	4	7	11
Hezekiah Clark.....	9	6	15	Jacob Post.....	3	1	4
John Vanschiver.....	5	2	7	John Snyder .....	6	3	9
John Huyke .....	2	2	4	Barnard Cole.....	3	3	6
Albert Benson.....	6	3	9	Archabald Campbell.....	5	4	9
Cornelius Valoe .....	4	2	6	Burger Huyke.....	1	1	1
Sarah Huyke .....	2	2	4	William Clark.....	4	2	6
Elias Cornwall .....	3	3	6	Samuel Millor.....	3	2	5
Alexander Fisher, Esq.....	5	8	13	William Grant.....	1	1	2
Daniel Vancleaf.....	3	5	8	Nicholas Peterson .....	10	6	16
Peter Mon Creef.....	1	1	2	Benjamin Bradly .....	5	2	7
Paul Huff.....	3	3	6	Reuben Bedell, Esq.....	2	3	5
James Noxon.....	6	3	9	John Roblin .....	2	5	7
Owen Roblin.....	4	6	10	Samuel Hays.....	1	3	4
Abraham Bogert.....	8	2	10	Gilbert Bogert.....	1	1	2
John Stiney.....	3	2	5	Thomas Priestman.....	2	1	3
Benjamin Clapp.....	4	3	7	George Rutter.....	3	4	7
John Embre .....	1	1	2	Paul Trumpour, Esq.....	4	5	9
Cornelius Vanhorn.....	3	4	7	William Moore .....	3	2	5

316 males, 276 females ; total, 592.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown taken March 1810

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
John Williams.....	1	1	2	5	9	Elias Cornell .....	2	2	2	..	6
Philip Flagler .....	2	3	..	..	5	William Clark .....	3	1	..	1	5
Stephen Niles .....	1	1	..	1	3	Cornelius Valow.....	1	1	3	2	7
George Bloom .....	2	1	..	1	4	Dorland Losey .....	1	1	1	2	5
David Brown .....	2	1	6	2	11	Hezekiah Clark.....	3	1	5	5	14
Abraham Maybee.....	2	1	1	..	4	Jacob Post .....	1	1	1	1	4
Conrad V. Dusen .....	1	2	5	3	11	John Van Skiver .....	2	1	2	3	8
Jacob Hoover .....	1	1	..	1	3	Larry Lewis .....	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Cole .....	2	3	..	1	6	John Huyck .....	1	1	3	1	6
Henry Hoover .....	1	1	2	5	9	Peter V. Skiver.....	2	2	1	2	7
Joseph Ellison .....	2	1	1	1	5	Nicholas Peterson.....	6	4	3	3	16
William Rattan .....	3	1	4	1	9	Moses Carnaham.....	1	1	1	1	4
David McWhister.....	2	1	3	3	9	Robert Peling .....	1	1	3	..	5
Jonathan Allen.....	3	1	3	2	9	Benj'n. Loop .....	1	1	2	1	5
Nicholas Hagerman .....	3	5	2	1	11	Peter Rattan .....	1	1	..	1	3
Thomas Dorland.....	3	1	..	2	6	Edw'd. Barker .....	4	3	2	1	10
Philip Dorland .....	2	3	1	1	7	Cornelius Van Horne .....	2	2	2	2	8
Willet Casey .....	4	2	1	3	10	Paul Trumpour.....	5	2	..	..	310
Caleb Woodard .....	2	2	..	5	9	John Trumpour.....	1	1	..	2	4
John Van Cott .....	2	1	..	2	5	George Rutter .....	2	3	3	3	11
John B. Soles .....	1	1	..	1	3	John Rattan .....	1	1	..	1	3
Caroline Douglass.....	1	1	..	3	5	Thos. Priestman .....	1	1	2	..	4
John Goslin.....	1	1	2	..	4	Benj'n. Clapp .....	1	3	2	1	7
Noxon Harris.....	1	1	1	1	4	Owen Roblin.....	1	2	3	4	10
Dan'l Outwater, Jun .....	1	1	2	2	6	John Havlin .....	1	1	..	2	4
Joseph Rattan .....	1	1	1	2	5	Isaac Brown .....	1	2	2	2	7
Samuel Dorland .....	1	1	1	1	4	John Roblin .....	1	1	2	4	8
Solomon Huff .....	3	1	1	..	5	Wm. Moore.....	1	1	2	1	5
Henry Van Dusen .....	1	1	1	..	3	James Canniff .....	3	2	..	6	11
Henry Davis .....	3	3	3	1	10	John Dorland .....	1	3	3	1	8
Philip Dorland, Jun.....	1	1	2	3	7	Thomas Dorland, 2nd .....	1	1	1	1	4
Samuel Casey .....	1	1	..	..	2	James Noxon .....	1	1	5	2	9
Joel Haight .....	1	1	4	1	7	Reuben Beedle .....	3	2	..	1	6
Daniel Haight .....	2	2	3	1	8	Paul Huff .....	2	2	1	1	6
William Casey .....	2	3	4	4	13	John Embre .....	1	1	1	..	3
Elias Clark .....	1	1	3	4	9	Benj'n. Bradley.....	1	1	5	1	8
Christopher German.....	3	1	3	3	10	Dan'l. V. Cleef .....	2	1	1	4	8
Abraham Bogert.....	1	1	7	1	10	Peter Mon Creef .....	1	1	..	..	2
Barnard Cole.....	1	1	2	3	7	Alex'r. Fisher .....	5	3	1	3	12
Albert Benson.....	3	1	3	2	9	— Betteast .....	1	1	..	1	3
Arch'd Campbell .....	2	1	4	2	9	John Stickney .....	1	1	2	..	4
Sarah Huyck .....	2	1	1	1	5						

148 men, 123 women, 146 males, 145 females ; total, 572.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown taken the 4th March, 1811.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
John Williams .....	1	1	2	5	9	Hezek'h. Clark .....	3	2	5	3	13
Philip Flagler .....	2	3	..	..	5	Daniel Outwater .....	1	1	2	1	5
Stephen Niles .....	1	1	..	1	3	John Van Skiver .....	1	2	3	1	7
George Blume .....	1	1	..	1	3	Larry Lewis .....	2	1	..	..	3
David Brown .....	2	1	5	3	11	John Huyck .....	1	1	3	..	5
Ab'r'm. Maybee .....	2	1	1	..	4	Peter Van Skiver .....	1	1	1	1	4
Conrad Van Dusen .....	1	2	6	2	11	Nicholas Peterson .....	5	3	3	3	14
Jacob Hoover .....	1	1	..	1	3	Moses Carnahan .....	2	1	1	1	5
Daniel Cole .....	2	5	..	..	7	Benj'n. Loop .....	1	1	3	1	6
Henry Hoover .....	1	2	3	4	10	Peter Rattan .....	2	1	..	..	3
Joseph Ellison .....	1	1	1	..	3	Edw'd. Barker .....	4	2	2	..	8
William Rattan .....	2	1	5	1	9	Corn's. V. Horn .....	2	2	1	2	7
David McWhister .....	2	1	4	2	9	Paul Trumpour .....	2	3	1	2	8
Jonathan Allen .....	2	2	4	1	9	John Trumpour .....	2	1	..	..	3
Nicholas Hagerman .....	5	4	2	2	13	Geo. Rutter .....	2	3	3	3	11
Thos. Dorland .....	2	2	1	1	6	Thomas Priestman .....	1	1	2	..	4
Philip Dorland .....	1	2	1	2	6	Geo. Robinson .....	1	1	1	..	3
Willet Casey .....	2	3	1	2	8	Benj. Clapp .....	1	1	2	1	5
John Van Cott .....	2	2	..	..	4	Owen Roblin .....	1	2	3	6	12
John B. Soles .....	2	2	1	1	6	Isaac Brown .....	1	2	1	1	5
Orran Ranny .....	3	2	..	3	8	John Roblin .....	1	1	2	4	8
John Goslin .....	1	1	2	1	5	Wm. Moore .....	1	1	2	1	5
Noxon Harris .....	3	1	1	1	6	James Canniff .....	3	1	..	5	9
Daniel Outwater, Jun .....	1	1	4	2	8	John Dorland .....	1	3	3	..	7
Joseph Rattan .....	1	1	1	2	5	Thomas I. Dorland .....	1	1	2	2	6
Samuel Dorland .....	1	1	2	1	5	James Noxon .....	1	2	5	2	10
Solomon Huff .....	1	1	2	..	4	Reuten Beedle .....	3	3	..	1	7
Henry Davis .....	3	3	3	1	10	Paul Huff .....	2	2	2	..	6
Philip Dorland, Jun .....	1	1	3	1	6	John Embre .....	1	1	1	..	3
Samuel Casey .....	1	1	..	2	4	Dan'l. V. Cleef .....	2	1	3	4	10
Joel Haight .....	1	1	4	1	7	Peter Moncreef .....	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Haight .....	1	2	5	1	9	Alex'r. Fisher .....	5	4	..	8	17
William Casy .....	2	4	4	3	13	Gilbert Bogert .....	1	1	1	..	3
Elias Clark .....	2	1	3	4	10	Alex'r. Cameron .....	1	2	2	2	7
Christopher German .....	3	1	3	3	10	Wm. Brown .....	1	1	3	3	8
Abraham Bogert .....	1	1	6	1	9	Alex'r. Cole .....	1	1	..	..	2
Barnard Cole .....	1	1	2	2	6	Sam'l. Henderson .....	1	1	1	1	4
Albert Benson .....	2	2	4	1	9	Ebenz'r. Foot .....	3	1	..	1	5
Arch'd. Campbel .....	2	1	3	4	10	Otis Abbot .....	1	2	2	1	6
Burger Huyck, Sen .....	2	1	3	4	10	John Moore .....	1	1	2	3	7
Burger Huyck .....	1	2	1	2	6	Robt. Bush .....	1	1	1	2	5
Elias Cornel .....	2	3	3	..	8	Joseph Peek .....	2	1	..	..	3
William Clark .....	2	1	1	1	5	John V. Ornam .....	2	1	1	3	7
Cornelius Verlow .....	1	1	2	3	7	John Stickney .....	1	1	4	..	6
Dorland Losey .....	1	1	2	2	6						

149 men, 141 women, 176 males, 145 females ; total, 611.

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adulphustown taken 4th March, 1812.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
John Williams .....	1	1	2	5	9	Dorland Losey .....	1	1	2	3	7
Philip Flagler .....	2	3	..	..	5	Hezek'h Clark .....	4	3	6	3	16
Stephen Niles .....	1	1	..	2	4	Danl Outwater .....	2	1	1	1	5
David Brown .....	2	1	5	3	11	Jno. Van Skiver .....	1	2	3	2	8
Abm. Maybe .....	2	1	1	..	4	John Huyck .....	1	1	3	..	5
Conrad Van Dusen .....	1	2	6	1	10	Peter Van Skiver .....	1	1	1	1	4
Daniel Cole .....	3	4	2	..	9	Nicholas Peterson .....	5	3	3	3	14
Henry Hoover .....	1	2	2	4	9	Moses Carnahan .....	2	1	1	1	5
Jos. Ellison .....	1	1	1	..	3	Peter Rattan .....	2	1	..	..	3
Wm. Rattan .....	1	1	4	1	7	Edwd Barker .....	6	2	2	..	10
David McWhister .....	3	1	4	2	10	Cornelius Van Horn .....	2	3	1	1	7
Jonathan Allen .....	2	2	5	1	10	Paul Trumpour .....	1	2	..	2	5
Nicholas Hagerman .....	4	4	2	2	12	John Trumpour .....	3	1	1	3	8
Thos. Dorland .....	2	2	1	1	6	Jos. Trumpour .....	1	1	3	1	6
Philip Dorland .....	1	2	1	2	6	Geo. Rutter .....	1	3	3	4	11
Willet Casey .....	2	3	2	2	9	Benj. Clapp .....	3	1	..	..	4
Abbot .....	2	3	2	..	7	Owen Roblin .....	1	1	3	6	11
John Van Cott .....	2	1	..	1	4	Isaac Brown .....	1	2	1	2	6
John B. Soles .....	1	1	1	1	4	Jno. Roblin .....	1	1	2	4	8
Orran Ranny .....	2	2	1	3	8	Wm. Moore .....	2	1	1	2	..
Noxon Harris .....	1	1	2	1	5	Jas. Canniff .....	3	1	..	5	9
Daniel Outwater, Jun. ....	1	1	4	2	8	Jno. Dorlance .....	1	2	3	1	7
Joseph Rattan .....	1	1	1	2	5	Thos. I. Dorland .....	1	1	3	2	7
Saml Dorland .....	1	1	2	..	4	Jas. Noxon .....	1	2	5	2	10
Solomon Huff .....	3	2	..	1	6	Reuben Beedle .....	3	3	..	1	7
Henry Davis .....	4	2	2	1	9	Paul Huff .....	2	2	1	1	6
Philip Dorland, Jun. ....	1	1	3	2	7	John Embree .....	1	1	1	..	3
Saml Casey .....	1	1	1	2	5	Danl Van Cleef .....	2	1	3	4	10
Joel Haight .....	1	1	5	1	8	Peter Mon Creef .....	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Haight .....	2	1	5	1	9	Alexr. Fisher .....	5	4	..	8	17
William Casey .....	2	4	4	3	13	Peter Wood .....	1	1	2	1	5
Elias Clark .....	2	2	2	1	7	Danl. Beedle .....	1	1	..	..	2
Christopher German .....	3	4	2	1	10	Peter Dorland .....	1	1	..	..	2
Abm Bogert .....	2	1	7	1	11	Peck .....	2	1	..	1	4
Barnard Cole .....	1	1	2	2	6	Saml Henderson .....	1	1	1	1	4
Albert Benson .....	3	2	2	1	8	John Toby .....	1	1	..	1	3
Archabald Campbel .....	1	1	3	4	9	Gilbert Bogart .....	2	1	..	..	3
Sarah Huyck .....	2	2	1	2	7	Pet-r Moore .....	1	1	2	3	7
Elias Cornell .....	2	2	1	1	6	Enoch Isman .....	1	1	3	4	9
Wm. Clark .....	2	2	1	1	6	John Stickney .....	1	2	4	0	7
Cornelius Verlow .....	1	1	3	2	7						

146 men, 133 women, 160 males, 137 females ; total, 575.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown taken in third month 1813.

Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daniel Haight .....	3	3	5	1	12	Joel Haight .....	1	1	5	1	8
Joel Haight .....	1	1	5	1	8	Stephen Niles .....	1	1	..	2	4
Samuel Casey .....	1	1	1	2	5	Thomas Dorland .....	1	2	1	1	5
Philip Dorland, Jun. ....	1	1	3	2	7	John Sparrow .....	1	2	..	..	3
Henry Davice .....	4	2	2	1	9	Daniel Outwater .....	1	1	4	3	9
Solomon Huff .....	2	2	1	..	5	John Trumpour .....	2	1	1	3	7
Samuel Dorland .....	1	1	2	1	5	Christopher Germon .....	3	2	3	4	12
Joseph Ruttan .....	1	1	1	3	6	Abraham Bogart .....	1	1	9	1	12
Samuel Henderson .....	1	..	..	..	1	Gilbert Bogart .....	1	1	..	..	2
Anna Flagler .....	1	3	..	..	4	Albert Benson .....	3	3	2	..	8
Hannah Williams .....	..	1	2	4	7	Archabald Campbell .....	1	1	3	6	11
Peter Von Skiver .....	2	1	1	1	5	Sarah Huyck .....	1	1	..	..	2
Alexander Fisher .....	3	2	1	4	10	Burger Huyck .....	2	1	..	3	6
William Moore .....	1	1	1	1	4	Elias Cornwall .....	3	4	3	1	11
Nicholas Peterson .....	6	4	3	2	15	James Clark .....	1	1	..	1	3
Paul Huff .....	2	2	1	2	7	Dorland Losee .....	1	1	2	3	7
Peter Moncrief .....	1	1	..	..	2	Cornelious Valaeu .....	1	1	3	3	8
Peter Moore .....	1	1	2	3	7	Barnet Cole .....	1	1	2	3	7
James Noxon .....	1	2	5	2	10	Joseph Outwater .....	2	1	1	1	5
Henry Davice .....	4	2	2	1	9	John Hyke .....	1	1	3	1	6
Daniel Cole .....	2	..	..	..	2	John Vanskiver .....	1	2	3	2	8
David Brown .....	3	1	5	4	13	William Casey .....	3	4	3	3	13
Henry Hover .....	1	2	2	5	10	Peter Ruttan .....	3	1	1	1	6
Conrade Vandozen .....	1	3	7	..	11	Edward Barker .....	2	1	3	2	8
Joseph Allison .....	1	1	1	..	3	George Rutter .....	2	4	2	3	11
William Ruttan .....	1	1	4	1	7	Benjamin Clapp .....	3	1	..	1	5
Margerit Brown .....	..	2	3	1	6	Owen Roblin .....	2	1	3	5	11
Abraham Maybee .....	2	1	1	..	4	Enoch Esmond .....	1	1	3	4	9
Jonathan Allen .....	1	2	4	1	8	Mary Roblin .....	1	1	4	4	10
David McWhister .....	1	1	4	2	8	James Cannif .....	3	1	1	6	11
Nicholas Hagerman .....	2	3	4	2	11	Thomas I. Dorland .....	1	1	3	3	8
Noxon Harris .....	1	1	2	2	6	John Dorland .....	1	3	2	..	6
Orront Reaney .....	1	2	1	3	7	John Stickney .....	1	3	5	..	9
Peter Formiliar .....	1	1	1	1	4	Joseph Trumpour .....	2	1	1	1	5
Peter Vancott .....	1	3	1	1	6	Cornelious VanHorn .....	2	3	1	1	7
Cornelious Vancott .....	1	..	..	..	1	Daniel Van Clief .....	2	1	3	4	10
Willet Casey .....	1	2	1	3	7	Reuben Bedell .....	1	2	..	1	4
Philip Dorland .....	2	2	1	2	7	Daniel Bedell .....	1	1	..	1	3
Philip Dorland, Jun. ....	1	1	3	2	7	Samuel Abbot .....	2	3	2	..	7

124 men, 124 women, 165 males, 140 females ; total, 551.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphus Town, taken in March 1814,  
3rd month.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daniel Cole.....	5	3	1	1	10	James Noxon.....	1	2	5	3	11
David Brown.....	1	1	5	4	11	Peter Vanskiver .....	1	1	1	2	5
Henry Hover.....	1	1	2	6	10	Hannah Williams.....	..	2	2	4	8
Conrad Van Dozen .....	1	2	7	2	12	Anna Flagler.....	1	2	..	..	3
William Griffiths.....	1	1	3	1	6	Stephen Niles.....	1	1	..	3	5
Joseph Allison.....	2	1	..	..	3	Widow Blume.....	..	1	..	1	2
William Ruttan.....	1	1	4	1	7	John Trumpour.....	1	1	1	3	6
Jacob Hover.....	1	1	..	2	4	Philip Dorland.....	1	2	1	2	6
Abraham Maybee.....	1	1	1	..	3	Willet Casey.....	2	3	1	2	8
Enos McMullen.....	1	1	3	1	6	Dorland Losee.....	1	1	2	3	7
Jonathan Allen.....	1	2	6	2	11	Cornelius Valoe.....	1	1	3	3	8
Nicholas Hagerman.....	2	3	2	2	9	James Clark.....	2	2	..	..	4
Noxen Harris.....	1	1	2	1	5	Elias Cornwall.....	3	4	3	1	11
Orren Reaney.....	1	1	2	3	7	John Cornwall.....	1	1	1	..	3
Peter Vermilion.....	1	2	..	..	3	Sarah Huyke.....	1	1	..	..	2
Jessee Uptogrove.....	1	1	..	..	2	Burger Huyke.....	1	1	..	3	5
Daniel Outwater, Jr.....	1	1	4	3	9	John Huyke.....	2	2	3	1	8
Rachel Henderson.....	..	1	2	..	3	Archabald Campbell.....	1	1	3	5	10
Margerit Brown.....	1	1	2	1	5	Albert Benson.....	2	2	2	..	6
Joseph Ruttan.....	1	1	1	4	7	Abraham Bogert.....	2	2	7	..	11
Peter Ruttan.....	1	1	..	..	1	Gilbert Bogart.....	1	1	..	..	2
Samuel Dorland.....	1	2	2	..	5	Barnet Cole.....	1	1	2	3	7
Solomon Huff.....	2	3	2	..	7	Christopher Germon.....	3	4	2	3	12
Peter Huff.....	1	1	1	..	3	William Germond.....	1	1	..	2	4
Henry Davice.....	4	2	2	1	9	Daniel Outwater, Sen.....	2	2	1	..	5
Zenas Dafoe.....	1	1	..	..	2	William Casey.....	3	5	3	3	14
Thomas Dorland.....	2	1	..	1	4	John Ruttan.....	1	1	1	1	4
Peter Dorland.....	1	2	1	1	5	John Vanskiver.....	1	2	3	2	8
Daniel Haight.....	3	2	5	1	11	Edward Barker.....	2	1	2	2	7
Samuel Casey.....	1	1	2	2	6	Cornelius Vanhorn.....	1	3	2	1	7
Ursley McWhister.....	..	1	5	3	9	George Rutter.....	3	4	2	3	12
Charles Stuart.....	1	1	3	4	9	Benjamin Clapp.....	3	1	..	..	4
Joel Haight.....	1	2	6	1	10	John Stickney.....	1	2	4	1	8
Peter Moore.....	2	1	1	3	7	Owen Roblin.....	3	1	2	4	10
Alexander Fisher.....	5	1	1	6	13	James Canniff.....	2	2	1	5	10
Nicholas Peterson.....	6	4	3	2	15	Jonas Canniff.....	1	1	..	1	3
Peter Moncrief.....	1	1	..	..	2	Joseph Trumpour.....	3	4	2	1	10
Daniel Vancleaf.....	2	1	1	3	7	Mary Roblin.....	1	2	3	3	9
Paul Huff.....	1	2	1	..	4	William Moore.....	1	1	1	1	4
Reuben Bedell.....	1	1	..	1	3	John Dorland.....	1	3	2	..	6
Daniel Bedell.....	1	1	..	1	3	Thomas I. Dorland.....	1	2	3	2	8

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of the Township of Adolphustown, taken  
27th March, 1816.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Reuben Beedel .....	1	1	..	1	3	John Trumpo .....	1	1	1	4	7
Paul Huff .....	2	2	..	..	4	Cornelius Van Horn.....	1	1	..	1	3
Mary Moor, Widow.....	1	1	1	2	5	Edward Barker.....	3	2	2	..	7
Daniel Van Clief .....	2	3	1	1	7	Daniel Height .....	2	2	4	2	10
Peter Mon Crief .....	1	1	..	..	2	Joel Height. ....	2	2	5	1	10
Alexr Fisher, Esq .....	4	3	1	3	11	Samuel Casey. ....	1	1	2	2	6
Nicholas Peterson.....	9	3	2	2	16	Peter Dorland .....	1	1	1	3	6
Thomas Lewis .....	1	1	2	2	6	Henry Davis. ....	5	2	1	1	9
Cornelius Valeau .....	1	1	3	3	8	Solomon Huff. ....	2	1	1	..	4
James Clark .....	3	2	..	..	5	Joseph Ruttan .....	1	1	2	4	8
Elias Cornell .....	2	4	3	2	11	David Scoot .....	2	1	4	1	8
Burger Huyck .....	2	2	2	2	8	George Douglass .....	1	1	..	..	2
Archibald Campbell.....	2	3	3	4	12	Thomas Dorland .....	1	2	..	2	5
Albert Benson .....	2	2	2	..	6	Thomas Phillips .....	2	1	4	..	7
Barnet Cole .....	1	1	2	3	7	Arent Renny .....	1	1	3	3	8
Abrm. Bogert .....	3	2	6	1	12	Thomas Cook.....	1	1	2	2	6
Gilbert Bogert .....	1	1	..	..	2	Nicholas Hagerman, Esq..	2	4	3	1	10
Christopher Germin.....	3	3	2	3	11	Noxon Harris. ....	1	2	2	2	7
Willm. Casey .....	3	4	2	2	11	Rachel Henderson .....	1	1	3	..	..
Daniel Outwater .....	3	2	..	..	5	Abm. Maby .....	..	..	..	..	..
Elias Clark.....	1	2	3	1	7	John Sterret .....	2	1	..	..	3
Willm. Germin .....	1	1	2	1	5	Ossee McWherter.....	..	1	4	1	6
John Huyck .....	2	2	3	1	8	Jonathan Allen.....	2	2	4	2	10
Mary Roblin, Widw. ....	2	3	3	3	11	John Polmatier.....	1	1	1	..	3
John Dorland .....	2	3	1	..	6	Willm. Ruttan .....	2	2	3	..	7
Thomas Dorland .....	1	1	3	2	7	Richd. Davern .....	2	2	1	..	5
Peter Van Skiver.....	1	1	1	1	4	Henry Hover.....	2	3	1	5	11
Danial Beedel .....	1	1	..	1	3	David Brown.....	3	1	3	4	11
James Canniff .....	1	3	..	3	7	Daniel Cole. ....	1	2	..	4	7
Willm Moore .....	2	1	..	3	..	Henry Cole. ....	1	1	2	..	4
Owen Roblin.....	3	1	3	5	12	Iram Murry .....	1	1	1	2	5
Benjamin Clapp. ....	2	1	..	..	3	Jacob Hover .....	1	1	1	3	6
John Emmory .....	1	1	1	..	3	Moses Carnahan .....	1	1	3	..	5
Lawrence Lewis. ....	2	1	2	1	6	John Ruttan .....	3	1	1	2	7
Samuel Henderson .....	1	..	..	..	1	Thomas Flagler.....	2	2	..	1	5
George Rutter .....	5	5	2	4	16	Hannah Williams.....	..	1	2	1	4
Joseph Trumpo .....	2	3	4	2	11						

133 men, 124 women, 129 males, 110 females ; total, 496.

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown, taken between the 28th March and 4th April, 1820.

Families.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Families.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capt. Thos. Dorland.....	2	2	1	1	5	Corn's Jones .....	1	1	3	2	7
Peter Dorland .....	3	2	1	1	7	Gilbert Clapp.....	2	1	1	2	6
Michal Rutter.....	1	1	3	1	6	Will'm Moore .....	1	1	1	1	4
Geo. Douglas.....	2	1	4	..	7	W. M. Roblin .....	1	1	1	1	4
Will't Casey .....	3	4	1	..	8	Benj. Clapp .....	1	1	..	..	2
Stephen Gillet .....	1	1	3	1	6	Paul Clapp.....	2	1	1	1	5
Laz. Gilbert .....	2	2	2	2	8	Arch'd Campbell .....	2	3	2	3	10
Dan'l Gilbert.....	1	1	1	1	4	Edw'd Huyke .....	1	1	1	1	4
Gibbs Ranny .....	1	1	1	1	4	Burger Huyke.....	2	1	2	3	8
Mrs. Ranny .....	1	2	2	3	8	John Huyke .....	1	1	3	3	8
Noxen Harris .....	2	1	2	4	9	Mrs. Sarah Huyke .....	..	1	..	..	1
Ab'm Mabey .....	3	1	..	..	4	Elias Cornell .....	2	3	2	1	8
Frenchman .....	1	1	4	3	9	James Clarke.....	2	1	..	..	3
John Thompson .....	1	1	1	2	5	Corn's Valteau.....	3	1	1	4	9
Peter B. Conger .....	1	1	1	1	4	Thomas Lewis .....	1	1	2	4	8
Mrs. Hagerman .....	2	2	1	..	5	Albert Benson .....	2	2	1	..	5
Mrs. McWister .....	2	2	3	1	8	Matthew Benson.....	1	1	..	..	2
Jonothan Allen .....	5	3	2	2	12	Barnard Cole.....	1	1	2	3	7
James Watson .....	1	1	2	1	5	Albert Bogert .....	2	1	1	..	4
James Bradshaw .....	1	2	2	1	6	Ab'm Bogert .....	3	1	4	1	9
John Egbert .....	1	1	1	..	3	Benana Clarke .....	1	3	2	1	8
William Ruttan .....	3	1	2	..	6	Elias Clark .....	2	2	3	..	7
Henry Hover.....	2	2	1	3	8	Christopher German.....	3	1	1	2	7
Daniel Cole .....	3	1	..	2	6	William Casey .....	4	4	2	1	11
Caleb Briggs .....	1	1	1	2	5	Joseph Outwater .....	2	2	1	..	5
David Brown.....	3	3	3	2	11	John Dorland .....	2	2	3	3	10
Joseph Ellison .....	2	2	..	1	5	Joseph Pangran .....	1	1	..	1	3
Rich'd Daverne.....	2	2	1	3	8	David Peterson .....	..	..	..	..	..
— Hoskins.....	1	2	2	2	7	Alex'r Fisher.....	4	3	1	3	11
Sam'l Casey .....	2	2	4	1	9	Peter Moncrief .....	1	1	..	..	2
Thomas Cook.....	1	2	5	2	10	James Cobert .....	1	1	1	..	3
John Nixon .....	1	1	1	..	3	John Van Clief.....	2	3	1	1	7
Widow Pease.....	2	1	1	..	4	Eliz. Huff .....	2	2	..	..	4
John Trumpour.....	2	1	2	5	10	Irish Family .....	1	1	1	..	3
Moses Carnahan .....	3	1	..	1	5	Andrew Rattan.....	2	2	3	1	8
Seneca Ryder .....	1	1	2	..	4	James Canffe .....	1	3	1	2	7
Robert Patterson .....	1	1	2	..	4	Owen Roblin.....	3	3	1	..	7
Capt. Peter Ruttan .....	1	..	..	1	..	Edw'd Barker .....	3	2	2	..	7
Joseph Ruttan .....	1	1	3	3	8	George Rutten .....	3	4	2	..	9
Sam'l Dorland .....	1	2	3	2	8	Larry Lewis .....	2	1	2	2	7
Sol'n Huff .....	2	2	1	..	5	Joseph Trumpour.....	5	3	4	3	15
Henry Davis .....	6	1	..	1	8	Corn's Vanhorn .....	2	1	1	1	5
Willet Potter.....	1	1	1	..	3	Joel Thompson .....	2	1	3	3	9
Joel Haight .....	2	..	6	1	9	4 Schoolmasters .....	..	..	..	..	4
Dan'l Haight.....	4	1	2	2	9						

Annual Return of the Inhabitants of Adolphustown for the year 1822, taken in March.

Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Peter V. Dorland.....	3	2	1	1	7	Arch'd. Campbell.....	2	3	2	3	10
Thomas Dorland.....	2	1	..	2	5	Edward Hyke.....	1	1	1	1	4
Michel Rutter.....	1	1	3	1	6	Burgor Hyke.....	2	1	2	3	8
George Douglass.....	2	1	5	..	8	John Hyke.....	1	1	3	3	8
Willet Casey.....	7	4	..	..	11	Elias Cornell.....	2	3	2	1	8
Thomas Williams.....	4	2	..	1	7	Corn's. Valleau.....	3	1	1	4	9
Laz. Gilbert.....	2	1	4	2	9	James Clark.....	2	1	..	..	3
Gibbs Ranney.....	2	1	1	2	6	Thomas Lewis.....	1	1	2	4	8
Orrine Ranney.....	2	2	3	4	11	Albert Benson.....	2	2	1	..	5
Noxon Harris.....	2	2	2	4	10	Mathew Benson.....	1	1	..	..	2
Edward Robbins.....	4	4	..	1	9	Barnard Cole.....	1	1	2	3	7
Thomas Howard.....	2	1	1	1	5	Albert Bogart.....	2	1	1	..	4
Jonathen Allen.....	2	2	4	3	11	Benona Clark.....	1	3	2	1	7
Jas. Walton.....	2	1	3	..	6	Elias Clark.....	2	2	3	..	7
Jas. Bradshaw.....	1	2	4	2	9	Christopher German.....	3	1	1	2	7
Abr'm. Maybee.....	2	1	..	..	3	Will'm. Casey.....	4	4	2	1	11
John Egberte.....	3	1	..	1	5	Jos. Outwater.....	1	2	2	1	6
Jas. McGumon.....	1	1	4	1	7	Thomas I. Dorland.....	2	2	3	3	10
William Rattan.....	2	2	2	..	6	David Peterson.....	1	1	1	1	4
Abr'm. Rattan.....	1	1	1	..	3	Alx. Fisher.....	3	3	1	3	10
Joseph B. Allison.....	1	1	..	..	2	Peter Moncreiff.....	1	1	..	..	2
Jos. Allison, Jun.....	1	1	1	1	4	James Cobwin.....	2	1	1	2	6
Rich'd. Daverne.....	2	2	..	..	4	John Van Cleif.....	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Daverne.....	1	1	..	..	2	Daniel Van Cleif.....	1	2	1	..	4
Henry Hoover.....	2	2	1	3	8	Eliz. Huff.....	2	2	..	..	4
David Brown.....	3	3	3	2	11	—, Conoly.....	1	1	1	..	3
Jacob Hughnaill.....	2	2	1	2	7	—, Powers.....	1	1	1	..	3
Daniel Cole.....	3	1	..	2	6	James Caniffe.....	1	2	2	1	6
Moses Carnahan.....	3	3	3	2	11	Owen Roblin.....	3	3	1	..	7
Peter Vanskiver.....	1	1	..	1	3	Widow Barker.....	..	1	2	..	3
Jno. Thompson.....	2	1	3	1	7	George Rutter.....	3	4	2	..	9
Jno. Nixon.....	1	1	2	1	5	Larry Lewis.....	2	1	2	3	8
Widow Williams.....	..	1	..	1	2	Jos. Trumpour.....	5	3	4	3	15
Samuel Casey.....	2	2	3	1	8	Joel Thompson.....	2	1	3	3	9
Jos. Rattan.....	2	2	3	3	10	Peter B. Conger.....	1	1	1	..	3
John Clegg.....	1	1	..	1	3	Gilbert Clapp.....	3	1	1	2	7
Solomon Huff.....	2	2	1	..	5	Benj. Clapp.....	1	1	..	1	3
Paul Huff.....	1	1	..	..	2	Will. Roblin.....	1	1	1	2	5
Samuel Dorland.....	2	2	3	2	9	Will. Moore.....	1	1	1	1	4
Henry Davis.....	6	1	..	1	8	Will. Mullett.....	2	2	3	5	12
Isaac Mintz.....	1	1	1	..	3	Thomas Winner.....	1	1	..	1	3
Willet Potter.....	1	1	1	..	3	Abr'm. Bogert.....	3	1	4	1	9
Joel Haight.....	2	1	6	2	11	John Trumpour.....	2	1	2	5	10
Daniel Haight.....	4	1	2	2	9	School Masters.....	4	..	..	..	4

174 men, 137 women, 142 males, 118 females; total, 571.

## Annual Return, taken May 1817.

Men.	Women.	Under 16.	
		Boys.	Girls.
147	132	141	120

## Annual Return, taken April 1818.

Men.	Women.	Under 16.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
110	107	117	105	439

## Annual Return of the Inhabitants of the township of Adolphustown, taken March, 1819.

Males over 21.	Females over 21.	Male Children.		Female Children.		Total.
		16-21.	Under 16.	16-21.	Under 16.	
139	123	31	141	25	132	591

## Annual Return for the year 1821. Taken in March.

Heads of Families.		Children.		Servants.		Total.
Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
97	96	152	151	42	10	552

## Annual Return for year 1823.

Men.	Women.	Under 16 yr.			Total.
		Males.	Fem'ls.	Servt's.	
185	157	126	126	30	624

## REGISTER OF LIVE STOCK.

The following is taken from the record book of Adolphustown, in which the minutes and population statistics report appear, and all of which were kept by the Town Clerk:

Record of Marks for the inhabitants of Adolphustown, Dec. 16th, 1793.

## RECORD OF MARKS.

Ruben Bedell—A crop off the left ear; a halfpenny above and below the right ear. 1.

John Day—A crop off the left ear. 2.

May 1st, 1794. John Roblin—A halfpenny on the underside of the right ear, and half crop off the under side of left ear. 17.

George Rutter—A hole in the right ear. 11.

Garret Benson—A crop off the right ear, and a slit in the same. 3.

Jno. Canniff—Half crop off the upper side of the left ear, halfpenny on the under side of the right ear. *Left the place.*

March 4th, 1795. Peter Vanalstine—A slit in the end of the left ear, and a slit in the under side of both ears. 4.

Alexander Fisher—A half penny under the right ear. Robert McAfee.

Cornelius Vanhorn—A swallow-fork in the left ear, and a half penny above the right ear. 5.

Michael Slote—A half penny under the left ear. Taken up by S. Dorland. 6.

David Brown—A swallow-fork in the left ear, and halfpenny under both ears.

Alex. Campbell—Two slits under the right ear, and one under the left. 8.

Jno. German—A crop off the left, and a hole in the right ear. 7.

Arch'd. Campbell—A slit in the end of the right ear.

Jno. Huyck—A slit in the end of the left ear.

Coonrad Vandusen—A hole in both ears. Taken by Mrs. Banton. 9.

David Barker—A swallow-fork in the right ear.

Wm. Casey—A half crop off the upper side of the right ear.

Barent Lewis—A half crop off the upper side of the left ear.

Christopher German—Half crop off the under side of the left ear.

6th Month, 1st, 1799. James Noxon—Swallow-fork in the left ear. 11.

Peter Brown—Swallow-fork in both ears. 12.

Daniel Height—A crop off the left ear, slit in the same, 3 mo. 1800—1806, 4 month, only a crop in the left ear. (Taken up by I. Shockincy (in pencil).

Paul Trumpour—A crop off the right ear with a slit on each side of the same. 13.

Joel Haight—A hole in the left ear, halfpenny in the under side of the right ear.

Peter Van Cott—A hole in each ear, small crop off the end of the right ear. 4 Mo., 1807. 14.

4 Mo., 1807. Henry Davis—A crop off the right ear, and a half penny of the under side of the left.

Aug. 24th, 1808. Samuel Dorland—Halfpenny on the underside of the left ear.

JAS. WATSON, T. C.

Sol. Huff—A crop off the left ear, a slit in the end of the right ear. Taken B. H. A. & S. D. Huff.

Benj. Clapp—Slit in the right ear, and a slip off the upper side of the left.

Jno. Stickney—A crop off the right ear, and a halfpenny in the same. 16.

Feb. 26th, 1816. Thos. I. Dorland—A crop of the right ear and a hole in the same.

Jan. 26th, 1817. Taken up by James McAfee.

Moses Carnahan—A slit under the right ear, and a crop off the left, May 13th, 1826. But this alteration applies to the sheep only, at present. M. C.

Samuel Casey—A crop of the right ear, and a swallow-fork in the left. Registered Jany. 1818 (pencil).

Willet Casey—A swallow-fork in both ears.

January 1st, 1820. Noxon Harris—A square crop off the right ear, and a slit in the same.

Orrine Ranney—A crop and slit in each ear.

Nicholas Peterson—A crop off the right ear, and a slit in the left.

James Canniff.—Halfpenny under each ear.

7th Jan., 1823.

JAS. WATSON, T. C.

James Watson.—A hole in the left ear.

Jan. 7th, 1822.

J. W., T. C. Deceased.

Lazarus Gilbert's mark.—A crop of the right ear, a slit in the left and a nick under the same. 24th May, 1824. J. WATSON, T. C.

William Braughton's mark is a hole in each ear.

May 13th, 1826.

M. CN., T. Ck.

1827, May 23rd. Job Deacon's mark is a swallowfork in the left ear and a halfpenny in the upper edge of the right ear.

M. CARNAHAN, T. C.

June 21st. John Mogg's mark is, a crop off the right ear and a halfpenny under same ear.

M. C., T. C.

Noxon Williams' mark is two slits in the right ear and one in the left. June, 1827. M. C., T. C.

Wm. More Roblin's mark is a slit in the end of both ears.  
Jan. 19th, 1820. H. DAVIS, T. C.

Thomas Casey's mark is a swallow fork in both ears and a half penny under the left ear. Jan. 21st, 1828. H. DAVIS, T. C.

Robert Hampton's mark is a crop off the right ear a halfpenny under the left ear and a hole in the same.

Feb. 21st, 1828. Deceased. HENRY DAVIS, Jr., T. C.

Feb 21st, 1828. Henry Davis, Jr., Mark is a slit in the end of the right ear and a halfpenny from under the left ear.

H. DAVIS, Jr., T. C.

May 30th, 1828. Isaiah Thompson's Mark is a crop off the end of the right ear.

Jan. 5th, 1829. Gideon Dayton's mark is a slanting crop off the top of the right ear and a halfpenny from under the left ear.

H. DAVIS, T. C.

Jan. 4th, 1830. Joseph Outwater's mark is a crop off the left ear and a hole in the same. Taken up by Paul T. Dorland.

Deceased. HENRY DAVIS, Jr., T. C.

Jan. 4th, 1830. Augustus Short's mark is a crop of the right ear and two slits in the end of the same ear.

H. DAVIS, T. C.

Jan. 4th, 1830. James Mc Afee's Mark is slit under the right ear and a crop off the left ear.

H. DAVIS, T. C.

Jan. 3rd, 1831. Joel and Silas Thompson mark is a half crop off the top of the right ear and a half penny from under the left ear.

H. DAVIS, T. Clerk.

January 3rd, 1835. Ricketson Haight's Mark is a crop off the left ear.

RICKETSON HAIGHT, T. Clerk.

Robert McAfee's Mark—A hapeny under the right ear registered November 21st, 1836.

R. HAIGHT, T. C.

Richard Daverne A crop on the top of the left ear cut square off, and a slit in each ear.

STEPHEN GRIFFIS,

21st October, 1839.

Town Clerk.

Stephen Gillett—Half crop under side right ear.

4th Jan., 1841.

S. GRIFFIS, T. C.

Samuel Hawley—A hole in left ear and a slit in right ear with the under side taken half off and a square tip taken off the upper side.

This 4th January, 1841.

S. GRIFFIS, T. C.

Gilbert Casey's Mark—A crop off the left ear and a hole in the right ear. Recorded this 15th July, 1841.

S. GRIFFIS, T. C.

David Ruttan, Jun., mark—A slit under each ear.

Recorded this 4th October, 1841.

S. GRIFFIS, T. C.

Richard N. Ruttan's mark—A slit in the end of each ear and under each ear. This 11th October, 1841.

S. GRIFFIS, T. C.

Paul T. Dorland's Mark—A Crop off the left ear and a hole in the same.

JOHN J. WATSON,

15th May, 1843.

Town Clerk.

John G. Griffis Mark—A square crop off each ear and a hole in the right. 8th June, 1843.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Robert Way's Mark—A notch under the right ear and a notch over the left. Registered this 10th day of June, 1843.

Reuben B. Clapp's Mark—A slit in the left ear and a slight of the right. Registered this 14th August, 1843.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Samuel D. Haight's mark—A crop of the left ear and a slit in the right and a notch under the right.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Registered the 19th day of January, 1844.

Richard Rooks' Mark—A Crop off the left ear and nick on the top of it and also a slit in the right.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Registered 26th April, 1844.

James Shaughnessy's—A crop off the left ear and a slit in the same. Registered this 19th August, 1844.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Parker Allen's Mark—A crop off the left ear and a slight in the right. Registered this 29th April, 1845.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Archd. C. Davis Mark—A crop off the left ear and a nick in the end of the right.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Registered this 23rd day of January, 1848.

John P. Dorland Mark—A halfpenny cut out of the under side of the left ear. Registered 7th July, 1848.

JOHN J. WATSON, T. C.

Jany. 22nd, 1849. Thos. I. Dorland mark—A crop off the right ear and a hole in the same.

PAUL T. DORLAND,

Town Clerk.

Henry V. and Samuel D. Huff—A crop off the left ear and a slit in the end of the right ear.

P. T. DORLAND,

Oct. 27th, 1849.

Town Clerk.

Henry Huff's mark—A swallow form in each ear and a half penny under the right.

SAMUEL D. HAIGHT,

Rechorded 20th March, 1854.

Township Clerk.

Henry Huff's mark is a slit in the end of the left ear.

SAMUEL D. HAIGHT,

Rechorded the 21st of March, 1854.

Town Clerk.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Most of the following personal notes have been prepared by Mr. T. W. Casey of Napanee, Ont. They will doubtless be of much interest to the many descendants of the pioneer law-makers in the preceding pages, these descendants being widely scattered over this Province; and they will also be of some value to students of the early history of Ontario, since they give some information as to the origin of an important part of the first settlers of this Province :

*The Allens.*—Joseph Allen, whose name appears frequently in the early records, was a native of New Jersey, Monmouth County. He was a Quaker and a large mill-owner and dealer when the American Revolution began. He had a contract to supply flour and provisions to the British Army. This incensed the Americans, and they one day looted his premises. This so moved his spirit that he laid aside his Quaker peace principles, got a commission and raised a company of volunteers for the British service. In the end his property was all confiscated, and he had to come to Canada with the Refugees. He settled in Adolphustown and was granted large tracts of land, in consideration of his losses. He lived and died in the township. His sons, John and Jonathan, were boys of 12 and 14 when they came. Jonathan married a Miss Dougall of Picton, and was long a prominent resident, building the first brick house in the township. He died there. His son Parker Allen still lives there, and is now the oldest native resident. He several times represented the township in the Town and County Councils. One of the fourth generation is now in the Council. Five generations have lived in the same locality. There are numerous descendants. Parker Allen was Township Clerk sixty years ago.

*The Allison.*—Joseph Allison, the first town constable named at the first town meeting, was of Scottish descent, but was a native of New York State and one of the Pioneer Refugees. He settled on the Bay Shore in the first concession. His wife was Mary Richmond. They had no children. He adopted his nephew Joseph B. Allison, and made him his heir. He was a farmer and died on his farm in 1840, aged 86 years; his wife died at 95 years. They were both buried in the U. E. L. burying ground at Adolphustown. Joseph B. Allison, his nephew and adopted son, lived and died on the same farm, which is now owned and occupied by his son Henry and grandson. There are to-day three generations living in the same house. He was an active and influential man in Church and State. He became a Methodist local preacher in 1835, receiving his certificate from Rev. Wm. Ryerson, who was then the presiding elder. He was for years a township officer, elected at the Town meetings, and later on Reeve of the township and a member of the Counties Council for Frontenac, Lennox and

Addington. He was also for years Superintendent of Schools for the township—in the sixties—and held other positions. His brother Cyrus became a leading Methodist minister, and died at Picton years ago. Joseph died and was buried in Adolphustown over thirty years ago. One son, David Wright Allison, has twice represented Lennox in the House of Commons, and was Warden of the County, and for years a member of the County and Township Councils. Another son, Cyrus Allison, is now a County Commissioner for the U. E. L. division in the County Council, and was Reeve of South Fredericksburg. Another, Joseph, is Clerk of the Court and a leading man in the church. There are a large number of descendants.

*The Barkers* were also of the well known early Quaker families, but moved from the Township into Prince Edward. They at one time owned the farm where John Stickney lived, but whether before or after is not now easy to ascertain. They also lived at the Point of third concession between Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, and had a ferry there to Prince Edward. The place was long known as Barker's Point among the old settlers. Some of the descendants are now leading business men in Picton, and have been for many years.

*Reuben Bedell*, who was elected township clerk for the ensuing year at the first town meeting, was one of the pioneer Loyalists. He lived on Hay Bay shore, 3rd concession, near where the first Methodist church erected in Upper Canada stood (and the remains still stand). He was a farmer and opened a store in 1797, the first in the Township. This store was largely replenished from the stock of Benjamin Seymour, who kept a large store on the Bay near the present site of Sandhurst. He was several times Township Clerk; had a family but none of the descendants now remain in the township. Some are said to be living in Prince Edward. His sister Elizabeth married Philip Dorland. Not much can now be traced of the family.

*Garret Benson*, another constable, was also a U. E. L., a farmer living north of Hay Bay, in the fourth concession. There was quite a large family of sons, well-to-do farmers, but not one of the descendants now remain in the township or county so far as can be ascertained. Several of them reside in Prince Edward.

*The Bogarts*.—Two families of the Bogarts came with the pioneers, Gilbert and Abraham his son. They were from Tapaan on the Hudson River, and were of the Knickerbockers. They settled in the fourth concession north of Hay Bay. Gilbert must have been an old man at the time, and is said to have lived to be over a hundred years old. His son Abraham married a Lazier and she lived to be 102 years. They reared a large and respectable family, but none of the name now reside in the township. Lewis L. Bogart was chairman of the Centennial Celebration Committee in Adolphustown in 1884. Three sons, David, Abraham and Gilbert, became large lumbermen and important business men in Belleville. Gilbert Bogart, for forty years postmaster at Napanee, is a great grandson of Gilbert first. So is Dr. David P.

Bogart, ex-Mayor of Whitby. So is the Rev. Dr. G. M. Meacham, now a well known Canadian Missionary in Japan. The sons of Abraham were all successful business men and the descendants are widely scattered over the Province. They were Methodists. One of the sons of Abraham was among the nine young people drowned near the old Methodist church in 1819.

*The Campbells.*—Archibald Campbell was one of the early township clerks and was elected to that office several years. He was of Scotch origin. One daughter married ———— Ridout, the elder, for years a leading citizen of Toronto and Upper Canada, and was the mother of Thomas Gibbs Ridout, an active officer during the war of 1812-14 and President of the Upper Canada Bank. He in turn was father of Lady Edgar, of Toronto, wife of Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons. His son Alexander was also a prominent man in Adolphustown, and lived and died there. He had a large family. His son Archibald was the first elected representative of the Township in the District Council, over forty years ago, and lived and died in the township. Another son, Alexander, was for years a leading merchant in Napanee, and its second postmaster. He built the "Campbell House" yet a leading hostelry in the county. Two of the grandsons of Alexander Campbell the first, Archibald and Peter Davis, represented the township in the County Council at various times, and a great grandson, Nelson Davis, is now the Reeve of the Township, elected this year by acclamation. Not one of the Campbell name now resides in the Township.

*The Canniffs.*—James Canniff was for years a leading resident of Adolphustown; he owned a farm in the third concession on the Hay Bay Shore. He died there in 1851, aged 86 years. He was a native of Dutchess County, N.Y. He reared a large family, and there are many of his descendants yet, occupying leading and respectable positions here and there, but not one of the name now resides in the township. He had two sons, Jonas and John. The former became a large mill-owner a few miles up the river from Belleville. Dr. William Canniff, author of the "History of the U. E. Loyalists in U. C.," and later on City Physician of Toronto, was a son of Jonas. John also became a mill-owner and the founder of Cannifton, on the Moira River, Hastings County. The daughters married well known citizens, viz., Thomas Casey, Ricketson Haight, and Samuel Hawley, all of Adolphustown; Samuel Miller of Fredericksburgh, John Singleton (for many years postmaster at Brighton), Cornelius Van Horn of Hillier, — Chamberlain, and Reuben Clapp, of Adolphustown.

*Moses Carnahan* was twice town clerk at an early day. The family then lived in the 2nd concession on the bay shore of what has ever since been known as "Carnahan's Bay." They moved from there, Moses going to Picton, where he died years ago, an eccentric old man. Several of the relatives are living about Picton and Prince Edward County, but little is known about them in Adolphustown.

*The Caseys.*—Willet Casey, one of the first officers elected, was a U. E. L., a native of Providence, Rhode Island. He and his brother William were both active in the American war, and left for Canada at its close. He first moved to the western border of Lake Champlain, supposing that he was in British territory, but finding he was not so when the international boundary was finally fixed, he left all there and moved on to Upper Canada, living and dying in Adolphustown. He died in 1848, aged 86 years. His brother William died in 1842, aged 81 years. They were strong and active men, and were officers of the township in some capacity for many years. Willet erected the first iron foundry in the district probably, near "Carnahan Bay," 2nd concession, and is said to have cast the first iron mould-board ploughs known to be made in the Province. William erected the first wool-carding mill, located at first at Lake-on-the-Mountain, now Glenora, early in the century. Willet was elected to Parliament in about 1811, and sat for a few years. Later on, in about 1836, his son Samuel was elected to that position. In late years his grandson, Dr. Willet Casey Dorland, was elected for Prince Edward County. Willet Casey was a Quaker; his brother William a Methodist, a member of the first class formed and a trustee of the first church built. They both reared large families, and there are yet numerous descendants, but not one of the name now resides in the township.

*The Clapps.*—There were quite a number of members of the Clapp family, who, first and last, held public offices in the township. They came from Dutchess County and were Quakers originally. One or two families lived in Fredericksburg, near the Adolphustown boundary. They have been more or less intermarried with the Dorlands, both in the States and here. Benjamin Clapp was one of the principal ones in Adolphustown. One son, Paul Clapp, J.P., became a leading farmer and J.P. in Hillier, Prince Edward. Two of the daughters, Jemima and Phebe, married respectively John and Burger Huyck, living north of Hay Bay. The Huycks and their sons mostly lived and died there, and were elected to a number of township offices, first and last. But one of the name now resides in the township. Two others of Benjamin's daughters, Tabitha and Deborah married — Hagerman and Rudolph Purdy, leading farmers in Sydney, Hastings County. Several of the relatives have been prominent men in Prince Edward; one, Robert, was warden and a candidate for the Legislature in the Conservative interest. Another, James, is now the Mayor of the Town of Picton. The family were characterized for energy and business shrewdness. John Clapp was a soldier in Burgoyne's army during the war. Reuben B. Clapp, one of the last of the town clerks, was a son of Joseph Clapp, and lived in the 3rd concession on the Hay Bay shore. He died in the township. He married a daughter of James Canniff and reared several children, but none live in the township now, or any of their children.

*Daniel Cole* was one of the pioneers and settled on the first lot (east side) in the township, on the Front. It is said that while the company were waiting in their canvas tents, in 1784, for the sur-

veyors to finish their work, so the farms could be drawn by lot, that all agreed as Daniel Cole had the largest family he should be allowed at once to settle on the first lot. This was his wish, and all turned in and helped him chop away a small clearing and build a log house, which was covered with marsh hay or rushes. He also managed to raise a few potatoes that year from some seed he had with him. He and some of his descendants lived to a great age, from ninety to over a hundred years. There were large families but none of them, or of the name, are now resident in the township. Some of them, to considerable numbers, are scattered elsewhere in the country. It was from the home of one of these sons, Barnard Cole, and from his boat that the great drowning took place in front of the Methodist Church, at Hay Bay in June, 1819. Four of the family were of the party at the time, and one was drowned.

*Joseph Cornell*, whose name appears among the early residents, lived in fourth concession, north of Hay Bay. It is said he was a mulatto, and his wife was suspected of witchery by some of the early Dutch settlers. It is said on one occasion a neighbor's child was sick and was supposed to be "bewitched" by Mrs. Cornell. The friends got her and threatened to burn her alive unless she would put her hands on the sick one and say "God bless the child" so as to break the spell. This she did, but was thought to have done so very reluctantly. The child is said to have got well. The Cornells long ago left the township, or dwindled out, and none of that name now remains.

*The Davis Family*.—Henry Davis was one of the early town clerks and occupied that office several years. He was of English origin. He was a sergeant of 29th regiment during the war. He settled on a farm in the second concession, where he lived and died. His son Henry lived and died on the same farm, and was for years an officer elected by the town meeting. Archibald Campbell Davis, a son of Henry, was for years a member of the town and county councils; so was Peter, another son. Now, Nelson Davis, a son of Archibald C., is the Reeve of the Township and has been its representative in the County Council. Other members of the family have also taken an active part in municipal and political affairs, both in Adolphustown and Fredericksburg. The descendants are now quite numerous in the county. The family have been all Methodists and strongly Conservative in politics, and have been noted for activity and intelligence.

*The Dorlands*.—Philip Dorland, clerk of the first town meeting, was one of the pioneers who landed in 1784 at Adolphustown, and was one of the commissioners for supplying the inhabitants with the food furnished by the British Government. He located on a farm on the Bay of Quinte a mile or two west of where the village of Adolphustown now stands. Later on he moved to Wellington, Prince Edward Co., where he died. He was born at Beekman, N. Y., in 1755, and died at Wellington in 1814. There are a large number of descendants in Prince Edward and elsewhere. He was elected, as member of Legis-

lature for Lennox and Prince Edward, to the first Upper Canada Parliament in 1792; being a Quaker he would not take an oath of any kind, such as was required then. His seat was declared vacant and Major Vanalstine elected in his stead. His property in New York State was confiscated because of his loyalty to the British Crown. He was a farmer. The first Quaker Society formed in Upper Canada was regularly organized at his house in Adolphustown in 1798, a committee of the New York yearly meeting and Nine Partners (N.Y.) quarterly meeting being present for that purpose. Thomas Dorland, whose name appears in some capacity in nearly every yearly town meeting for years, was a younger brother of Philip. He also was born in Beekman, Dutchess Co., N.Y., in 1759, and appears to have taken an active part in the British ranks, came to Upper Canada with Philip in 1784, settled in Adolphustown, on a farm nearly opposite Glenora, on the Bay Shore, where he lived and died in 1832. He was for years a captain of the Lennox Battalion of Militia, and took an active part near Kingston during the war of 1812-14. He was elected to Parliament at an early time, and the original copy of the Upper Canada statutes he had, printed in 1802, is still kept by his descendants. He was a Justice of the Peace, and held Magistrate's Court at an early time in Adolphustown. He was one of the few pioneers who brought negro slaves with him, some of whom were in the family as late as 1818, if not later. It is said he brought twenty. It is a tradition that some of his slaves refused to reveal his hiding place during the closing times of the Rebellion even when threatened with hanging. Col. Samuel Dorland was a son of his, and was colonel of the Lennox Regiment of Militia till the time of his death in the fifties. He too took an active part in the war of 1812-14, having charge of a company near Kingston. Samuel thought he was the first white male child born in the township. Major Peter Dorland was another son. Both lived and died in the township. Capt. Thos. Dorland was a Quaker, but joined the Church of England later in life, about 1826. There are a large number of descendants yet in the county. A great-grandson, Redford Dorland, is now township clerk (1899) and has been for years. A grandson, the late John P. Dorland, was Reeve for years. Two others of the grandsons were medical doctors at Belleville (Drs. Enoch G. and Peter V.). Paul Trumpour Dorland, the last of the town clerks in the old township record, was a son of Thomas I. Dorland and a grandson of John Dorland, the pioneer settler. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Trumpour, and his first wife a grand daughter of Thomas Dorland, a daughter of Peter V. Dorland. His second wife was also a granddaughter of Thomas Dorland, a daughter of Col. Samuel Dorland. He lived and died in the township. Some of his children are resident there yet.

*Thomas Douglass* was for a time a well-known citizen. He was married to Miss Caroline Sharp, of Ernestown, Sept. 6th, 1802, and lived in Adolphustown village. He built a house for a tavern, just west of where the town hall now stands, but took sick and died shortly

after. He left three daughters but no sons. They married David M. Lake of Stone Mills, ——— Nichols of Richmond, and ——— Burdett. His widow married Orrin Ranney.

*Jacob Dulmage* was for a short time a resident of Adolphustown but moved at an early time in life to Marysburg, where he lived and died. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and probably a local preacher for years. He married Sarah Huff, a daughter of Solomon Huff, one of the Adolphustown pioneers. Another of the sisters married Henry Hoover, the father of Mrs. Joseph B. Allison. Another married Henry Vanduzen. Another married Capt. Abraham Maybee of Adolphustown. It is said that Mrs. Wright, mother of the Rev. David Wright, one of the early Methodist preachers, was a sister of Jacob Dulmage. Rev. D. Wright was the father of Dr. H. H. Wright of Toronto. Dr. I. H. Cameron of Toronto, is a son-in-law of Dr. Wright. Mrs. Henry Hoover, sister of Mrs. Dulmage, was 11 years old when the family came to this Province. She was married by a Justice of the Peace, in absence of a minister; lived to be nearly 90 years of age, and was buried in the U. E. L. burying ground. It is thought the Dulmages and Hoovers were of Palatine stock, relatives of Barbara Heck. Mrs. Gunsalos, *nee* Amy Allison, says when she was a child her grandmother Hoover, *nee* Huff, wanted to name her Barbara Heck, after their relative.

*Area Fergusson* whose name seldom appears, is said to have had a farm in Fredericksburg Additional, or the half of the very first lot in Adolphustown, first concession. He is said to have been a well educated and able man. It is supposed he drew up the deed for the first Methodist Church, which is certainly a very able bit of conveyancing, both as regards its composition and penmanship. Little else is known of him now. None of his name, or none connected with him, are known to reside in the township now. See page 76.

*Alexander Fisher* was one of the prominent early settlers of Adolphustown, and the first Judge of the Midland District, which then comprised all the territory now in the cities of Kingston and Belleville, and the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Hastings. The Courts were then held quarterly, alternately at Adolphustown and Kingston. He was also a farmer, having 600 acres of fine farming land in the 3rd Concession, on Hay Bay, a mile or two east of the Methodist Church, now known as the Platt farm. He lived and died and was buried on that farm, where there is now a monument to his memory. He married Miss Henrietta McDowell, a daughter of Col. McDowell, a leading resident of Marysburg, Prince Edward, March 15th, 1802. They had two daughters, Helen, born May 31st, 1807, and Henrietta, born March 27th, 1811. The marriage and baptismal records are in Rev. Robert McDowell's record. There were no sons. Both daughters married the Kirkpatricks, lawyers in Kingston. One of them, Stafford, was County Judge of Lennox and Addington, forty years ago. The other, Thomas, was the father of Sir. George E. Kirkpatrick, ex-Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

*John Fitzgerald* was of Irish origin, and is said to have been the only Roman Catholic among the Adolphustown pioneers. He was unmarried. He drew a lot next east of Joseph Allison, and in 1801 gave Allison power of attorney to secure his necessary titles, but it is said he died before they were properly made out. The old paper still exists but is much mice eaten. That is about all that is known of him.

*The Germans.*—Christopher German was next neighbor west of the Bogarts in the fourth concession, north of Hay Bay. He was a soldier of the Loyal Rangers during the war. He reared a large family, all of whom did well. He was a Methodist local preacher, and a trustee of the first Methodist church. Two of his sons, Mathew and Peter, were prominent and popular local preachers sixty years ago. The Rev. John W. German, of Berlin, now a superannuated Methodist minister, is a grandson. Rev. J. F. German, D.D., now of Elm St. Church, Toronto, is one of his descendants. Others of them are numerous in Prince Edward County and elsewhere, but none of the name now remain in Adolphustown. He died and was buried where he first settled. He never took an active part in municipal or political affairs, but was the most prominent man in his locality in church matters. The old homestead remained in the hands of some member of the family until quite recently, and the farm was one of the best and most valuable in the township.

*Lazarus Gilbert* was a carpenter by trade. He was the builder of the Church of England in 1822-23, and, though a Methodist, was elected churchwarden at the town meeting held Jan. 6th, 1823.

*Stephen Griffiths* was for three years township clerk. He lived at the village and kept a tavern there at an early time, when the District Courts were held. He was a son of William Griffith. They were New Jersey Loyalists, and he joined the New York party in 1783. There were several sons, Stephen, William, Gilbert, Philip, most of whom once lived in the township. There are now none of the name, but several descendants in Fredericksburg.

*The Hagermans.*—Nicholas Hagerman was one of the most prominent of the early pioneer settlers. He settled in the Bay Shore on the lot where the Refugee party first landed and on which the U. E. L. burying ground is located. The house in which he lived was burned a few years ago. He is represented as being a man of not much education, but of much energy and shrewdness. He was specially authorized to act as a lawyer, and was said to have been the first to legally practise in Upper Canada. He had one daughter and three sons; Christopher was a practising lawyer in Kingston, and once Collector of Customs. He was elected to represent Kingston, and was Solicitor General of Upper Canada during the Mackenzie stirring times of the thirties, and was then appointed Chief Justice, which he held till his death. Daniel, another son, was elected M. P. for the County, but died before taking his seat. He studied law and lived in

Bath. Probably was not married. Joseph was also a law student at Bath, but died early and probably was never called to the bar or married. Jane the daughter was probably not married. Mrs. Robinson, wife of the late Hon. J. Beverly Robinson, Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, was a daughter of Chief Justice Hagerman. Nicholas lies buried in the U. E. L. ground, in a grave now unmarked and unknown.

*The Haight.*—Simon Hoyt came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1628. The great-great-great-grandson of this Simon Hoyt was Joseph Hoyt or Haight, who lived at Washington, Dutchess Co., N.Y. Joseph and Margaret Haight had eight children—Joseph, Jonathan, Obadiah, Rachel, Reuben, Amos, David and Daniel. The youngest child, Daniel, was born Jan. 14th, 1764, and died at Adolphustown Aug. 19th, 1830. He came to Canada at the end of the last century. The children of Daniel and Mary Haight numbered eleven. The eldest son, Philip, married Anna, daughter of Philip Dorland. The third child, John, married as his second wife Betsey, the daughter of Philip Dorland. The fourth child, Rhoda, married Daniel Ruttan, son of Wm. Ruttan. The sixth child, Ricketson, married Mary, fifth daughter of James Canniff. The seventh child, Reuben Amos, married Jane West, grand-daughter of Wm. Casey. The eleventh child, Samuel Dorland Haight, married the daughter of Samuel Dorland, son of Thomas Dorland. The eldest son of Ricketson Haight is Canniff Haight, who married Jane Casey Ingersoll, daughter of Isaac Ingersoll and grand-daughter of Willet Casey. Joel Haight, a nephew of Daniel Haight, married Bathsheba Dorland, second daughter of John Dorland.

*Jacob Hoover*, in addition to being a farmer, carried on the trade of waggon making.

*The Huffs.*—Solomon Huff first drew a lot on Hay Bay shore, near No. 1, but when that was made a part of Fredericksburg Additional he gave it up and accepted a lot in second concession distant from the Bay, which was then of much value, so as to be in the same township as the other Fourth Town Residents. Paul Huff, son of Solomon, was a leading and well known farmer on Hay Bay. It was in his house that the first Methodist Class was formed in the Province, by William Losee in 1791. It was on his farm that the first Methodist Church in Upper Canada was built. It was in his barn that the first Quarter Sessions in the Midland District was held, in the summer of 1794, the next being held at Kingston, and then in the Methodist Church until a Court House was erected. There was a large family of well-to-do and quiet farmers, taking a prominent part in Methodist Church affairs, but not much in political concerns. None of the name now reside in the Township. Several are in Prince Edward. A sister married ——— Allison, the father of Joseph B., and another Jacob Dulmage, who moved to Marysburg, Prince Edward County. A number of the descendants still remain but are scattered. See p. 61.

*Andrew Huffnail* drew No. 11 in Fredericksburg Additional and built a saw-mill thereon, but after that took No. 14 so as to be in Adolphustown. Later on he returned to his first lot.

*George Hughes*, a well educated Englishman, was one of the early teachers in the old school. Pupils were attracted to this school from a considerable distance. Sir John A. Macdonald was in early days a pupil in the old Adolphustown school.

*John Huyck*, the last on the list of the officers of the first town meeting, resided north of Hay Bay, where he lived and died, and where some of his descendants are still living. The family are active and well-to-do. Their father, Edward Huyck, was an officer in the Militia, and one of the early timber men who took rafts to Quebec in those early days. There were several members of the original family—sons and daughters—and the family has always been represented in the township, but only one or two of the family name are now there. His father, Edward Huyck, probably built the first stone house in Adolphustown, which is still standing, and is occupied.

*Abraham Maybee* was one of the pioneers and settled on a farm just east of the Allens, where Adolphustown village now stands. He was a Captain in the Militia and was popularly known as "Captain Maybee." He had a blacksmith shop and a sawmill just adjoining the village, but no vestiges of them are now left. He is mentioned in the original Government record as "Captain of Associated Loyalists." He lived and died on that farm, dying June 17th, 1832, at the advanced age of 96 years. Parker Allen now remembers helping his father carry the old man on a bed out of the house when it was on fire. He came from Dutchess County, New York. He had two sons, Robert and Isaac. Isaac was in the war of 1812, and died while thus in the services. Robert was drowned off a raft in the St. Lawrence when on the way to Quebec. Both were unmarried. He had two daughters. Elizabeth married Noxon Harris, a former prominent resident. One of his daughters, Mrs. Garner, still lives in the township, and is now the oldest woman in it. Jane married Dr. Samuel Neilson, at Ernesttown, and was the mother of Judge Joseph Neilson, who presided at the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher trial in New York, some years ago. He lies buried beside his father and mother in the Morven Methodist Church burying ground in Ernesttown.

*William Moore* was one of the pioneers, and is put down in the Government list as a "foreman or overseer of Works, Engineer's Department." He had lived in the third concession. He was a carpenter, and is said to have finished the old Adolphustown Methodist Church and to have built the Methodist Church at Congers, near Picton, which is now the oldest of its kind in use in Ontario. It was built in 1809. He was class leader of the first class organized in Adolphustown in 1791, and was referred to by the old members as a "Father in Israel." A daughter married John Roblin, so much noted among the early residents—the father of David Roblin, M.P., Rev. Philip Roblin, Mrs. George H. Detlor, of Napanee, and others. Wm. Moore does not appear to have had any sons, but there are numerous descendants through the daughter. He died at his farm, and was buried in the

burying ground at the old Methodist Church on Hay Bay. He never appears to have taken much part in municipal or political affairs.

*The Petersons.*—There were two large families of the Petersons among the first settlers, Nicholas and Abraham, both of whom had done active service in the British cause. There was a large family of them, some of whom settled in the Eastern District and some in Prince Edward, besides those in Adolphustown. The latter were in the third concession, on Hay Bay shore, next to Judge Fisher, where some of the descendants yet live. They were good farmers, but never took a prominent part in public affairs. One of the descendants, Paul Peterson, represented Prince Edward County in Parliament sixty years ago. They were of the Loyalists of New York, and all had land grants. One of the descendants, Jacob Peterson, married a daughter of Rev. Darius Dunham and lived in Fredericksburg. Some of the children are still living. William Peterson, a son, lived on the homestead, and his son Nicholas now resides there. One daughter, Leah, married Nicholas Bogart, north of Hay Bay, and several of that family are living. The families of descendants are now in Prince Edward, Hastings and elsewhere. They never took a prominent position in township affairs. They were Methodists. Two or three leading families lived in Ameliasburg.

*Orrin Ranney* was several times township clerk. He does not appear to be of the U. E. L's. He lived in Adolphustown village and had an iron foundry there, the first in the locality, but not the first in the township. He married the widow of Thomas Douglas in 1810. They had two sons, Thomas and James, but we have no record of them, and two daughters: Caroline who married John Gibbard, of Napanee, now the oldest business man in the town, and the mother of Thomas Gibbard, Esq., Manager of the Gibbard Mfg. Co.; Cynthia, the other, married Samuel Blackley now of near Belleville. None of the family name now reside in the township or county.

*William Robins* was town clerk at one time, and his records are among the most systematic and best written of any of the township. The Robins family, according to the Government record, appear to have been quite numerous, but none located at Adolphustown at first; some in Kingston, Ernesttown and the Eastern District. They were of the loyal Rangers during the war. He is said to have kept the first store in the township, on the bay shore front of the village, where the wharf is now located, and one lot east of Hagerman's. He does not appear to have remained long in the township, and none of the name have resided there for fifty years or more. Few remember the name at all now.

*The Roblins.*—John Roblin, whose name appears often in the town meeting record, lived in the third concession, near Hay Bay, where a number of the descendants still reside. He was a Methodist local preacher, one of the first converts of the labors of the Rev. Darius Dunham. He was elected to the Upper Canada Parliament,

but was declared ineligible and the seat declared vacant because he was a lay preacher. He was elected again, but died before the next session was held. His descendants have been numerous and influential. John P. Roblin, who represented Prince Edward County for many years in Parliament, was a grandson; he was appointed Registrar of that county by the Baldwin government, and died holding the office. David Roblin, who represented Lennox and Addington for years, was also a grandson. Marshal Bidwell Roblin, who was Registrar of Lennox and Addington for years, was a son of David. Mr. R. P. Roblin, of Winnipeg, who has for years been a prominent member of the Manitoba Legislature and was leader of one of the political parties, is a descendant—son of James, of Sophiasburg. Owen Roblin, the founder of the Roblin Mills in Ameliasburg, and for fifty years postmaster there, is a grand-on—now over 90 years of age. John Roblin first married a daughter of Wm. Moore, the first Methodist class leader.

*The Ruttans.*—William Ruttan, the original of the Adolphustown families, came from New York State with the Loyalists and settled on a farm on the Front, on Bay of Quinte shore. He was one of the early Methodists of the Township and a trustee of the first Methodist church. There was a numerous family and a number of the descendants are well-known residents now. Henry Ruttan, who represented Northumberland County in Parliament back in the thirties and was once Speaker of the House, was a son. He was till his death Sheriff of Northumberland and Durham. Rev. Mr. Thompson of Carlton West, President of the York Pioneers, is a grandson. The late Dr. Allan Ruttan, of Napanee, who became a man of considerable local note, was also a grandson. William Ruttan was spoken of as a man of great piety. His wife was a sister of Matthew Steel, who lived a short time in Adolphustown and then moved to Fifth Town (Marysburg) where he lived and died. Steel and his sister, Mrs. Ruttan, had very powerful voices, and it is said they used to talk with each other across the Bay, there a mile and a quarter wide. She was a woman of much strength, and could rake and bind wheat and keep up to a cradler, which not many men could do. John C. Ruttan, who was born in Adolphustown, a schoolmate of Sir John A. Macdonald, died in Pittsburg township January 30, 1899, at the age of 84 years.

*George Rutter* was a hatter by trade and doubtless found some of his work in making "beavers" for the Quakers who were among the early settlers. His son John succeeded him at this occupation.

*Nathaniel Solmes* was one of the early residents, but did not remain long in the township. He moved to Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, and there is but little remembrance of him in Adolphustown. Two of his sons became prominent and wealthy men in Sophiasburg, and there are a number of the descendants residing there now, among the leading citizens. David Barker Solmes, a grandson, is now one of the oldest residents of the township. He was, some years ago, Con-

servative candidate for the Ontario Legislature for that county, but was defeated by the late Gideon Striker. Another brother, Reuben, was a wealthy citizen there, and died in Belleville about ten years ago. Gilbert Solmes, one of the early settlers of Richmond township, in Lennox county, was a son of Nathaniel, and lived to be an old man. A number of his descendants are yet resident in the township. They appear to have been all energetic and successful business men, but were not long enough in Adolphustown to take a prominent part there. Capt. Solmes, of one of the Toronto and Niagara steamers, is one of the descendants.

*John Stickney* was for three years township clerk. He lived in the third concession and was a doctor. He married Rebecca Barker, a daughter of a U. E. L., in 1804, and some years later moved to Sixth town (Sophiasburg) where he lived and died. They reared a large family, most of whom were prosperous and influential men. They were Quakers. He does not appear to have been on the Government list as a U. E. L., nor does his name appear among the families who first landed in the township.

*Peter Swade*, whose name appears early in the records, lived in the first concession at the west of the village on one of the lots of the "town plot." Some stories now are told of his eccentricities, but beyond that nothing seems now known of him. The family appears to have left the township at an early time, and their names are now forgotten.

*The Trumpours.*—Paul Trumpour, the original of the family of that name, was one of the pioneers and settled in third concession on a farm now owned by a great grandson, and which has been always in the family. It is now the most numerous family in the township. He was an officer in Lieut. Delany's Brigade during the American Rebellion. His two sons, John and Joseph, married daughters of John Dorland, and raised large families. John had 13 children and Joseph 11. Several of both families are still living in the township. There were several daughters of Paul Trumpour. One married McCuaig, of Halliwell, and was mother of the late James McCuaig who represented Prince Edward County in Parliament for years. Another married Simeon Washburn, who became a member of the old Legislative Council, and was, seventy years ago, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of that county; and one married James Cummings, also a prominent business man in Prince Edward. There are numerous descendants of all these families not only in Lennox and Prince Edward but throughout the Province. The Trumpours were Quakers.

*The Valleaus.*—Peter Valleau and his sons Hildebrand and Cornelius, aged 9 and 7 years, were among the first pioneer company. Peter appears to have settled somewhere south of Hay Bay, but no one now can tell just where. He and his son Hildebrand moved to Sixth Town (Sophiasburg) before 1800, and settled on the High Shore, a few miles east of Picton, where both lived and died. They lie buried

in the old Conger church burying ground. Mr. A. S. Valteau, now Collector of Customs at Deseronto, is a descendant of Hildebrand, and there are a large number of the family in Prince Edward. Peter was township treasurer of Sophiasburg in 1800. Cornelius Valteau, the other son, drew land north of Hay Bay, second lot to the eastern boundary, where he lived and died. He reared a large family and there are now a large number of descendants, but none of the name are now in the township. Judge Cornelius Valteau Price, now of Kingston, is a grandson. A number of the family name reside in Richmond township and also a number in Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County, and in other sections of the Province. They were Methodists.

*Major Vanalstine.*—Peter Vanalstine was the Captain of the Fourth Town Company and the Commissary for years. He does not appear to have had any military experience or position. He was a Knickerbocker and native of New York. His title of Major appears to have been honorary. He lived on the Bay Shore on the Front, next east of Philip and Thomas Dorland. He was elected to represent Lennox and Prince Edward in the first Parliament, after Philip Dorland's seat was declared vacant because of his refusal to take an oath. He is said to have built the first grist mill at Glenora—then Lake on-the-Mountain, and probably it was the first in Prince Edward County. That was as early as 1791. He had a son Allan who lived for years at the Stone Mills,—Glenora—and died there. Allan married a daughter of Jonathan Allen and there are a number of his descendants yet living in Prince Edward County. Major Vanalstine had no daughters. He had a brother, Cornelius Vanalstine, who was probably the first magistrate appointed in the township. Peter was born in 1747 and was therefore 37 years of age when he landed in Adolphustown. He died in 1811, aged 64 years, and was buried in the U. E. L. ground, but there is nothing now to distinguish his grave.

*The Vanduzens.*—There were two of the Vanduzen brothers among the first settlers, Conrad and Casper, both of whom appear to have taken a prominent part in the early affairs of the township. Conrad was most spoken of. He lived on the "front," on Bay of Quinte shore, east next farm to the Allisons. He first kept a tavern there, and it was in his house, it is said, that Rev. Wm. Losee, the first Methodist preacher, preached his first sermon in the township, in 1790. He was converted and at once went and chopped down his sign post. Playter in his history of Methodism, speaks of him as unlearned, and at his first attempt at family prayer could only think of "Now I lay me down to sleep." Casper married the widow of Jacob Hoover, the first of the pioneer party who died, having been killed by the falling of a limb of a tree, not many months after the landing. The brothers were put down in the original Government list as "Loyalists from New York." Rev. Conrad Vanduzen, one of the early Methodist Ministers, was a descendant of one of these families. He died at Whitby

a quarter of a century ago. They intermarried with the Huffs, and the descendants are numerous, but none of the name reside in Adolphustown.

*Peter Van Skyver* was town clerk for two or three terms. His name appears among those who landed first, and he appears to have been located on the "Back Bay," fifth concession, but the oldest inhabitant now has no recollection about him, or any of that family. None of the name have resided in the township for the past seventy years or more.

*The Watsons.*—James Watson and his son, John Joseph, were town clerks. James was not one of the U. E. Loyalists. He was a native of Scotland, and held some position in the military service. He located in Adolphustown and married a daughter of Joseph Allen. Both lived and died there. It is said he kept one of the early taverns in the Township. John Joseph Watson was his only son. He lived and spent all his days in the Township, and died about ten years ago, one of its wealthiest and most prominent residents. He was several times Reeve of the township, and was Warden of Lennox and Addington. He was also President of the Lennox Conservative Association. He was two or three times Township Clerk, in the old Town meeting days. He married a daughter of Jonathan Allen, his cousin. But one of their children is now living, Mrs. Minnie Watson Duffett, of Adolphustown, now the sole survivor of the family. She has children, but none of the Watson name are now resident in the township. Mr. J. J. Watson donated the land on which the U. E. L. Memorial Church (St. Albans) now stands. The family are all buried there.

*The Quakers.*—On the seventh day of ninth month, 1798, a "preparative" meeting was held in Philip Dorland's house, for the purpose of organizing a society. A committee was present from the Nine Partners (N. Y.) meeting, consisting of Fry Willes, Enoch Dorland, Gideon Lamore, Harvey Hill and Reuben Haight. A meeting house was erected in 1799, and its ruin still stands. See *Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago*, by Canniff Haight. From this as a centre the Quakers spread into Prince Edward County, Frontenac and Leeds. Among the early Quakers of Adolphustown were the Dorlands, Trum-pours, Haight and Clapps.

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## DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS OF 1784.

Return of disbanded Troops and Loyalists settled in Township No. 4, Cataraqui, Mustered this 5 October, 1784. (Canadian Archives for 1891, page 11.)

Allen, Joseph.

Baker, John ; Baker, John, Jr. ; Bangor, Conrand ; Benson, Albert ; Benson, Garret ; Benson, Matthew ; Bogart, Abraham ; Bogart, Gilbert ; Bremner, Peter.

Cammell, Alex. ; Cammell, John Law ; Carnahan, Joseph ; Clark, Wm. ; Clonch, Benj. N. ; Cole, Barrent ; Cole, Daniel ; Cole, Simon ; Cornell, Albert ; Crysdale, John.

Deane, Moses ; Deane, Samuel ; Dear, John ; Demorest, David ; Dorland, Philip ; Dorland, Thomas ; Driskle, Cornelius ; Duser, Casper V. ; Duser, Conrad V. ; Dulyea, A. Peter ; Dulyea, A. Peter, Jr. ; Dyer, John.

Ellison, Joseph.

Feron, Andrew ; Fitzgerald, John ; Flister, Andrew.

German, Christ. ; German, Christ., Jr. ; German, Jacob ; German, John, Sr. ; German, John, Jr.

Hagerman, Nicholas ; Hartman, John ; Hesper, Fred ; Hofnagle, Andrew ; Hofnagle, Joseph ; Horn, Corns. V. ; Hover, Casper ; Hover, Henry ; Hover, Jacob ; Huff, Paul ; Huych, John.

Jones, William. Lewis, Barrent.

McMasters, James ; Marbird, Michael ; Maybe, Abraham ; More, W.

Parsall, John ; Patterson, Abraham ; Patterson, Christ. ; Patterson, Nicholas ; Patterson, Paul.

Roblin, Owen ; Roblin, Philip ; Rush, John ; Rutter, George ; Ruttan, Pettit ; Ruttan, Peter, Jr. ; Ruttan, W. ; Ryckman, Edward ; Ryckman, John ; Ryckman, John, Jr. ; Ryckman, Tobias.

Sharp, John ; Smith, Richard ; Staples, Ebenezer ; Steel, Matthew. Trumpour, Paul ; Tuffey, Samuel.

Vallou, Peter ; Vanalstine, Major ; Vandermodt, Michael ; Vanderwort, Peter ; Van Skiver, John ; Van Skiver, Peter.

Whitley, John. Yeurex, Isaac ; Yeurex, William.

The number of souls, men, 91 ; women, 44 ; children, 97 ; servants, 8 ; total, 240. Acres cleared, 66.

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General abstract of men, women and children settled on the new townships on the R. St. Lawrence :

Major Van Alstine's party of Loyalists settled on Tp. No. 4, Cataraqui : Men, 92 ; women, 46 ; children, 103 ; servants, 17 ; total, 58. P. 5.

# PIONEER OWNERS OF LAND.

The following record of Adolphustown lots has been taken from the books of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto.

Con.	Lot.	Name.	Part.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	13	Daniel Cole . . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	April 29th, 1808
..	14	Joseph Hofnagle . . . . .	E $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	April 5th, 1797
..	14	Andrew Hufnail . . . . .	E $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	June 21st, 1837
..	14	Courand VanDusen . . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	1 0	April 5th, 1797
..	15	Henry Hover . . . . .	All. . . . .	2 0	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	16	Conrad Vandusen . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	August 10th, 1801
..	17	Joseph Allison . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	18	William Rattan . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	Feb. 22nd, 1805
..	19	Jacob Hover . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	May 17th, 1802
..	20	Joseph Allan . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	June 10th, 1801
..	21	Capt. Abraham Maybee . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	{ Feb. 19th, 1803 April 5th, 1797
..	22 }	Town plot, Adolphustown . . . . .			
..	23 }				
..	24	Pt. Rev. Job. Deacon . . . . .	Part. . . . .	14	March 13th, 1848
..	25	Rectory of Adolphustown . . . . .	All. . . . .		Jan. 22nd, 1836
..	26	Peter Van Alstine. . . . .	All. . . . .		June 4th, 1796
..	27				
..	28				
..	29 }	Philip Dorland . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	August 10th, 1801
..	30 }				
..	31 }	Lieut. Michael Vandervoort and Thomas Doland. . . . .	{ All. . . . . With small quantity of bro. front.	200	{ April 5th, 1797
..	32 }				
..	33 }				
2	13 }	Gasper Vandusor . . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	August 31st, 1801
..	13 }				
..	14 }	Capt. Abr'm. Maybee . . . . .	Pt. of W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	25	April 29th, 1808
..	14 }				
..	14 }	Capt. Abr'm. Maybee . . . . .	E $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	April 5th, 1797
..	14 }				
..	15 }	Gasper Van Duser. . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	Feb. 19th, 1803
..	15 }				
..	15 }	Jacob Dulmage . . . . .	E $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	July 23rd, 1804
..	15 }				
..	16 }	Paul Trompour . . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	Oct. 10th, 1803
..	16 }				
..	16 }	Henry Davis . . . . .	E $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	100	March 1st, 1809
..	16 }				
..	17 }	Thomas Dorland . . . . .	All. . . . .	197	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	17 }				
..	18 }	Andrew Ferrow. . . . .	All. . . . .	282	April 6th, 1797
..	18 }				
..	19				
..	20	Capt. Peter Rattan . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	April 7th, 1804
..	21				
..	21 }	Joseph Allen. . . . .	{ N. P. . . . . E. P. . . . .	172	Feb. 27th, 1804
..	22 }				
..	22 }	Willet Casey . . . . .	{ W. P. . . . . All. . . . .	172	Feb. 27th, 1804
..	23 }				
..	A	Peter Rattan . . . . .	All. . . . .	150	May 17th, 1802
..	B	Michael Sloom . . . . .	All. . . . .	100	August 10th, 1801
..	..	Hog Island, Peter V. Dorland.	All. . . . .	12	Feb. 26th, 1855
3	13	Joseph Clapp . . . . .	W $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	80	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	14	James McMaster . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	15	Alex'r. Fisher. . . . .	All. . . . .	200	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	16	Peter Vanalstine . . . . .	All. . . . .		June 4th, 1796
..	17	Nicholas Patterson . . . . .	All. . . . .	200	May 17th, 1802

PIONEER OWNERS OF LAND—*Concluded.*

Con.	Lot.	Name.	Part.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
..	18	Lieut. Paul Huff .....	All. ....	200	May 17th, 1802
..	19	James Noxon .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	19	Reuben Beedel .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	20	John Caniff .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	May 17th, 1802
..	20	Willet Casey .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	May 17th, 1802
..	21	Philip Dorland .....	All. ....	200	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	21	James Caniff .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	May 17th, 1802
..	22	Garret Benson .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Nov. 25th, 1802
..	22	William Moore .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	August 10th, 1801
..	23	William Moore .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Dec. 5th, 1807
..	23	William Moore .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	March 1st, 1803
..	24	Owen Roblin .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Nov. 4th, 1803
..	24	Peter Rattan .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	April 10th, 1804
..	25	Benjamin Clapp .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Nov. 25th, 1802
..	25	John Canniff .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	107	April 9th, 1804
..	26	John Roblin .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	107	Jan. 5th, 1811
..	26	Capt. Peter Rattan .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Sept. 19th, 1805
..	27	George Rutter .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Sept. 19th, 1805
..	28	George Rutter .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	May 11th, 1844
..	28	.....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	Dec. 31, 1798
..	29	Paul Trumpour .....	All. ....	.....	.....
..	29	Gilbert Bogart .....	.....	.....	.....
..	30	Cornelius Van Horn .....	All. ....	133	Sept. 19th, 1805
..	31	Paul Trumpour .....	All. ....	.....	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	13	Barnet Lewis .....	All. ....	200	July 10th, 1801
..	14	John B. Lewis .....	All. ....	200	Sept. 23rd, 1831
..	15	Peter Vanalstine .....	All. ....	.....	June 4th, 1796
..	16	Lieut. Peter Vallow .....	All. ....	200	July 10th, 1807
..	17	William Clark .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Dec. 22nd, 1807
..	17	Lewis Lazier Bogart .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Nov. 12th, 1834
..	18	Lieut. John Huyck .....	All. ....	.....	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	19	Alex'r. Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
..	19	John Law Campbell .....	All. ....	200	Dec. 1st, 1897
..	20	Albert Benson .....	.....	.....	.....
..	20	Peter Dulyea .....	All. ....	200	Sept. 26th, 1805
..	21	Abraham Bougart .....	E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	March 7th, 1804
..	21	Gilbert Bogart .....	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100	Dec. 1st, 1836
..	22	Christopher German .....	All. ....	200	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	23	James McMasters .....	All. ....	180	Nov. 5th, 1811
..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	25	William Casey .....	All. ....	200	August 10th, 1801
..	26	Willet Casey .....	.....	26	May 17th, 1802
5	13	Archibald Campbell .....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
..	14	.....	All. ....	190	Dec. 31st, 1798
..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	16	Cornelius Vanalstine .....	All. ....	247	August 10th, 1801
..	17	Nicholas Hagerman .....	All. ....	138	May 26th, 1797
..	18	Lieut. John Huyck .....	All. ....	.....	Dec. 31st, 1802
..	19	John Vanskiver .....	.....	.....	.....
..	19	Gilbert Bogert .....	All. ....	198	Nov. 20th, 1809
..	20	Cornelius Vanhorn .....	.....	.....	.....
..	21	Guysbert Bogert .....	All. ....	75	May 17th, 1802

## THE ADOLPHUSTOWN COURT HOUSE.

Readers of the records of the Adolphustown town meetings will have noticed that some of the meetings were held in "the Court House." The existence of such a building in this township deserves particular mention. The following extracts from U. C. statutes are worth re-producing here. See also in "Personal Notes" under Fisher, Hagerman and Theff.

32nd Geo. III., 15th Oct., 1792.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that a Jail and Court House for the Midland District shall be built in the manner aforesaid, in the town of Kingston.

41st Geo. III., 9th July, 1801.

II. And be it further enacted . . . . . and that the said Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Midland District, shall be holden in the town of Adolphus Town on the fourth Tuesday in the month of January, and on the second Tuesday in the month of July, and in the town of Kingston on the fourth Tuesday in the month of April, and on the second Tuesday in the month of October.

"The time came when Adolphustown was almost the centre of Canada . . . . . Adolphustown was really the centre of the settlements in the central part of Canada. So it came that the Court was ultimately held at the Fourth Town, and Kingston, being twice a year in each place. The first court in this township was held in the barn of Paul Huff, which served the purpose very well in summer.

"The next occasion was in winter, and some building had to be procured. Application was made for the Methodist chapel. Some objection was made on the ground that a "house of prayer" should not be made a "den of thieves," referring to the criminals, not the lawyers. But the chapel was readily granted for the second court held in Adolphustown. It is said that a proposition was made, in due form, that if the inhabitants of the fourth town would build a Court House, the Court should be held there twice a year. The offer was accepted, and a subscription set on foot, which resulted in the erection of a Court House. When the Court ceased to be held, in accordance with the agreement, the Court House reverted to the township."

*(Canniff's Settlement of U.C., p. 456).*

## TOWN MEETINGS IN SOPHIASBURG

(Sixth township, Prince Edward County).

"Passed at Sophiasburg, at a regular town meeting, held on the 3 day of March 1800.

"For the better ascertaining astrays, and knowing and describing horses and neat cattle, sheep or swine. Be it understood by this town meeting, that every inhabitant and householder shall within six weeks from the passing of this Act, have their mark and brands recorded, according to law by the town clerk.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any astrays, horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine, that shall be found upon any open or improved lands from the twentieth of November to the first of April yearly, and every year the owner or owners of such improvement or cleared land shall give in their natural mark, or artificial marks, and describe their age, as near as possible, to the Town Clark, who is hereby ordered to record the same in a book, to be kept for that purpose; for which such informer shall receive one shilling for each horse or neat cattle; and sixpence for each sheep or swine. Provided always, and be it so understood, that such astrays above mentioned, is not one of his near neighbors, which shall be left to the Town Clark to decide. And the Clark shall send word to the owner or owners, if he knows them, by the mark or brands; and, if unknown to the Town Clerk, he is hereby authorized to advertise them in three different places in this Township; for which he shall be entitled to receive from the owner, or owners as followeth, viz.:—For sending word or writing, or recording or informing any way, one shilling and three-pence; if advertised one shilling and six pence, for each horse or neat cattle; and for each sheep or swine six pence per head. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any inhabitant or householder who shall leave any astrays, as above mentioned, on his or her cleared lands for eight days, from the 20th day of November to the first day of April, and neglect to give notice thereof, as by the above Act mentioned, shall loose the award for finding, or feeding such astrays, and pay the owner one shilling for each horse or neat cattle; and sixpence for each sheep or swine. And be it further enacted, by the authority, that if no owner or owners shall appear by the first Monday in April, to prove their property, then, and in that case, the Town Clark shall advertise for sale, all such astrays, in three townships, viz.:—Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg and Hallowell, for the space of twenty days, describing the marks and brands, color and age, as near as possible; and if no owner or owners shall appear and prove their property, then the Town Clark shall proceed to the sale of such astrays, by appointing the day of sale, to the highest bidder; and after deducting the expenses, to be adjudged by persons hereafter appointed by each parish, in this town, and the overplus shall be delivered into the hands of a Treasurer, hereafter to be appointed.

"And be it observed—That all well regulated townships is divided into parishes. Be it enacted, by the majority of votes, that this town shall be divided into parishes, and described as follows, that is to say : That from Lot No. 45 west of Green Point to Lot No. 19, shall be a parish by the name of St. Johns, and by the authority aforesaid, that including No. 19 to No 6 in the Crown Lands, west of Green Point, shall be a parish by the name of St. Matthew. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that including the tenants on the Crown Lands, and including Lot No. 28, shall be a parish by the name of St. Giles ; and from Nicholas Wessel's to Hallowell, shall be a parish by the name of Mount Pleasant.

"Whereas, all the fines and forfeitures that may incur within our limits, shall be appropriated to charitable uses ; we, the inhabitants of Sophiasburg, in our town-meetings, on the 3rd day of March, 1800, do think it necessary to appoint our Treasurer, in this town, out of the most respectable of its inhabitants, to be Treasurer to this Town, to receive all forfeitures and other sums of money that is, or shall be ordered to be appropriated to charitable uses ; which Treasurer is hereby ordered to serve in that connection during good behaviour, or till he shall wish a successor. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that we do appoint and nominate Peter Vallee, who is appointed treasurer, who is to keep a book and receive all the moneys coming into his hands, and enter by who received, and for what fined ; and when a successor is appointed, he shall give up all the monies he has belonging to said town, with the book and receipts, to the successor, and deliver the same on oath, if required ; and that each parish shall nominate one good and respectable inhabitant, who together with the Overseer of the Poor shall be inspectors to inquire and see that all the fines and forfeitures of this town is regularly received and delivered to said Treasurer. And if any person who comes and proves of any astrays that had been within one year and a day, then the Treasurer and those Parish Inspectors and the Overseers of the Poor shall refund such moneys as was delivered to the Treasurer, deducting two shillings on the pound for its fees of said treasurer.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when there is any money in the hands of the Treasurer, and a necessity to lay it out on the same charitable use, this body corporate shall have the sole management and disposing of, who is to receipt to the treasurer for the same end, have recorded in his book, and the use they had applied the same and the Treasurer, Overseers of the Poor, and the Parish Inspector may hold meetings and adjourn the same, when and as often as they or the major part of them shall choose so to do, and shall be a body corporate to sue and be sued on anything that may appertain to their several offices."

We find no further record until the year 1820. (From *Canniff's Settlement of U. Canada*, p. 471.)

## MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP.

This township in Prince Edward County was named after Benjamin Hallowell, who died at York in 1799, aged 75 years.

The first record of this township is as follows :

"The annual meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Hallowell, held on Monday, the fifth day of March 1798, held by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, before Augustus Spencer and John Stinson Jun. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the following persons were chosen town officers for the ensuing year:—Rozel Ferguson, Town Clerk; Caleb Elsworth and Peter D. Coager, Assessors; James Blakely, and Thomas Goldsmith, Town or Church Wardens; Benjamin Wait, John Miller, Owen Richards, Henry Zufelt, Ichabod Bowerman, Aaron White, Carey Spencer and George Baker, Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers; Daniel Young and Isaac Bedal, Pound Keepers; Samson Striker, Henry Johnson, Samuel Williams and Isaac Garrett, Constables.—Also At the first township meeting it was enacted that no fence is to be lawful in the township under the height of four feet eight inches high, sufficiently made." Horses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep were to be permitted to run at large with certain exceptions. "It is enacted that if any freeholder shall suffer any Canadian Thistle to go to seed on his farm, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings." A law was also passed, that if anyone set fire to any rubbish or brush, whereby his neighbor's property was endangered, without previously making two of his neighbors acquainted, he shall pay a fine of forty shillings, to be expended for the benefit of the highways. Rozel Ferguson, who seems to have discharged his duty as Town Clerk, recording the proceedings in a neat legible hand, was successfully elected to that office for ten years. In 1810 James R. Armstrong was appointed and again the following year. The next following, Arra Ferguson was elected, who continued in office three years, when Simeon Washburn received the appointment, and remained in office two years, when Arra Ferguson was again selected and continued for three years. Robert Scott was Town Clerk two years, and then again followed Arra Ferguson for eight years. William Barker then was appointed. The three Justices of the Peace before whom the annual meeting continued for many years to be held were John Peters, Augustus Spencer and John Stinson, doubtless the first magistrates in the township. In the year 1815 we notice as present at the Annual Meeting Stephen Conger, Barrett Dyer, Ebenezer Washburn, Justices of the Peace. The town-meeting was held in the year 1801 "at the house of Richardson and Elsworth, near Hallowell Bridge;" likewise the following year. In 1803 the meeting was held "at the house of Thomas Richardson." The following year, 1805, it is "the house of the late Thos. Richardson." In 1806 the meeting was "at the dwelling house of Thomas Eyre." In 1807 it is "the Inn of Thomas Eyre." Here the annual meeting was successively held for many years.

(*Canniff's Settlement of U.C.*, p. 480-2.)

AN ASSESSMENT FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF HOLLOWELL  
THIS EIGHTEENTH OF JULY, 1798.

<i>First Class Rated.</i>		<i>Second Class Rated.—Con.</i>	
Daniel Pettet.....	£0.2.6	Henery Johnson.....	£0.5.0
John Platt.....	2.6	Thomas Bowerman.....	5.0
Joseph McCartney.....	2.6	Daniel Rossell.....	5.0
C. Huyck.....	2.6		
Jonathan Farguson, Jr.....	2.6	<i>Third Class Rated.</i>	
Daniel Tubs.....	2.6	Henery Young, Sr.....	7.6
John Miller.....	2.6	Samuel Williams.....	7.6
Solomon Spafford.....	2.6	Stephen Hare.....	7.6
John Richards.....	2.6	Thos. Richardson.....	7.6
Owen Richards.....	2.6	Stephen Conger.....	7.6
John Elles.....	2.6		
William Dyre.....	2.6	<i>Fourth Class Rated.</i>	
Jacob Rattan.....	2.6	John Stinson.....	10.0
Arthur Youmans.....	2.6	James Blakeley.....	10.0
David Youmans.....	2.6	Abraham Peterson.....	10.0
James Rogers.....	2.6		
David McG. Rogers.....	2.6	<i>Fifth Class Rated.</i>	
John Peters.....	2.6	Barret Dyre.....	10.6
Corey Spencer.....	2.6		
David Conger.....	2.6	<i>Tenth Class Rated.</i>	
Jonathan Bowerman.....	2.6	Caleb Elsworth.....	1. 5.0
Joseph Turwilliger.....	2.6		
William Cunningham.....	2.6	<i>Under List Rated.</i>	
Curnelous Blunt.....	2.6	Peter Mabee.....	2.0
Aaron White.....	2.6	John Zeufelt.....	2.0
Jacob Cronk.....	2.6	Abram Winn.....	2.0
Isaac Garratt.....	2.6	Wilkeson Ferguson.....	2.0
Joseph Jinks.....	2.6	John Sikels.....	2.0
Ebenezer Palmer.....	2.6	John Spencer.....	2.0
Henery Zeufelt.....	2.6	Joseph Lane.....	2.0
		Barnabas Wemp.....	2.0
		John Frear.....	2.0
		David Frear.....	2.0
		Doctor Prindel.....	2.0
<i>Second Class Rated.</i>		Henery Bartley.....	2.0
Peter Designea Conger.....	5.0	Gideon Bowerman.....	2.0
Ichabode Bowerman.....	5.0	Stephen Bowerman.....	2.0
Daniel Young.....	5.0	Jas. Walters.....	2.0
Joseph Winn.....	5.0	Jasey Walters.....	2.0
Caleb Platt.....	5.0	George Baker.....	2.0
Jonathan Farguson, Sr.....	5.0	Isaac Bedell.....	2.0
Caranton Farguson.....	5.0	Samuel Walters.....	2.0
Samson Striker.....	5.0	Ruben Walters.....	2.0
Giles Hill.....	5.0	Amos Bull.....	2.0
John Ogden.....	5.0	Charles Cunningham.....	2.0
Rozel Farguson.....	5.0	John Striker.....	2.0
Elisha Miller.....	5.0	Nathaniel White.....	2.0
Henry Young, Jr.....	5.0	Samuel McCoy.....	2.0
Benjamin Weight.....	5.0	Anthony Badgsley.....	2.0
Augustos Spencer.....	5.0	William Dorris.....	2.0
Thos. Goldsmith.....	5.0		
Andrew Johnson.....	5.0		

Approved by us                      Assessed by us  
JNO. PETERS                      CALEB ELSWORTH  
AUGTS SPENCER } C.P.        PETER DESIGNEA CONGER } Asses-sors.

[Copied May 12, 1899, from the original list now in the possession of Mrs. W. H. Allison, Picton, a grand-daughter of Stephen Conger, and daughter of John P. Roblin, for years M.P.P. and County Registrar of Prince Edward.—T. W. CASEY.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF PARISH AND TOWN OFFICERS  
WITHIN THIS PROVINCE.

[9 July, 1793.]

Whereas it is requisite for the maintenance of good order and the regular execution of the Laws, that proper officers should be appointed to superintend the observance thereof ; Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passing of this Act, for any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting within the division in which any parish, township, reputed township, or place may be, to issue their warrant, giving eight days previous notice to the Constable of such parish, township, reputed township or place, authorizing him on a day to be fixed by the said Justices in the present year, and on the first Monday in the month of March in every ensuing year, to assemble the Inhabitant Household-ers, paying or liable to pay to any public assessment or rate of such parish, township, reputed township, or place, in the parish church or chapel, or in some convenient place within the said parish, township, reputed township or place, for the purpose of choosing and nominating the parish or town officers hereinafter mentioned, to serve in their respective offices for the year next ensuing, at which meeting the said constable shall preside.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Inhabitant Household-ers, or the greater part of them so assembled, to choose one fit and proper person from among the Inhabitants to be clerk of the said Parish, town or township who shall and is hereby required to make a true and complete List of every Male and Female Inhabitant within the limits of his parish, town or township, and return the same to the Justices acting as aforesaid, so as they may produce the said List at the General Quarter Sessions in the month of April to be holden, and the said clerk shall and is hereby required, to enter and record all such matters, as shall relate to the said parish, town or township, and shall appertain to his office, which records shall be faithfully and carefully kept and preserved by such clerk, and by him delivered to his successor duly nominated and appointed.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Inhabitant Household-ers, in

manner aforesaid, to choose two fit and proper persons, from amongst the said inhabitants, to serve the office of Assessors for the said parish, township, reputed township or place, who shall assess all such rates and taxes, as shall be imposed by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province, and be payable by the Inhabitants thereof.

IV. And also to choose and nominate in manner aforesaid, one fit and proper person to serve the office of Collector for such parish, township, reputed township, or place, who shall and may, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, to demand and receive from the Inhabitant Householders, under the said assessment, such monies as may be due and payable from the said Inhabitants, in respect of the matters aforesaid, which Collector shall account for and pay over the monies so received by him, in such manner as shall be directed by any Act or Acts of the said Legislature, that may authorize the imposing and levying such rates and taxes respectively.

V. And also to choose and nominate in manner aforesaid, not less than two or more than six persons, as shall be specified in the Warrant to be issued by the said Justices, to serve the office of Overseers of highways and roads, to oversee and perform such things as shall be directed by any Act to be passed, touching or concerning the highways and roads in this Province, which said overseers shall also serve the office of Fence Viewers, and are hereby authorized and required, upon receiving proper notice, to view and determine upon the height and sufficiency of any Fence or Fences within their respective parish, township, reputed township, or place, conformably to any resolutions, that may be agreed upon by the said inhabitants of such meeting to be holden, under and by virtue of such Warrant as aforesaid.

VI. And also to choose and nominate in manner aforesaid, a person or persons to serve the office of pound-keeper, who is hereby authorized to Impound all Cattle, and each and every horse, sheep and hog that shall trespass on the lands of any person, having inclosed the same by such high and sufficient Fence, as shall have been agreed on in manner aforesaid, and also to impound any stoned Horse, more than one year old, that shall be running at large upon the highways or commons, and to detain such Horse, until the owner thereof shall have paid the sum of Twenty Shillings, one half to be paid to the person taking such horse, the other half thereof to the Collector, towards the public stock of the District.

VII. And also to choose and nominate in manner aforesaid, two fit and discreet persons to serve the office of Town Wardens for such parish, township, reputed township or place: but as soon as there shall be any church built for the performance of divine service, according to the use of the Church of England, with a Parson or Minister duly appointed thereto, then the said Inhabitant Householders shall choose and nominate one person, and the said Parson or Minister shall nominate one other person, which persons shall jointly serve the office of Church Warden, and that such Town Warden or Church Wardens,

and their successors duly appointed, shall be as a Corporation to represent the whole inhabitants of the township or parish, and as such may have a property in goods or chattels of or belonging to the said parish, and shall and may sue, prosecute or defend in all presentments, indictments or actions, for, and on behalf of the Inhabitants of the said Parish.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Constable presiding at such meeting, shall and is hereby required, to cause a List to be made out, containing the names of the persons chosen and nominated to serve and execute the several Offices hereinbefore mentioned in manner aforesaid, which list shall be signed by the said Constable, who shall forthwith communicate the same to either of the Justices, having signed the Warrent by virtue of which such meeting was holden, and it shall and may be lawful for either of the said Justices, or for any Justice of the Peace, acting within the division, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to administer an oath of Office, to each and every person or persons so chosen and nominated as aforesaid, within seven days after such meeting as aforesaid, in the following form :

You, A.B., do promise and swear, that you will faithfully, diligently and justly serve and perform the office and duties of                      for                      according to the best of your abilities.—So Help Your God. And that every person having taken such oath, shall be held to be lawfully appointed to such office, for which he shall have been chosen and nominated as aforesaid.

IX. Provided always, that any person so chosen and nominated to serve any of the offices hereinbefore mentioned in manner aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to signify his consent to enter upon such service, and to take the oath hereinbefore set forth by the space of seven days after such nomination as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings for every such neglect or refusal, to be recovered on proof thereof on confession, or by the oath of one credible witness, before any one Justice of the Peace acting within the said Division, to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party so neglecting or refusing, and to be paid into the hands of the treasurer towards the public stock of the district, except in the case of forfeiture of any person or persons nominated to be overseers of the highways and roads, and refusing to act, whose penalties shall be paid into the hands of the commissioners of the highways and roads, and that it shall and may be lawful, in case of refusal as aforesaid, for any two of His Majesty's Justices, acting within the said Division, to hold a special session for the purpose of naming one or more person or persons to serve the office that may have been refused by the party chosen to serve the same, and fined in manner aforesaid, and if the person or persons so named by the said Justices, upon being served with due notice thereof, which notice the constable is hereby required to serve upon the person, or leave the same at his usual place . . .

of abode, shall neglect or refuse by the space of seven days after the service of such notice, to accept the said office, and take the oath hereinbefore described, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to be levied by distress and sale, and paid over in manner herein before metioned.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, within the respective limits of their commissions at their General Quarter Sessions in the month of April assembled, or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint yearly and every year, a sufficiently discreet and proper person to serve the office of High Constable in each and every district, and also to nominate and appoint such a sufficient number of persons as in their discretion will be necessary to serve the office of constable in each and every parish, township, reputed township or place, and the said constable or constables, before they enter into their office, shall severally take the following oath, which it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to administer.

You shall well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King, in the office of                      for the                      of                      for the year ensuing, according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So Help your God.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person having been appointed and served any of the offices mentioned in this Act, shall be liable to be appointed or serve the same office within three years from such appointment or service, unless he shall consent thereto.

XII. Provided also, that when any township or reputed township shall not contain thirty inhabitant householders, it shall not be lawful for the said Justices to issue their warrent for calling a meeting therein, but the said inhabitant householders shall be joined to, and be reputed and taken as Inhabitants of the township adjacent thereto; which shall contain the smallest number of inhabitants.

XIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace within the respective limits of their commissions, at the General Quarter Sessions in the month of April to be holden, assembled, or the greater part of them, to limit and appoint such fees and perquisites as to them shall appear reasonable to be demanded and taken by every Town Clerk and Pound Keeper of the several parishes or townships within their respective Districts.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREGOING ACT.

45th year, Geo. III. (1805) Chap. VI.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitant householders, assembled under and by virtue of the authority of the said Act, in their Annual

Town Meetings, to choose and nominate, under and agreeably to the provisions of the said Act, not less than two nor more than *twelve* persons to serve the said office of Overseers of the Highways, for such Parish, Town or Township.

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57th year, Geo. III. (1817) Chap. VII.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for inhabitant householders of each and every township, reputed township or place, to assemble on the first Monday in the month of January in every subsequent year, for the purpose of choosing and nominating Parish and Town Officers, agreeable to the said Act passed in the 33rd year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish & Town Officers within the Province," except so much of the said Act as is hereby repealed.

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#### PROF. W. J. ASHLEY ON TOWN MEETINGS.

The following is an extract from the introduction to Mr. McEvoy's study "The Ontario Township," by Prof. Ashley :

Mr. McEvoy, with a wise limitation of his field, begins with the Act of 1793, empowering the inhabitants of townships to elect certain officers. Of late years a considerable literature has grown up concerning the New England Townships, of which the Ontarian township is indirectly the descendant. It has been traced back to the primitive German self-governing "mark-community" which is supposed to have suffered the degradation of subjection to manorial lords, but in the freer air of the new world to have re-appeared again in all its old democratic liberty. Unfortunately, the very existence of the free mark-community has recently been disputed, and with much show of reason. It is safer to say that the early colonists of New England took with them the local institutions with which they are familiar at home ; but that a more democratic spirit was infused into them by the circumstances of their new life, and by the character of their religion. Whatever its origin, the town-meeting of New England played a most important part in the education of the people in self-government. There all the qualified male inhabitants met together and discussed and decided a wide range of matters of local concern. Why was this system not introduced in its entirety into Canada ? It is frequently supposed that the reason was that the British Government, taught by the experience of the revolted colonies, feared the town-meeting as a school of independence. It is true that town meetings were suppressed in Nova Scotia in 1770, the very year that Boston town-meeting, under the guidance of Samuel Adams, was leading all the other "towns" of Massachusetts in opposition to the government of King

George. This may, accordingly, have been one of the reasons why the local government established in Upper Canada took the shape it did. But there is another and still more important reason that has hitherto been overlooked. It is that it was not the example of New England that was directly before the eyes of the first settlers in Upper Canada, but the example of the neighboring state of New York. It was from thence that most of the U. E. Loyalists came.\*

Indeed, an old settler writing in 1816 expressly describes the system of government established in 1791 and the years immediately following, as "a constitution similar to that they (the old settlers) had lost during the rebellion in the Province of New York."†

Now, the township has never occupied the same position in New York and the middle states of the Union as in the more northern states. It was not there the original basis of local government; the county was that; but it had been introduced by New England influence, so that the middle states presented a compromise between the township system of the north and the county system of the south.‡

The legislative powers of the town meeting, for instance, seem to have been very limited, and practically its chief work was the election of township officers.§ From 1703, indeed, there was a county-board composed of the Supervisors (the chief officers of the townships, like the Ontarian Reeves) which had the power of levying taxes, and I shall return to this very shortly; but the justices, nominated by the Governor, still possessed considerable power of control. Mr. McEvoy tells us of the friction occasioned in Ontario by the justices' authority over the repair of roads; but they had somewhat the same power in New York; thus, "in several counties a single justice of the peace might, whenever he thought fit, order the overseers to repair any road within his district."||

This last example suggests a further remark. Even the authority of the justices in Quarter Sessions in Ontario is probably to be explained, at least as much by American tradition as by imitation of England.¶ Thus, in Massachusetts itself, where the town-meeting was strongest, the Justices in General or Quarter Sessions continued to levy a county rate to the end of the colonial period,\* and even to exercise the right of disallowing town by-laws.†

\* Dr. Canniff—Settlement of U. C., Chap. 9-11, Cap. 49.

† Ibid., 159

‡ See this idea clearly worked out by Bryce, *Am. Commonwealth*, Chap. 48.

§ Howard—*Local Constitutional History of the United States*.

|| Ibid., 392-3,

¶ Dr. Bourinot seems to ascribe it entirely to the latter cause. *Local Govt. in Can.*, 37, in *Johns Hopkins' Studies*, 5th Series.

\* Howard, 340-1.

† Ibid., 334.

The position of the township and town-meeting in Ontario is still further illustrated by the analogy presented to us in the history of the American North-west (now forming the states of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.)

In both cases, the township was at first a mere territorial division for the purpose of surveying the land, and partitioning it among settlers; in Upper Canada this work was begun in 1781, and was carried on more vigorously from 1783 by a Surveyor-General who had actually been doing precisely similar work in the colonies north of Virginia.‡ In the American North-West the work was set on foot by the Ordinance of 1785. But while in Upper Canada this merely geographical division became the unit for local administration, with its meeting for the election of officers, as early as 1793, the North-west Territory waited till 1802 for an institution of precisely the same limited powers.§ And in the Northwest, at first, as in Upper Canada, a wide administrative authority was exercised by the Justices in Quarter Sessions.||

Of the more recent period treated by Mr. McEvoy, it is not necessary here to say much. The system established in 1849 seems to be similar in all essentials to the so-called "compromise" plan or "township-county system" of New York and some of the Northwestern States, with its county board composed of township supervisors. How far the one was consciously borrowed from the other, or how far both were the independent outcome of the same needs, would require some little research to determine. The name Reeve for the presiding officer of the township council is peculiar, as far as I know, to Canada, and was possibly the result of the revived interest in early English institutions that marked the period. It may be noticed that Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' with its chapter on the 'Gerefa,' had appeared in the preceding year. The most important difference between the Ontarian and the American "compromise" seems to lie in the circumstance that in Ontario all the powers of the town-meeting, except the election of certain officers, have been transferred by law to the township council. But this contrast is diminished by two facts in the practical workings of the two systems: first, that in several of the American states the legislative activity of the town-meeting is in reality but small, owing to the withdrawal, as in Ontario, of incorporated villages from the township;¶ and secondly, the very remarkable survival of the town-meeting in Ontario, in spite of statutes, and its real influence over the actions of the council. Mr. McEvoy's essay is particularly useful in calling our attention to this striking instance of the strength of custom.

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‡ Canniff, Chap. 15.

§ Howard, 144.

|| *ibid.*, 423-4. They soon lost, however, in the Northwest the power of levying taxes.

¶ Howard, 166; Bemis Local Govt. in Mich. and the Northwest, 15, in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 1st Series.

## A DISPERSION SALE OF 1829.

The following statement of an auction sale or *vendue* has been furnished by Mr. Canniff Haight, grandson of Daniel Haight, a pioneer Quaker, a short sketch of whose family appears before in this volume under the "Personal Notes." It is worth printing for two reasons, first because it gives a record of the possessions of a well-to-do farmer seventy years ago, and second because it is a statement of values of the same. The notes as to the uses of various farm implements and utensils will be of interest to many readers and students of our history—they are by Mr. C. Haight.

A List of property sold at *vendue* this 26th day of January, 1829, belonging to Daniel Haight of Adolphustown.

Article.	Sold to.	Surety.	£	s.	d.
4 Hogs.....	Ricketson Haight....	Consider Haight....	2	0	0
4 Hogs.....	Consider Haight....	Ricketson Haight....	1	19	6
5 Hogs.....	"	"	2	8	0
6 Sheep, first choice....	Ricketson Haight....	15/3 per head.,....	4	11	6
6 " " " ".....	Samuel Dorland....	14/3 " ".....	4	5	0
6 " " " ".....	Ricketson Haight....	10/ John D Haight..	3	0	0
17 do, 6/9 per head....	Phillip Haight.....		5	14	9
1 Bull.....	Ricketson Haight....		1	1	0
1 do.....	"		1	1	9
2 Calves.....	Daniel Rutan.....	(Son-in-law).....	1	13	6
2 do.....	Consider Haight....		2	8	6
1 do.....	"			12	6
2 Steers.....	Ricketson Haight....		6	10	0
1 Heiffer.....	Consider Haight....		2	15	0
1 do.....	Ricketson Haight....		2	19	0
1 Cow.....	Noxon Harris.....	Marvil Garrison....	4	0	0
1 do.....	Job Dunham.....	John Dunham.....	3	12	0
1 do.....	Ricketson Haight....		4	10	6
1 do.....	Reuben Haight....		3	19	0
1 Heiffer.....	Ricketson Haight....		1	15	0
1 Yoke oxen.....	Consider Haight....		23	0	0
1 Horse.....	Phillip Haight.....		25	12	0
1 Mare.....	Consider Haight....		12	1	0
1 Gray colt.....	Samuel Haight.....		17	14	0
1 Horse.....	John Mullett.....	(Son in-law).....	11	17	0
1 Mare.....	Rowland Haight....		19	17	0
1 Cutter.....	Consider Haight....		2	9	6
1 Fanning mill.....	Ricketson Haight....		1	8	0
1 Sow and pigs.....	Consider Haight....		1	0	0
1 Potash kettle (1).....	Daniel Ruttan.....		3	12	6
1 Set harness.....	Consider Haight....		3	16	0
1 Leach tub (2).....	Ricketson Haight....			5	0
1 Sleigh.....	Marvel Garrison....		5	10	0
1 Sauspan (3).....	Ricketson Haight....			11	0
1 Pot.....	"			14	6
1 Pot (4).....	Andrew Quackinbush.	Ricketson Haight....		8	3
1 Pan.....	Consider Haight....			6	3
1 Axe.....	Ricketson Haight....			10	3

A DISPERSION SALE.—*Continued.*

Article.	Sold to.	Surety.	
1 Cake pan and 2 tin do.	Consider Haight		6 9
1 Chair and sundries.....	" "		5 3
3 Pails.....	" "		7 6
1 Fork.....	John Haight.....		8 6
1 Hand saw.....	Consider Haight.....		3 9
1 Waggon chair (5).....	Ricketson Haight.....		4 3
1 Pruning knife.....	" "		5 6
1 Hand sleigh (6).....	" "		5 0
6 Chairs.....	Consider Haight.....	4/1	1 4 6
6 do 7/9.....	George Bedle.....	Edwin Mallory.....	2 6 6
1 Set Dutch harness (7).....	Ricketson Haight.....		4 10 6
2 Collars & 4 trace chains	Marvil Garrison.....		1 8 6
1 Neck yoke.....	James Ackerman, Sr.	Ricketson Haight.....	3 6
1 Pocket compass.....	John Clapp.....	Paid.....	8 0
1 Set harness.....	Daniel Ruttan.....		17 16 0
1 Ox carte.....	Consider Haight.....		6 1 0
1 Chair.....	" "		13 2
1 Cutter.....	Adam Ackerman.....	Jas. Ackerman, Sr.....	1 4 2
1 Two-horse waggon.....	Ricketson Haight.....		18 2 0
1 Saw (8).....	Phillip Garrison.....	Marvil Garrison.....	1 6 11
1 String of bells.....	Phillip Haight.....		16 8
1 Wood pt. of waggon.....	Daniel Ruttan.....		5 3 6
1 do.....	Samuel Dorland.....		4 5 0
1 Cheese hoop (9).....	Job Dunham.....		3 0
1 Copper kettle.....	John Clapp.....	Paid.....	6 1
1 Riddle (10).....	Ricketson Haight.....		1 4
1 Toasting iron.....	John Clapp.....	Paid.....	2 9
1 Flesh fork (11).....	George Bedle.....	Paid in work.....	2 2
1 Pair steelyards (12).....	Reuben Haight.....		14 3
1 Lantern and basin.....	Reuben Clapp.....		8 1
1 Pestle and Mortar (13).....	Ricketson Haight.....		6 3
1 Apple peeler (14).....	" "		4 0
1 Iron-mortar.....	Daniel Ruttan.....		3 8
1 Heckle (15).....	James Ackerman.....		1 6
1 Tin horn (16).....	George Bedle.....		12 0
1 Cradle.....	Marvil Garrison.....		17 1
1 Basket and shears.....	Reuben Haight.....		2 8
1 Pan.....	Phillip Haight.....		2 1
1 Spider.....	Reuben Haight.....		5 4
1 Tea kettle.....	Ricketson Haight.....		12 0
1 Kettle.....	Phillip Haight.....		10 0
1 Churn.....	Phillip Garrison.....	Paid.....	4 8
2 Tubs.....	Ricketson Haight.....		2 7
1 Keeler and bowl (17).....	Lewis Lazier.....		3 8
3 Trays (18).....	Ricketson Haight.....		3 0
2 Trays and bowls.....	George Bedle.....		2 1
2 Trays.....	Edwin Mallory.....		1 3
2 do.....	John Haight.....		1 5
1 Cheese knife.....	Daniel Ruttan.....		1 7
1 Keg.....	John Haight.....		3 0
1 Cheese rack.....	Daniel Ruttan.....		1 3
1 Tub.....	Reuben Haight.....		1 0
1 Bowl.....	John Clapp.....	Paid.....	3 9
1 Pail.....	Phillip Garrison.....	Paid.....	4 1
1 Bread tray.....	Reuben Haight.....		1 6
1 Tub.....	John Haight.....		4 6

A DISPERSION SALE.—*Concluded.*

Article.	Sold to.	Surety.			
1 Five-pail kettle (19) ..	John Frederick .....	John Dafoe .....	1	7	3
1 Whip .....	John Clapp .....	Paid .....		1	1
1 Pail .....	Lewis Lazier .....			1	10
1 Whip .....	" .....			1	0
1 Waggon chair .....	George Bedle .....			7	9
1 Bedstead and cord (20)	Consider Haight .....			19	0
1 Table .....	William Hopson .....			12	6
1 do .....	Lewis Lazier .....			3	9
1 do .....	John Clapp .....	Paid .....	1	12	0
2 Half rounds (21) .....	" .....	Paid .....	2	5	0
1 Pail .....	Lewis Lazier .....	Paid .....		1	9
1 Half-bushel measure ..	Edwin Mallory .....			1	2
1 Saddle .....	Daniel Ruttan .....		1	1	6
1 Flour chest .....	Ricketson Haight .....		1	1	3
1 Pair sieves .....	" .....			5	6
1 Patent plough (22) ..	Phillip Garrison .....	Paid .....	2	6	9
1 Plough .....	Reuben Haight .....		2	9	3
1 Harrow .....	Daniel Ruttan .....		2	5	0
1 do .....	Consider Haight .....			18	6
1 Cradle (23) .....	Ricketson Haight .....			7	6
1 Set of blacksmith's tools (24) .....	Consider Haight .....		10	1	0
1 Pitch fork .....	Samuel Dorland .....	Paid .....		4	11
1 Cradle and scythe .....	Lewis Lazier .....	Andrew Quackenbush		8	3
1 Scythe .....	" .....	" .....		1	3
1 do and snath .....	" .....	" .....		9	0
1 Scythe .....	Ricketson Haight .....			8	5
2 do .....	Consider Haight .....			1	0
1 Hat het .....	Ricketson Haight .....			1	11
1 Scythe and snath .....	Reuben Haight .....			4	2
1 Plough .....	Ricketson Haight .....		1	5	3
1 Bedstead .....	Rowland Haight .....			13	9
1 Axe .....	Ricketson Haight .....			3	9
1 Combus table (25) .....	" .....			3	7
A lot of things in the shop .....	Consider Haight .....		1	9	9
A box of bucks .....	" .....			3	9
Sundries .....	Ricketson Haight .....			8	3
1 Cradle .....	" .....			2	9
1 Grind stone .....	Isaiah Thomson .....		1	16	6
1 Punchon and cider .....	Daniel Ruttan .....		2	1	0
1 Empty pipe .....	Ricketson Haight .....			4	3
1 Spade and shovel .....	George Bedle .....			10	1
1 Tub .....	Ricketson Haight .....			4	6
1 Hoe and clevis .....	" .....			2	2
1 Hand irons and tongs ..	Consider Haight .....		1	4	6
1 Ton of hay .....	" .....			1	18
2 Tons of hay .....	John Mullette .....		2	17	0
1 Broad axe .....	Ricketson Haight .....			8	3
1 Beetle and wedge .....	Consider Haight .....			9	3
2 Trowels .....	Daniel Ruttan .....			7	9
1 Ox yoke .....	Consider Haight .....			1	3
Iron .....	Ricketson Haight .....				2
1 Grind stone .....	Consider Haight .....			7	6
1 Chair .....	Ricketson Haight .....			2	3

£326 6 8

## NOTES.

1. Potash kettle.—This was a very large iron cauldron which would hold three or four barrels of water, sometimes more. It was called so because it was used for boiling down the lye obtained from hardwood ashes. Nearly every farmer who could afford it had one. It was enclosed by a stone plastered wall having at one side an opening to receive wood and on the other side a flue to produce a draught and permit the smoke to escape. Its rim rested on the top of the enclosure, and at an elevation sufficient to allow a fire to be made under it. By this means the water was evaporated more speedily from the alkali, or impure carbonate of potassa, a white metallic substance, used for many purposes. It was one of the few things in demand and which brought money in those days, and hence the ashes from the wood heaps and the house were carefully preserved.

2. Leach tub.—This was usually made of boards, of oblong shape, and in the form of a "V"—barrels were often used—and secured on a thick plank, with a slight incline to carry off the lye. Before filling the tub coarse straw was put in the bottom over which some lime was scattered, and then it was filled with ashes, after which water was applied day after day until the alkali had been all washed out, when it was conveyed to the kettle and treated as above.

3. A flat bottomed pot with a cover, otherwise called a baking pot. They are still in use, but of less consequence now. The good housewife in those days had not dreamed of cook stoves. If she wanted to make a stew, she raked a few live coals out in the hearth and set this contrivance upon them.

4. Note refers to payments.

5. Waggon chair.—This was a strong splint-bottomed seat capable of holding two persons comfortably, and three at a pinch, and made to sit on the inside of the box of a lumber waggon—the farmer's carriage then—as the waggon had to be used on the farm the box was moveable and usually painted. If a visit was contemplated or a meeting attended on Sunday, the box was put on, the chairs placed and covered with Buffalo skins or quilts.

6. Hand sleighs were about as useful in those days when the ground was covered with snow as a wheel-barrow is in summer now.

7. Dutch harness.—In contradistinction to harness in which a collar and hames are used, quite common now, but not so then.

8. This is a long saw with a handle at both ends, a crosscut saw used for sawing timber and an important implement at that time

9. A wooden hoop eight or nine inches deep and fourteen or sixteen inches in diameter in which the cheese curd is put and pressed.

10. Griddles have not gone out of date, but the griddles of that time had hoop handles with an eye in the top which enabled the cook to turn it around. When in use it was suspended over the fire by an iron hook fastened to the crane.

11. Flesh fork.—Used to turn meat in the pot.
12. Steel-yards.—Every farmer had them. As there was a great deal of barter going on then they were a necessity.
13. Pestle and mortar.—Very common in farm houses then and useful. There were numbers of things required for culinary and other purposes that could not be reduced to powder by any other means.
14. Apple peeler.—A little machine for peeling apples. A great improvement on the knife and a prominent feature at apple-bees.
15. Heckle.—A wooden instrument used to free the fibre from the stalk of the flax.
16. Tin horn.—Used to call the men to their meals. Many a time in my young days have I awaited its pleasant call.
17. Keeler and bowl.—The first a shallow wooden vessel of two or three gallons capacity used for holding milk in the place of tin pans which were not easily to be had, and were expensive. The bowl was a wooden dish usually made out of ash knots by the Indians, who were experts in making these dishes and numbers of other useful things for the house, such as splint brooms, spoons, ladels, trays, baskets, etc., which they exchanged for provisions.
18. Trays.—An oblong wooden dish made by the Indians, and used principally by the housewife for manipulating butter.
19. Five pail kettle.—A pot that would contain five pails of water.
20. Bedstead and cord.—The old post bedstead has disappeared with its straw and feather ticks. The posts were morticed to receive the beams. The latter were pierced with holes about nine inches apart, through which the cord was passed lengthwise and crosswise and then drawn as tight as possible with a wrench made for the purpose. This held the frame together and supported the bed.
21. Half rounds.—The half of a circular table which could be drawn out and pieces put in to extend its length or placed at the ends of another table. They were usually made of cherry.
22. Patent plough.—This was a cast iron plough with a wood beam and tail. It was first made, I believe, by Willet Casey, and a great advance on the old ones which were made altogether of wood, except the share which was wrought iron. My father had one and sometimes used it, but it was a clumsy implement and discarded as soon as possible.
23. Cradle.—At that time the only implement in use for cutting grain.
24. Blacksmith's tools.—Farmers and their sons were their own carpenters, blacksmiths, and, to a large extent, also harnessmakers, shoemakers, coopers and waggonmakers.
25. Combustible table.—Probably some kind of extension or folding table.

## CONDITIONS OF THE VENDUE.

The conditions of the sale of Daniel Haight's property to be sold at public vendue are as follows, viz.:—Any person purchasing, and not to the amount of twenty shillings, must make immediate payment, and those purchasing to that amount or upwards must give satisfactory security or the property will be exposed to a second sale. If it sells for more he is to reap no benefit, but if for less he is to make good the first sale. All that comply with these conditions shall have one year, without interest, to make payment in, and if at the expiration of that time they come forward and pay one-half they shall have one year more for to pay the other half by paying interest.

DANIEL HAIGHT.

N.B.—The security first entered in the list is to stand for the purchase by that individual for which his name is first entered. True copy of conditions of sale made public at the day of sale.

R. HAIGHT.

Copy of an Inventory of Household Effects belonging to Daniel Haight, headed  
"A memorandum of the Household Furniture, 4th Month, 1829."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A desk, black walnut . . . .	3	10	0	2 ink bottles, 1/; sugar box,			
1 clock and case . . . . .	5	0	0	1/; bread dish, 1/ . . . . .	..	3	0
1 stove and pipes . . . . .	7	0	0	1 pair spoon moulds, 7/ 6d.;			
1 looking glass . . . . .	3	0	0	1 pitcher, 1/; pepper			
1 cherry stand . . . . .	3	10	0	box. 1/ . . . . .	..	9	6
1 strong box, "iro " . . . .	6	0	0	Butter ladle, 1/; fat bottle,			
6 Windsor chairs, 45/ . . . }	3	3	0	1/ 9d. . . . .	..	2	9
6 chairs, 18/ . . . . . }				1 pair gold scales and			
1 cherry bedstead and cord,				weights . . . . .	..	7	6
24/ . . . . .	1	4	0	1 pair <i>pippe</i> tongs, 3/ 9d.;			
1 set dark curtains, 25/ . . .	1	5	0	copper tea kettle, 10/ . . .	..	13	9
4 window curtains, 1 stand				1 knot dish, "chopping			
cover, 2/ . . . . .	..	12	0	bowl" . . . . .	..	2	0
14 white flannel blankets,				1 iron pot, 5/; 10 gal. cask,			
good . . . . .	12	12	0	4/; meat tub, 5/ . . . . .	..	14	0
8 check blankets, 20/ . . . .	8	0	0	Wash tub, 3/; dye tub, 3/;			
3 striped do 18/ . . . . .	2	14	0	pickle do. 4/; soap do, 3/	..	13	0
5 Indian do 5/ . . . . .	1	5	0	1 plaid blanket . . . . .	..	12	0
7 quilts. 22/; 1 cradle do 5/	7	19	0	1 map of the Holland pur-			
2 bedsteads and cords . . . .	2	0	0	chase . . . . .	..	5	0
1 ——— bedstead curtains				1 do United States, 5/; 1 do			
and mattress . . . . .	2	10	0	England, Ireland, etc. . .	..	11	0
5 straw bed ticks, 5/ . . . .	1	5	0	1 large bible. 15/; 3 vols.,			
3 cotton sheets, 7/; 3 linen				Clarkson's Penetrations,			
do, 7/ . . . . .	2	2	0	20/ . . . . .	1	15	0
1 set light calico curtains,				1 Buchan's Domestic Medi-			
Teaster sheet and cloth . .	1	3	9	cine . . . . .	..	6	3
2 willow ba-kets . . . . .	..	4	0	2 vols. Brooks', 6/ 3d.; 1			
3 sets of upper valance, head				vol. Pownal, 3/ 9d. . . . .	..	10	0
cloths and Teaster sheets	1	15	0	1 Lewis' Dispensatory . . .	..	5	0

Copy of an Inventory of Household Effects, etc.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 pair under vallance, 2/ 6d. and 7/ 6d.; 4 window curtains, 10/ ..	19	6		1 Elliot's Medical Pocket Book ..	1	0	
1 set muslin vallance, 2/ 6d.; 4 table cloths, 3/ ..	14	6		1 Franklin's Sermons ..	3	9	
11 pillows, 4/ ..	2	4	0	1 Stackhouse's History of the Bible ..	2	6	
2 ——— caps, 3/ ..		6	0	2 vols. Brown's Union Gazeteer ..	7	6	
3 brass candle sticks, 5/ ..	15	0		1 vol 16th Report British and Foreign Bible Soc. ..	2	6	
1 iron basin, 3/ 9d.; 1 smoothing iron, 3/ 6d. ..	7	3		1 vol. History of the United States of America ..	7	6	
1 iron candle stick ..	1	6		1 vol. Elias Hicks' Sermons ..	6	3	
14 pair pillow cases, 2/ 6d.; 2 bolster do, 2/ ..	1	19	0	2 vols. Newton's Letters ..	7	6	
4 feather beds, 60/ ..	12	0	0	1 vol. Ricketson on Health ..	5	0	
6 towels, 1/; 2 tin pots, 5/ ..	16	0		1 " Jersey Kurgy ..	2	6	
3 milk pans, 2/ 6d.; 9 metal spoons, 1/ ..	16	6		1 " Memorials Deceased Friends ..	2	6	
9 silver spoons, 5/ ..	2	5	0	1 vol. Harvey's Meditation ..	2	6	
10 case knives and 7 forks. ..	10	0		1 " ——— Reply to Hibard ..	1	3	
3 tea cannisters, 1/ 3d ..	3	9		1 " John Scott's Journal ..	5	0	
1 tin tea pot, 2/; 4 tin basins, 1/ 8d ..	3	8		1 " Barclay on Church Government ..	2	6	
2 decanters, 3/ 9d.; 2 wine glasses, 9d ..	9	0		1 vol. Abridgement of Morses' Geography ..	3	0	
1½ gal. glass jar ..	7	6		1 vol. ——— on Shakerism ..	2	6	
1 blue edged platter ..	3	9		1 " Works of the late Dr. Franklin ..	5	0	
1 green edged plate, 1/ .. } 1 oval dish, 9d. .... }	1	9		1 vol. Journal of Richard Davis ..	2	6	
1 pewter platter, 4/; 9 earthen plates, 6d ..	8	6		1 vol. Lessons from the Scriptures ..	1	6	
1 bowl, 6d.; 6 cups and saucers, 4/ 6d.; 2 sugar bowls, 1/ 3d ..	7	6		1 vol. Lessons by Pickard. ..	1	3	
11 saucers and cups, 4/; 2 gal. jugs, 1/ 2d. ....	6	6		1 " Sequel to the Eng- lish Reader ..	3	6	
					114	18	8

## AN EARLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

### PRICES IN 1797.

The first large "general store" in the Midland, or Bay of Quinte, District west of Kingston was kept by Benjamin Seymour. It was located on the front of "Thirtdown," or Fredericksburg, on the Bay of Quinte shore, about six miles west of Bath. Mr. Seymour opened this store about 1792, and carried on an extensive business for many years. His customers came from about ten miles east and the same distance west, including all the then settled parts of Lennox and Prince Edward.

He was married April 3, 1801, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of the township, who survived him. Mr. Seymour died at his residence in 1810, and a notice of his burial is in the Langhorn Burial Register, February 18, 1810. He left a son and several daughters. The son, Benjamin, was baptised May 5th, 1805. He moved to Bath when a young man, and married there a daughter of Colin McKenzie, a leading resident. He became a merchant and an extensive land-owner, and one of the wealthiest men in the county. For years he represented Lennox and Addington in the old Parliament of Canada, in the Conservative interest, succeeding John Solomon Cartwright. He was elected to several parliaments, and in the end was defeated by David Roblin (Reformer). He was then appointed a member of the Legislative Council and became a member of the Dominion Senate at Confederation. He moved from Bath to Port Hope, where he died some years ago. One of his daughters was the wife of Lieut-Col. Williams, M.P., of Port Hope, who served in the second Riel rebellion and died on his way home, and was buried with military honors at Port Hope. Another daughter married Mr. S. J. VanKoughnet, of Toronto. His only son, Charles, entered the British army, but retired after a time. The store was located on the Bay shore on the lot next adjoining the old St. Paul's church, and was closed at the time of Mr. Seymour's death. Another store followed, not long after, kept by Mr. John Clute, a few lots west, who also had a distillery and a brew house on the same lot. Several of Mr. Clute's descendants are still living in the town ship.

The accounts for one year (1797) have been carefully examined, and the prices classified. It should be remembered that the pound represents \$4.00 and the shilling 20 cents. The book also contains extensive sales made to Reuben Bedell, who carried on a store in Adolphustown. The payments being made principally in farm produce, the values at which this produce was credited have been given. Mr. Seymour received in payment large quantities of flour, which were delivered to his credit at the "King's Stores," Kingston.

The following are the totals of the various classes of articles charged in the book for the year 1797. It is followed by a statement of goods sold to Reuben Bedell for sale at Adolphustown. It will be seen that the total sales, wholesale and retail amounted to nearly two thousand pounds as charged on the books.

SALES RETAIL.				SALES WHOLESALE TO REUBEN BDELL.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry goods .....	346	14	2½	Dry goods .....	443	16	7
Groceries .....	47	1	1½	Groceries .....	69	12	4
Spirits .....	109	16	6	Spirits .....	96	10	0
Tobacco .....	59	13	8½	Tobacco .....	33	6	0
Crockery .....	14	12	2	Clothing .....	65	13	0
Hardware .....	16	13	5½	Hats, etc. ....	18	1	2
Clothing .....	103	0	4	Shoes .....	17	4	6
Hats and caps .....	45	18	10	Tins and pots .....	17	7	6
Boots and shoes .....	27	8	8	Crockery .....	19	15	4
Nails, etc .....	26	3	11	Hardware .....	48	6	4
Books and stationery ..	5	0	8½	Books and stationery ...	5	9	2
Gun powder .....	4	8	8	Miscellaneous .....	31	11	3
Pots and pans .....	10	15	6½				
Medicine, etc. ....	1	0	3				
Miscellaneous .....	203	7	6½				
Total .....	1026	15	7½	Total .....	866	13	2

GROCERIES.			
	s.	d.	
Sugar, maple .....	per lb.	0	10
“ muscovado .....	“	1	6
“ loaf .....	“ 2/3 to	2	6
Tea, Bohea .....	“	4	0
“ Souchong .....	“	6	0
“ green .....	“	7	6
Salt .....	per bush.	15	0
“ rock .....	“	13	6
“ Onondaga .....	“	12	10
Flour, fine .....	per lb.	0	3
Soap .....	“	1	0
Starch .....	“	1	0
Lard, hogs .....	“	0	10
Hams, prime .....	“	1	0
Molasses .....	per gal.	7	6
Mustard .....	“	5	0
Pepper, black .....	“	4	0
Alspice .....	“	4	0
Nutmegs .....	per oz.	3	9
Ginger .....	per lb.	5	0
Cinnamon .....	per oz.	0	6

LIQUORS.			
	s.	d.	
Rum .....	per quart.	3	9
Whiskey .....	per gal.	7	6
Spirits, W. I .....	“	12	6
Wine, port .....	per qt.	3	6
“ white .....	per gal.	9	0
“ Teneriffe .....	“	10	0

TOBACCO.			
	s.	d.	
Snuff .....	per lb.	1/8 to	2 0
Tobacco .....	per lb.	1	4
“ carrot .....	“	1	6
Pipes, tobacco, long .....	each	0	2
Tobacco, box, small .....	“	2	6

DRUGS.			
	s.	d.	
Balsam, Turlington's, small bottle	3	0	
Balsam of Life .....	per bottle	3	0
Salts .....	per lb.	2	6
“ Epsoms .....	“	2	6
Lavender, oil .....	per bottle	2	6
Elixir, paregoric .....	“	2	6
Soap .....	per lb.	1	0
Indigo .....	“	12	6
Bergamot, essence .....	per bottle	2	6
Brimstone .....	per lb.	2	0
“ rock .....	“	2	6
Oil, linseed .....	per gal.	12	6
Electuary, purging .....	per pot	2	0
Fever powders .....	“	0	6
Paregoric elixir .....	“	0	0
Pomatum, stick .....	“	0	9
Ink powder .....	per paper	1	3
Hair powder .....	per lb.	1	2
Bluing .....	per cake	0	1
Perfume .....	per bottle	2	6

## DRY GOODS.

	s.	d.
Baize, green.....per yard	2	0
“ blue .....	8	6
Buckram .....	3	0
Breeches stuff .....	5	6
Bed ticking .....	3	6
Calico .....	2	0
“ .....	3	4
Cambric .....	15	0
Cotton, blue striped ..	4	6
Coating, brown.....	5	6
Check.....	4	0
Chintz .....	5	6
Callimance, black.....	2	6
Curtain check .....	2	6
Corduroy .....	3	0
Dowlas (1).....	2	10
Durant, (2) green.....	2	4
“ pink .....	2	0
Flannel, white.....	3	0
“ green.....	2	6
Fustian .....	1	8
“ olive.....	3	0
Gauze, green.....	3	4
Gurrot, white .....	3	0
Holland, brown .....	1	6
Jean .....	3	0
Kersey, blue.....	5	6
Linen, fine.....	5	0
“ Irish .....	3	4
“ coarse.....	2	3
Mode, black .....	7	0
Muslin .....	4	6
“ sprigged .....	10	6
“ book.....	10	0
“ coarse .....	3	0
Muslinet .....	6	0
*Osnaburgs .....	1	0
Satinett .....	5	6
Sheeting, Russia .....	3	3
“ “ imitation .....	2	6
“ Scots .....	2/1 to	3
“ flax .....	2	4
Shirting .....	2	3
Thickset .....	8	6
Cloth .....	15	0
“ fine olive.....	20	0
“ drab.....	16	0
“ fine .....	22	6
“ gray .....	10	0
“ blue .....	5	6
“ scarlet .....	20	0
“ smock .....	22	6

## DRY GOODS.—Continued.

	s.	d.
Ribbon.....per yard	1	6
“ satin .....	1	1
“ straw-colored ..	3	0
“ wide blue.....	2	6
“ black .....	1	10
“ white.....	1	0
“ “ china .....	0	9
“ pink .....	1	5
Tape, narrow .....	0	1
Silk ferreting .....	0	6
Table cloth .....	16	0
“ small .....	8	6
Blanket, 3 point .... per pair	28	0
“ small wove ...	25	0
Vest pattern .....	10	6
Silk .....	0	6
Twist .....	0	6
“ blue.....	0	7½
Thread, colored .....	5	0
“ .....	0	1
Coat buttons.....per doz.	3	0
Vest .....	0	10
Plated .....	1	3
Small .....	1	5
Gilt .....	1/3 to	4
Shirt .....	0	6
Thread, white, No. 20..per oz.	1	0
Sleeve buttons.....per pair	6	0
Shoe binding .....	0	1

## WEARING APPAREL.

	s.	d.
Buckles .....	1	3
Cravat .....	5	6
Gloves .....	2	6
“ women's worsted..	2	0
“ white leather.....	3	0
“ green worsted ....	1	8
“ yellow, small.....	1	8
Hair ribbon .....	0	10
Hdkfs., pocket.....each	2	0
“ silk .....	5	0
“ cotton .....	2	6
“ silk, black .....	8	0
“ neck .....	3	6
“ “ blue.....	4	6
“ red cotton .....	3	6
Hose, cotton .....	3	9
“ silk .....	16	6
“ worsted .....	3	0
“ children's .....	1	8

(1) Dowlas, a strong coarse linen cloth.

(2) Durant, or durance, “Any very durable material for seats, as buff leather, or an imitation of it.”—(*Standard Dictionary*.)

\* Osnaburg, a coarse linen made of flax and tow. Also called “osenbrigs.”

WEARING APPAREL.—*Concluded.*

	s.	d.
Cap, cotton .....	3	0
“ night .....	1	3
Overalls, sheeting .....	6	0
Shawls .....	3/6 to	8 0
Shirts .....	8	6
Trousers .....	6	0
Vest, swan's down .....	10	0
Waistcoat, ready made .....	12	6

## HATS AND CAPS.

Hat, man's, fine beaver ....	23	4
“ “ castor .....	15	0
“ “ wool .....	9	0
“ “ coarse .....	3	9
“ boy's .....	10/3 to	11 6
“ girl's .....	12	6
“ child's .....	7	6
“ ladies' .....	12/6 to	13 6
“ “ fine .....	25	0

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

	s.	d.
Shoes, men's, heavy, per pair ....	7	6
“ “ fine, “ .....	11	8
“ women's, “ .....	6	6
“ youths', “ .....	7	0
“ small, “ .....	3	9
Pumps, men's, “ .....	8	0
“ women's, “ .....	6	6
“ children's, “ .....	4	6
Slippers, women's, leather, per pair	6	6
“ “ satinette, “ .....	8	4
“ “ morocco “ .....	10	0
Shoe buckles, per pair .....	1	6
Moccasins, Indian, per pair .....	6	0

## HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

	s.	d.
Cups and saucers, per doz. ....	2	6
Knives and forks, per doz .....	8	0
“ “ “ .....	10	0
Teaspoons, per doz. ....	2	0
Tablespoons, each .....		6
Plates, soup, “ .....	6	0
“ small flat, “ .....	4	0
“ pewter, per lb. ....	2	6
“ dessert, per doz .....	4	6
Pitchers, each .....	2	6
Tumblers, plain, each .....	1	0
Dish, sugar, white .....	1	8
Decanter, pint .....	7	6
Wine glass, each .....	1	8
Basins, pewter, each .....	3	3
Dish, earthen .....	1	8
Teapot, colored .....	3	0

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.—*Continued.*

	s.	d.
Teapot, Japan .....	7	0
“ “ .....	8	6
Dish, soup .....	2	6
Jug, cream .....	2	6
Mugs, earthen .....	2	0
“ black, each .....	2	6
Stand, cruet .....	12	6
Bowls, wash. ....	2	6
Water-jug, flowered .....	2	6
Mustard cup .....		6
Mustard pot .....		9
Nutmeg grater .....	1	3
Pepper box .....		6
Saucepan .....	2	0
Tin kettles .....	5s. 0d. to	8 6
Teapot, tin .....		3 9
Frying pan .....		4 0
Tea kettle, copper .....	27	6
Mugs, quart .....	1	8
“ pint .....	1	0
“ enamelled .....	2	0
Bowls, enamelled, quart .....	1	6
“ white, pint .....		10
Measures, half-gallon .....	3	9
“ quart, tin .....	2	0
Hinges, per pair .....	2s. 6d. to	3 6
Corkscrew .....		1 6
Colander, tin .....		6 0
Pot, milk .....		1 0
Sugar dish .....		1 8
Sugar nippers, each pair .....		6 0
Knife, mincing .....		3 6
Stove, English, single .....	8	10 0
Jack, 1 quart .....		2 6
Milk strainer, tin .....		2 6
Milk ewer .....		1 0
Bread basket, japanned .....		4 6
Oven, Dutch (26 lbs.) .....	17	4
Cooler, iron (68 lbs.), per lb. ....		6
Pot, iron .....		14 0
Pan, baking (30½ lbs.) per lb .....		6
Salt cellar, blue .....		3 0
Tea canister .....		1 8

## HARDWARE.

	s.	d.
Nails .....	per lb.	1 0
“ shingle .....	“	1 0
“ plank .....	“	0 10
“ case .....	“	1 0
Screws .....	per doz.	0 7½
Tacks .....	per lb.	2 0
Saw, small steel plate .....		7 6
“ “ .....		8 6
Hammer, claw .....		1 6
Gimlet .....		1 8½

HARDWARE.—*Continued.*

	s.	d.
File, flat .....	2	0
“ “ .....	1	6
“ half round .....	2	0
“ “ .....	1	3
“ “ .....	0	9
Knife, Jack .....	2	0
“ small .....	2	6
“ pocket .....	10d to	1 8
Awl blades .....	each	0 1
Awls, shoemakers .....	“	0 1½
Glass, window, 7½ x 8½ .....	“	0 6
Putty .....	per lb.	1 2
Locks, chest .....	1	8
“ “ .....	2	0
“ door .....	3	9
Rope, trace .....	per lb.	1 8
Iron, bar .....	“	0 6
“ “ .....	per cwt.	45 0
“ sheet .....	per sheet	4 6
Fish hooks, large .....	per doz.	1 3
“ small .....	“	1 0
Cod line .....	“	4 6
Hambro line .....	“	6 0
Lead, sheet .....	per lb.	0 5½
Paint, Spanish brown .....	per keg	17 6
Powder, gun .....	per lb.	5 0
Shot, Duck .....	“	1 0
Gunflints .....	each	3 0
Metal box, small .....	“	2 6

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

	s.	d.
Almanac .....	0	6
“ .....	1	0
Spelling book .....	2	0
Testament .....	3	0
Bible .....	7	6
Account book .....	11	0
Primer .....	0	10
Paper .....	1	0
“ foolscap .....	1	6
Sealing wax .....	per stick, 1s to	1 3
Quills .....	each	0 1
Inkstand .....	“	2 0
ink powder .....	per paper	1 3
Lead pencil, black .....	“	0 7½

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	s.	d.
Trunk, leather, black .....	15s to	17 6
Watch key .....	“	1 6
Razor, fine .....	“	3 6
Razor strop .....	“	4 6
“ case, fine .....	“	4 6
Brush, clothes .....	“	2 0
Ox hide .....	per lb.	0 3
Fox skins .....	each	5 0
Lamp, small .....	“	1 4

MISCELLANEOUS — *Continued.*

	s.	d.
Lamp .....	1	8
Jewsharp, brass .....	0	3
Rug .....	10s to	12 6
Pocketbook, black .....	“	4 6
Toiletette, best shape .....	“	6 0
Umbrella .....	20	0
Spectacles .....	2	0
Brush, sweeping .....	2	6
“ scrubbing .....	3	0
Comb, horn .....	0	6
Paper, wrapping .....	per quire	0 10
Currycomb .....	2	6
Wool cards .....	per pair	3 6
Looking glass, large .....	“	15 0
Cotton wool .....	per lb.	4 0
Knitting wires .....	per set	0 6
Tallow .....	per lb.	1 6
Measure, half bushel .....	“	14 0
Plank, tongued and grooved .....	per 100 ft.	8 6
Saddle .....	“	45 0
Bridle .....	“	6 0
Candlesticks, brass .....	each	7 6
Mold candles .....	per lb.	1 4
Candle wick .....	“	6 0
Cotton wick .....	“	6 0
Needles .....	per doz.	0 8
Pins .....	per paper	1 3½
Scissors .....	“	1 6
Thimble .....	“	0 4
Comb, fine .....	“	1 8
“ coarse .....	“	0 6
Barrels, tight .....	each	2 6
Lantern, horn door .....	“	7 6
Image, small .....	“	1 3

## GOODS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

	s.	d.
Ash, pearl .....	per cwt.	25 0
Barley .....	per bush.	5 0
Beef .....	per lb.	0 3
Butter .....	per lb., 9d to	0 10
Cheese .....	per lb.	0 9
Flour .....	per cwt., 17s. 6d. to	20 0
Hogs .....	per lb.	0 4
Mutton .....	“	0 4
Oats .....	per bush.	2 6
Pease .....	“	0 0
Pork .....	per lb.	0 5
Potatoes .....	per bush.	2 0
Rye .....	“	4 0
Skins, fisher .....	each	4 6
“ muskrat .....	“	0 10
Timothy seed .....	per cwt.	46 0
Turnips .....	per bush.	1 0
Veal .....	per lb.	0 5
Wheat .....	per bush.	4 4
Oxen .....	3 at \$30.00 each.	

## BRITISH IMMIGRATION INTO UPPER CANADA,—1825-1837.

During the past three years it has been a part of the writer's work to make some investigations in connection with the history of the County of Simcoe, and while thus engaged he necessarily met with references in the literature of its early settlement that throw some light on the wider subject of the settlement of the whole Province. These references, whenever met with, were noted, and have been brought together to make this paper.

It is scarcely necessary at the outset to recall the fact that the settlement of this continent has taken place chiefly in this century. This is especially true of the parts beyond the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and North of lakes Ontario and Erie.

The fact appears more clearly from the smallness of the population of the United States at the close of the war of 1812-15, which was then but seven millions, as compared with sixty-five millions, the rapid increase having been largely due to immigration. Upper Canada, likewise, at the close of the war had less than 100,000 inhabitants, which had increased to 400,000 when the Rebellion of 1837 broke out. This date will be the end of the period comprised in our present remarks, as an interruption in the tide of immigration lasted for two or three years after the outbreak, sufficiently marked to be a dividing line between the two epochs. It will be observed that this rapid increase of population in the pre-rebellion years was fourfold in twenty years; the usual rate of increase on this continent being that population is only doubled in that length of time.

The numerical increase of the Province's population at different stages of this period, so far as correct figures can be found, seems to be indicated by the following table:

1821.....	122,716
1825.....	157,731
1830.....	210,437
1834.....	320,693

It will be seen that in the nine years from 1825 till 1834, the population was more than doubled. The year 1832 far exceeds the others in increase, some of the reasons for which will shortly appear. Upper Canada's increase, in three years almost equals the recorded immigration into the whole of the United States for the same years, though perhaps the records of the latter in this respect may be incomplete; at anyrate our increase bore a very considerable ratio of that of the Republic through immigration.

The order of settlement within the Province is interesting.

The following table (copied from Fothergill's Almanac for 1826) will show the geographical distribution of the population in Upper Canada, as far as actual returns have been made for the year 1825.

[97]

Year 1825 :

District	Population
Eastern.....	16,524
Ottawa.....	2,580
Bathurst.....	10,309
Johnstown.....	15,266
Midland.....	27,316
Newcastle.....	9,966
Home.....	17,942
Gore.....	14,225
Niagara.....	19,090
London.....	17,351
Western.....	7,162
Total.....	157,731

The map in Brymner's Report on Canadian Archives for 1891 may be examined to show the original districts and the distribution of population as indicated in the foregoing table.

The U. E. Loyalists, the first band of settlers to come to the Province, had poured around the ends of Lake Ontario, and along the St. Lawrence and the North shore of Lake Erie. Their settlement has been considerably discussed of late years. This immigration from the States continued after the war of 1812-15, and even slightly during the period covered by this paper. But our remarks will attempt to deal in a systematic manner with the settlements formed in the rear of these U. E. Loyalists, and at a later period.

The British immigrants mostly settled in groups according to their respective nationalities. In the course of a journey through the Province one comes upon groups of English, Lowland Scotch, Highland Scotch Protestants, Highland Scotch Catholics, Ulster Protestants, Irish Catholics, and other classes—all of whom appear to have settled in small colonies by themselves, giving to each neighborhood its distinctive features, which it will retain for several generations yet to come. It is interesting to compare the material progress made by these different small national groups or settlements, for they are often favorably situated for purposes of comparison. The thrifty Saxon can be found side by side with the less practical Celt from the South or West of Ireland, or from some parts of the Highlands of Scotland. By thus living near each other the Celt and Saxon are sometimes mutually benefited, religiously, morally and socially; on the other hand in some cases the contact is a constant source of local disputes, political and otherwise. Where some of the different kinds of immigrants settled will afterwards appear.

The proximity of Upper Canada to the then existing centres of population in the Eastern States, caused it to be settled, roughly speaking, at the same time with Ohio and Indiana, the states just across the

Ohio River, which was for so long the boundary in dispute with the Indians. The geographical position of Upper Canada, however, was only one in a number of causes, political and otherwise, which induced our fathers and grand-fathers to remove hither, and some of which we now undertake to enumerate.

1. The war of 1812-15 had recalled attention in Britain to North American affairs. The era of peace succeeding the war, during which there was also peace in Europe, was a time when many travellers visited the United States and Canada. Among those who passed through or resided for a short time in Canada at this period may be mentioned: Sir Geo. Head, Lieut. Francis Hall, John Galt, Dr. Dunlop, Capt. Basil Hall, Rev. Isaac Fidler, Murray, McTaggart, Stuart, Howison, Bouchette, Shirreff, and many others.

On returning to Britain, they published volumes of their travels, and thus public attention there was directed extensively to Canada. In fact there is no period so rich, so far as quantity is concerned, in literature relating to the country and its resources. The late Samuel Thompson, in his *Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer*, says: "‘Martin Doyle’ was the text-book which first awakened, amongst tens of thousands of British readers a keen interest in the backwoods of what is now the Province of Ontario."

2. The free grant land policy, which seems to have been adopted here earlier than in some of the states, was another great inducement. Sir John Colborne, the Lieut.-Governor, actively exerted himself to induce retired British army officers and discharged soldiers to take up lands in the Province. The free grants to these persons brought them here in large numbers.

This class settled in almost every county of the Province, but in the greatest numbers in Hastings, Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Simcoe counties, besides some in the extreme west in Kent. In addition to this free grant system, it was very easy to purchase U. E. Loyalists' location tickets after the change in the land policy in 1818. At that date settlement duties were imposed by an order-in-council, thus stimulating sales and preventing subsequent patentees from holding lands. These patent rights appear to have been made transferable from one person to another. This change in the land policy was a step in favor of the British immigrant and operated against the speculator, afterwards becoming an important factor in the Rebellion of 1837, as every student of Canadian history knows.

3. The Irish troubles of 1798 had caused the immigration of many people from Ireland. D. B. Read, in his *Life of Governor Simcoe* (page 272), refers to the exodus in the following terms:—

"The tide of immigration after the Irish trouble in 1798 set in in great volume, giving to the country just the kind of settlers she wanted,

to clear her forests, build her roads and till her soil. The immigrants generally brought some means with them, which speedily found its way into the pockets of the thrifty Canadian."

Also when Catholic Emancipation was carried in April, 1829, many immigrated from Ireland, especially the Protestant peasantry of Ulster. Samuel Thompson, who has already been quoted, says in reference to this immigration: "The despondency that fell upon Irish Protestant Loyalists when the Emancipation Bill became law induced many to immigrate to America." He is speaking of Alderman Dixon, once a member of Toronto City Council, whom he mentions as a type of this immigration. To this cause are chiefly due the large settlements of Ulster Protestants in the counties of Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland, Durham, Simcoe, Dufferin and Grey, all of which were originally settled about that time. In fact, it may be almost said that the largest portion of the Ulster settlers in the older part of the Province came here at the time, and under the operation of the cause just mentioned.

4. Great excitement prevailed in Britain in 1832 on the subject of colonial slavery, the West Indies being most implicated. This agitation forced the British Government to legislate in favor of Emancipation in 1833. According to Dr. Thos. Rolph, in His Statistical Account of Upper Canada, the agitation produced in Britain feelings hostile to the West Indies and more favorable to Upper Canada, where slavery had been abolished by an Act of the Legislature in 1793.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the question had such a firm hold on public opinion in this Province at the time that it was commemorated by the setting apart of two or more settlements for emancipated slaves—one in the township of Raleigh on Lake Erie, another in the township of Oro on Lake Simcoe—these being the parts of the Province under rapid settlement at the time.

5. From 1818 till 1834 was a period of great industrial agitation and reform in Britain. The industrial centres of Glasgow and Manchester were particularly disturbed. The agitation took shape chiefly in Chartist demonstrations, which have been graphically described in various writings of the period. Radical anti-Radical risings occurred in a number of places, resulting in the throwing off or immigrating of large numbers who despaired of accomplishing any reform. As an example of settlement from this cause, the county of Lanark, as the name implies, was largely settled at this period by fugitives from Glasgow and Paisley weavers. While, as a rule, Irish are more numerous in the eastern half of the Province, the western counties of Oxford, Wellington, Waterloo, etc., contain large settlements formed by Scotch and English emigrants who removed thither chiefly owing to these industrial agitations. It is possible to trace in the lists of the public men of this county the names of many descendants of these radicals. The Reform Bill riots of the same period likewise caused some to immigrate.

6. The cholera in 1832 had considerable effect on immigration. One authority says: "The year 1832, the first dread year of Asiatic Cholera, contributed by its terrors to the exodus of alarmed fugitives from the crowded cities of the old country."

Most of the foregoing social and political causes apply to the states of Ohio and Indiana, as well as to Upper Canada, the sentiment of patriotism, however, influencing many of those who remained on British soil. These and many more were the causes that formed throughout Upper Canada prior to 1837 the "national" settlements which made up the greater part of its population. The conditions of life in later years, including faster communication and travel by railways, and other improvements, became such that distinctive national traits of character are giving way to more uniform customs and habits, and even speech, and fusing the race groups to form a distinct Canadian nation.

A. F. HUNTER.

BARRIE, Ont.

### THE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

(From a lecture before the 2nd Year Economic Students at Toronto University.)

In proportion to its population there are probably few countries whose history has been more frequently written than the Canadian Dominion. The dramatic features of its earlier period have been familiarized, notably by the interesting volumes of Mr. Parkman; its earlier political struggles have been described by Mr. Dent and many other writers; its constitutional evolution by Mr. Todd, Mr. (now Sir) John Bourinot and Mr. Clement, while the well-known writings of Goldwin Smith, particularly his "Canada and the Canadian Question" and, of somewhat more recent date, the two volumes of Mr. Parkin, "Our Great Dominion," and the comprehensive "Cyclopædia of Canada," in five large volumes, now appearing (edited by Mr. Castell Hopkins) bring its career down into the present. These are but some of the more important names. Yet, with few exceptions, stress has been laid on other aspects than those of a predominantly economic coloring. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Parkin's works direct attention, it is true, to various highly important economic considerations, while individual topics, such as banking, transportation and the tariff, have been made the subjects of several useful and valuable studies. But speaking generally there has been as yet comparatively little systematic research work of an economic nature carried on or published in Canada.

The history of academic foundations in Canada will go some way towards explaining this condition of affairs. For in their earlier years Canadian colleges were mostly of a denominational character, and the

sparse settlement of the country, and their naturally meagre endowments, forced them to confine their attention to comparatively few branches of instruction. Theology and Philosophy were thus the two higher branches mainly taught, and comparatively little attention was paid to the Sciences. Political economy where it was at all mentioned in college lectures, or as was frequently the case, where it was a subject for examination without lectures, was accordingly, until quite recently, generally attached, in loyal adherence to Scottish tradition, to the chair of moral philosophy or to the department of "civil polity." This was the quaint name formerly in vogue at Toronto University.

Under these circumstances the prime requirement was for some system of co-operation between the various colleges. The plan universally, and with one exception successfully followed, is drawn in its general features from the organisation of the then recently established University of London. According to the arrangements adopted, the several colleges joining the federation carry on the actual teaching, while the examining and the awarding of degrees is allotted to the University. Canadian University federations, however, are made still more complete than their prototype by the University itself maintaining certain chairs, and thus allowing between itself and the several federating colleges of a more perfect division of work.

This organization was first attempted in Toronto in 1853, but was not finally realized until 1887. In that year University College, Victoria University, Knox, St. Michael's and Wycliffe Colleges, all situate in the one city, were finally federated under the headship of the Provincial University of Toronto. Victoria and St. Michael's, however, still carry on under their own auspices certain departments of arts instruction. In 1876 a somewhat similar attempt was made in Nova Scotia to unite King's, Dalhousie, Acadia and some three other Colleges under the University of Halifax. In a few years the University unfortunately became dormant, though the statute creating it has never been repealed. The next year, 1877, saw a more successful effort at co-operation in Manitoba, the then six-year-old Province of the West, when Wesley, St. Johns, St Boniface and Manitoba Colleges united to found the Provincial University of Manitoba. Efforts are now being made, it is reported, in the same direction in British Columbia.

The students in arts attending these federated colleges in Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, number about 1,900, two-thirds of whom are at Toronto.

But outside the University federations there are a number of other important colleges. In Fredericton, N.B., there is the Provincial University of New Brunswick, with a staff of seven Professors in Arts and about seventy-five undergraduates. At Sackville, in the same Province, the Methodist University of Mount Alison College, has some 120 students. In Quebec Province there are, besides the well known McGill University at Montreal, with its justly merited scientific repu-

tation, the Roman Catholic Laval University, dating as a University from 1852, in Quebec City, and the Anglican University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, incorporated in 1853. For Ontario is to be mentioned the important Queen's University at Kingston, with an able arts staff of fifteen professors, and some four hundred undergraduates. At Toronto the Anglican University of Trinity College, with about sixty under-graduates in arts, and at the Dominion Capital the small Roman Catholic University of Ottawa. This summary mention may also serve to indicate the chief centres of Canadian educational activity, and in a general way the extent to which university instruction in arts is being given at the present moment.

In connection with the study of Political Economy, our attention is drawn in particular to the five Universities respectively at Toronto, Kingston, Fredericton, Winnipeg and Halifax.

At the federation of the University of Toronto in 1887, among others the department of Political Science was established, and Professor Ashley, then Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, was appointed in the year following to the chair of Political Economy and Constitutional History. This professorship, recent as it is, is the first of its kind in Canada. In 1892 a lectureship was added, but only temporarily. On Professor Ashley's leaving for Harvard in 1893, Professor James Mavor of St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, succeeded him. Professor Mavor's contributions to the theory of Railroad Rates may be referred to as sufficiently indicating the high quality of his scientific work. In economic theory Professor Mavor adheres to the Austrian school. The department is supported by one teaching fellowship, and has attached to it two economic post-graduate scholarships of \$375 each, and one of \$60, besides five undergraduate scholarships of from \$50 to \$75. The course covers three years, beginning with the second year in arts, and embraces a study of economic theory, the history of economic theories, the history of economic conditions and public finance. These studies are carried on in conjunction mainly with history, a course in mathematics and languages, and certain departments of jurisprudence.

At Queen's University there is now a chair of Political Economy, whose permanent endowment as the Sir John A. Macdonald Chair in Political Science has just been completed. It is filled by an able Canadian, a graduate in Philosophy and Science of Queen's and of Edinburgh, Mr. Adam Shortt. Professor Shortt was appointed a lecturer really one year before Professor Ashley came to Toronto, though not definitely with a lectureship on economics which his chair soon developed into. Professor Shortt approaches the study of Political Economy from the point of view of political philosophy and history. He is devoting considerable energy to the study of Canadian economic conditions, and has already gathered together some extremely valuable material. His articles on the Early History of Canadian Banking and on Early Canadian Currency, now appearing

in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, are the first and promising fruits of his studies. Further writings from his pen will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

At the University of New Brunswick is Mr. John Davidson, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, appointed in 1892, likewise a Canadian graduate of Edinburgh, and author of an interesting critical work, which has just appeared, on wage-theories entitled "The Bargain Theory of Wages" (Putnam, 1898). In this work Professor Davidson makes several instructive references to Canadian conditions. As at Toronto and Queen's the economic course covers three years, but differs from Toronto, where the system of definite departmental courses prevails, in being an optional subject. Systematic lectures on economics, it appears, were given at this University one year before Professor Davidson's appointment.

At Manitoba and Dalhousie Universities some lectures on economic subjects have been given for a number of years. At Manitoba, where the University itself is as yet merely an examining body, the course covers but one year, though at the forthcoming revision of the curriculum, we are informed, that it will be considerably extended. At present Manitoba, St. Johns and St. Boniface Colleges alone give lectures on political economy. Through some extensive land grants made recently to the University by the Provincial Government the University is being placed on a favorable footing. We may accordingly expect ere long to see the University pursuing academic work somewhat similar to that carried on by the University of Toronto. At Dalhousie the subject of economics was in 1881 associated with the chair of History, and made an optional study. The President of the University, Mr. John Forrest, M.A., who is also Professor of History, delivers the lectures consisting of a junior and an advanced series.

In Quebec, with the exception of a few lectures on economic theory at the University of Bishop's College, political economy is not taught. At Laval, as far back as the fall of 1871-72-73, economic subjects, especially questions of trade, commerce and finance, were treated of by Professor F. Langelier. His lectures, which were also attended by many of the public, were discontinued, we are informed, because of fear on the part of the academic authorities, of public opinion then moving strongly in the direction of protection. Since that time no economic lectures have been given at Laval. At McGill it is reported that a chair on economics is contemplated in connection with the law faculty. There has been as yet no formal instruction attempted in that department.

Regarding attendance there are at present in Canada about 330 students hearing regular lectures on political economy. The University of Toronto occupies the foremost place, with about 150, two-thirds of whom are studying for honors; Queen's has between 75 and 80, and New Brunswick about half this number. At Manitoba University there are said to be some thirty students taking political economy, and about the same number at Halifax.

At all these Universities essay writing on economic subjects is a feature of the course, at times in conjunction with some form of a seminary class. At Toronto the honor economic students are obliged to write as many as four "term essays" on specified subjects. The first of these essays regularly treats of the "Social Conditions and Resources" of the district whence the student comes, and at times furnishes some valuable sociological material, such as typical household budgets, etc. Economic studies have also appeared in print. These are, however, almost invariably the work of graduates. There is for instance, at Toronto a series numbering up to the present five called "University of Toronto Studies in Political Science," embracing two particularly useful essays on the development of the Ontario Township by J. M. McEvoy, B.A., and the Tariff History of Canada by S. J. McLean, now Professor at Arkansas University. The other studies treat respectively of municipal monopolies and their management; the conditions of female labor in Ontario; and public debts in Canada. In the Queen's University "Quarterly" have also been published two papers bearing in the one case on the civil service of Canada and in the other on trusts and monopolies. Professor Wrong's "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," which forms one series of "University of Toronto Studies in History" and includes reviews of economic and statistical writings, may also be mentioned here.

That our economic departments have not more to show in the form of economic publications is due to various causes. One of these is the tardy development of government statistical work. This again is in part explained by the hopes entertained for a time by some of the provinces of casting the burden and expense of statistical compilation upon the Dominion Treasury. There is moreover little direct connection between statistical bureaus and the economic departments of the Universities; though the recently issued appendix to the Bureau of Industries Report (Toronto), may, it is hoped, lead at least in Ontario to a growing intimacy. The present issue contains four papers: The Growth of Municipal Institutions in Ontario by C. R. W. Biggar, Q.C.; Municipal Development in Ontario, and the Development of Agriculture in Ontario, by Mr. James, and Political and Social Arithmetic (1) by the present writer. In the second place we have to notice the continuous expatriation to the United States of the majority of those devoting their special attention to economics and history, and the publication under other auspices of any studies they may have entered upon at home.

But published writings can hardly serve as sole criterion of the work accomplished. As part of the Arts course political economy is regarded in Canada rather as an instrument of intellectual training than of active research work. The majority of Canadian economic students enter the profession of law, though the number devoting

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(1) This article gives a brief review of statistical work in Canada.

themselves to journalism is already large in some centres, and is rapidly increasing. The instruction imparted to economic students has indeed been steadily gaining the respect of the educated public; and, judging from the growing number of Canadian graduates who have obtained honorable positions at the Colleges and Universities of the United States, commendations from other quarters as well.

At the present moment increasing attention on the part of the public is being devoted to economic questions. This is due in part to the stimulus imparted by the currency discussions in the United States; in certain quarters to the influence of the writings of Marx, Henry George, and also of E. Bellamy; and finally to events in the Canadian industrial and political world which have lent a renewed buoyancy to public sentiment and a heightened interest in national and social affairs.

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### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO,

(This paper was prepared for the 1898 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.)

First a word or two as to the settlement and government of what we now know as the Province of Ontario.

Quebec fell in 1759, and New France passed into the hands of the British. The Province of Quebec was created by Royal Proclamation on October 7th, 1763. In 1774 the lands lying to the west, including what is the Province of Ontario, were added to Quebec as part and parcel of that Province. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada, each being provided with a separate Legislative Council and Assembly. From 1841 to 1867 these two were again united under one Common Parliament of Canada, and in 1867 the confederation of the various Provinces into the Dominion of Canada was effected.

We shall first take a brief survey of the various censuses of New France that were taken, beginning with that of 1665-6, referring particularly to their agricultural aspect, and showing how from a very simple enumeration they developed into the census as we have it taken now every ten years,—the latest being that of 1891 which in reality contained much information that properly belongs to the year 1890.

The first census of any part of what is now the Dominion of Canada was taken in the months of February and March, 1666. It was a census of New France, and comprehended what is now the Province of Quebec. The total population was 3,215. The details were limited to an enumeration according to sex, age, and relation to marriage, condition, and professions and trades. The compilation does not

include the royal troops, the clergy, the nobility, public officials and farmers. Nor is there any statement as to agricultural operations, or the number of cattle, sheep, or other live stock.

In September and October of the following year, 1667, another census was taken and in this appears the extent of land under cultivation (11,448 arpents) and the number of cattle (3,107) and sheep (85). In 1668 the amount of grain harvested was added (130,978 minots).

In the census of 1671 we find goats added to the live stock taken, and in 1679 a further addition of horses, and asses. Swine appear for the first time in 1688, though they were also enumerated in the census of Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1686. In 1688 mills appear along with houses, and churches under "Buildings"; and the crops harvested are divided into "Wheat" and other grains.

In 1692 the lands occupied are for the first time subdivided into "Area under Cultivation" and "In Pasture." In addition to wheat, corn and oats also are given separately. The 1695 census of Acadia divides the crops under the following: Wheat, corn, oats, peas, and beans. The 1698 census of New France gives only wheat, corn, oats, and other grains. That of 1719 adds peas, flax and hemp. In this latter census mills are given under two divisions—saw mills and grist mills.

In 1721 barley and tobacco appear for the first time.

In 1754 rye, buckwheat, potatoes and maple sugar are enumerated. In the same year also other items appear, such as beehives, wool produced, and country cloth. Mills are further subdivided into mills for producing flour, lumber, linseed oil; also mills for fulling, for carding, for threshing, for paper making etc. Potash works are also enumerated.

In 1759 New France passed into possession of the British.

In 1765 horn cattle are sub-divided into three classes, oxen, cows and young cattle, and three entries appear under agricultural viz: "Houses" "Arpents under cultivation" and "Bushels of Grain." In 1784, it may be interesting to note in passing, "Slaves" are given a separate entry distinguished from servants; and the "Infirm" are also noted.

This brings us down to the beginning of the settlement of Ontario then known as Upper Canada.

From 1774 to 1792 it was attached to Quebec. In 1792 a separate Government was established, known as the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada. In 1793, the Legislature for the first time made provision for the assessment of property and the collecting of rates. The assessment was very simple, there were 8 classes:

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1st.	Householders worth.....	£ 50 to £100
2	“ “ .....	100 to 150
3	“ “ .....	150 to 200
4	“ “ .....	200 to 250
5	“ “ .....	250 to 300
6	“ “ .....	300 to 350
7	“ “ .....	350 to 400
8	“ “ .....	400 and over.

The taxes were fixed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  shillings for the first class,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  for the second,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  for the third, and so on up to 20 shillings for the 8th.

It was only in 1811 that agricultural property as distinct from other property was made liable to assessment and taxation. In that year the following were added to the property assessable, and the assessed values were fixed at the same time. Every acre of arable pasture or meadow land 20 shillings. Every acre of uncultivated land 4 shillings. Every stallion for hire or gain at the rate of £199; every horse of the age 3 years and upwards £4; milch cows £3.

Under the same Act the clerk of the Peace was required to send an account of the assessment to the Lieutenant-Governor, who, of course transmitted the report to the Legislature.

Beginning, therefore, with 1811 there were available the assessment rolls of the Province in which were given the acreage of farming lands under two heads, uncultivated and arable, also the live stock upon the farms. In 1826 for the first time these records were printed in the Journals of the House, and from that year to 1841 inclusive we have available these reports. It is to them principally we must look for the story of the increase of farmed lands in Ontario, and also the growth of the live stock industry. It must be carefully noted that the statistics for these 17 years which are given in Vol. 4 of the Census of Canada for 1870-1 are all taken from these assessment statistics. One can easily believe that in those days, when the country was sparsely settled, and when the enumeration of live stock was for the purpose of levying taxes upon the same, the assessors would not find out all the stock—doubtless some of it was lost in the bush when the assessor came around. It is worth noting here that at present live stock on the farms of Ontario is exempt from taxation. In 1888 this exemption was provided for, and it came into operation in the following year. In 1842, however, a census was taken, and what a recovery of lost animals there was, what a return home of the strayed cattle and horses! The number of horses increased from 75,316 on the assessment rolls of 1841 to 113,647 on the census rolls of 1842. Cattle jumped from 264,107 in 1841 to 504,963. Some of this increase of 90 per cent. may be accountable for the fact that cattle only 2 years and upwards were assessed, whereas the census in all probability included cattle of all ages. The horses assessed also were only those of three years and upwards; those of the census were of

all ages. The land occupied dropped from 6,868,504 acres to 6,212,726. In the census of 1842 sheep and swine were for the first time enumerated. Under field products were given wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, buckwheat, corn and potatoes. Home-made cloth, home-made linen, home-made flannel, wool, bee hives and maple sugar product were also given.

In 1848 the second census was taken. At this time the improved land was divided into lands under crop and lands in pasture. To the enumerated products of the farm were now added flax, tobacco, butter, cheese, and beef and pork.

Three years later in 1851 came the first of the decennial census, followed by those of 1861, '71, '81 and '91.

Agricultural societies were first recognized by statute in Ontario in 1830. The scope of these societies and their duties were laid down in various acts passed from time to time. In the Act of 1845 for the first time provision was made for the transmission to the Legislature of an Annual Report containing such information as might be deemed likely to tend to the improvement of agriculture. In 1847 the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was incorporated. It had been organized in the previous year as a common meeting ground of the various local associations, and for the purpose of carrying on a Provincial Fair. The present Agricultural Department of Ontario may be said to be the outgrowth of the movement then inaugurated. This Association was changed to a Board of Agriculture in 1850, and to it the annual reports of the local associations were to be sent, the Board having the putting of them together in an Annual Report to the Legislature.

This Board of Agriculture collected and published a large amount of agricultural information as to the history, the growth, and the possibilities of the various sections. Yearly reports of the crops were collected, and, in order to get this information in good time before the public, arrangements were made for the publication of a monthly journal of which the Secretary of the Board was one of the editors. This journal known as *The Canadian Agriculturist* existed from 1849 to 1863. This monthly, which contained the Journal of the Board had been preceded by *The British American Cultivator*, 1842-1847, and it was followed by *The Canada Farmer*, both of which were conducted entirely as private ventures. The Board collected and published information in regard to crops, but we look in vain for complete or extensive statistics of the agricultural products of Ontario. Down to 1882 the only available statistics of much account are to be found in the various decennial census reports.

From the yearly reports of the Agricultural Societies we can obtain the average yield of the various crops in the district covered by each society reporting.

In 1880 a Royal Agricultural Commission was appointed, consisting of a large number of the leading agriculturists and and scientific

experts of the Province. Their report was published in five large volumes and ran through three editions. This report is yet in demand though long out of print, and is still referred to as the most complete and satisfactory report upon the agricultural resources of the Province ever published. It is a mine of information, thoroughly prepared, well arranged, one of the most important documents ever issued in the Dominion of Canada. The cost of collecting the information and publishing the report was over \$88,000, but the Government of Ontario never invested money for a better purpose or with better results. This report urged the collection of agricultural statistics and their regular publication for the benefit of the farming classes. The Commissioner of Agriculture, who was also Provincial Treasurer, though not a farmer himself, saw the wisdom of their suggestion and requested Mr. Archibald Blue in the fall of 1881 to prepare a report on the subject, and to outline a scheme. This was done and the report was ready in January, 1882. The Legislature met and on March 10th, 1882, there came into operation *An Act to Establish a Bureau of Industries*. The name was given to avoid confusion with the statistical branch connected with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. As already stated, the agricultural interests were in charge of a member of the Cabinet who was known as Commissioner of Agriculture in addition to his other official title. Thus the Department was at one time attached to the Public Works portfolio; at another time to the office of Provincial Treasurer. When a Minister of Agriculture was added to the Cabinet in 1886 the Bureau became the main part or nucleus of the Department and has ever since so remained. The chief of the Bureau is known as Secretary of the Bureau; he is also Deputy Minister of the whole department.

It was laid down as the duty of the Commissioner through the Bureau "to institute enquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such names and forms as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province and to encourage immigration from other countries; and (amongst other things) to procure and publish early information relating to the supply of grain, breadstuffs and live stock in the other Provinces of the Dominion, in Great Britain, and in the United States, and other foreign countries in which the Province finds a market for its surplus products; and as to the demand therefor; and he shall submit to the Legislature, within thirty days of the opening of each session, a detailed and succinct report of his proceedings.

The officers of all agricultural societies, all municipal councils, school boards, and public institutions, and all public officers, were required to supply such information as might be asked of them under penalty of fine for refusal or neglect or falsification of returns.

Some difficulty was met with in the early years of this new work as many ratepayers had a suspicion that in some way the returns

might be used for imposing increased taxes, and still more did not appreciate the value of collecting and publishing statistics of crops, live stock and dairy products.

There are about 160,000 farmers in Ontario, and it would be a most remarkable state of affairs if even after seventeen years of work there were not found here and there individuals who would refuse to give information through indifference, strong political bias against the party that might be in power, or through unalterable and uncompromising stubbornness. On the whole, however, we are able to say that the replies are satisfactory, we have had many opportunities of putting the figures to test, and we can publish our returns from year to year feeling that the public can accept them as reliable, as reliable indeed as such statistics are in other countries where a systematic compilation of agricultural statistics is carried on.

Mr. Archibald Blue, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association, and also Secretary of this section, was appointed the first Secretary and to him is due the credit of successfully inaugurating the Bureau in 1882 and conducting it until 1891, when the author of this paper succeeded him. So marked an impression did Mr. Blue make that even now, seven years after he has given up the work for another Department under our Government, returns occasionally come to our Bureau addressed to him.

As the Bureau is attached to the Department of Agriculture, the collection of agricultural statistics has formed the first charge upon our time and attention, though we have also undertaken and are now publishing annual reports upon the municipal work of our Province, including population, area, assessment, taxation, receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities of all the municipalities of Ontario. We also compile chattel mortgage returns, and have issued several labor reports.

Now, as to our mode of collecting agricultural statistics.

First of all we have a list of correspondents, about 850 in number, varying from year to year, made up of the most reliable farmers in all parts of the Province. To these we send three or four times a year schedules containing questions on the condition of crops, live stock, supply of food, etc. Each is accompanied by an addressed return envelope which the Dominion Postal Department carries free when left unsealed. These returns give us reports as to general conditions in all parts, and form the basis of our bulletins in May, August, and November. The first drafts of these bulletins are sent to the daily and weekly papers, and we get a wide circulation before the bulletins themselves are printed off and distributed. The bulletins contain fuller information as to the crops and the weather, and also "remarks by correspondents."

To arrive at exact statistics of crops we try to reach the producers themselves. In the first place we get returns of the assessment of the

Province from the municipal clerks and from these returns we can also derive the area of fall wheat sown, as that is to be found on the assessors' rolls.

The next thing is to get the names and addresses of the farmers. For a few years the voters' lists were used and in one year (1885) we sent out 175,599 schedules to persons on those lists. In that year replies from 21,053 persons were received. It was felt, however, that these lists, for many reasons that need not be given here, were not altogether suitable to the purposes of the Bureau, and it was resolved to prepare lists that would better serve the purpose. By special arrangements with the Department of Education we are enabled to address every public school inspector, and request a list of the rural school teachers. To every teacher we then send a form to be filled up with a list of the resident farmers of the school section. This list of farmers is revised at least every other year, and we thereby keep it up to date. This in itself is a very heavy task, but we believe it tends toward the accuracy of our results.

To every farmer of the Province we then send out in June a large card asking for the details of his farm operation, total acreage, acres of field crops, pasture, woodland and waste land, acres of wheat, oats, barley, corn and all other field crops, numbers of various orchard trees, numbers of various classes of live stock on hand, and numbers sold during year preceding July 1st, also values of farm lands, buildings, live stock, and implements. These returns are made out on July 1st, and are returnable during first week of July. The number of returns received of course varies—the highest received in any one year being 48,635. From these returns we make up our annual estimate as to the extent of farm operations.

Then as to the results of the farming, we first get an estimate about the first week of August of the probable yield, and another after harvest from the actual threshing returns. We send out schedules and post cards to our regular correspondents and a large number of others, asking for the average yield of the section in which the correspondent lives. Our bulletin publications in August and November give the results covering simply the whole Province. Subsequently we work over this material by townships and publish the details by county in our Annual Report which is given in book form in the year following.

Our market prices are compiled from the weekly market reports in the weekly papers of the Province, and are for the six months July to December inclusive.

Our dairy statistics are compiled from returns got direct from the officers of our cheese factories and creameries. In all of our returns our aim is to get all information at first hand, that is from the men themselves who produce the grain, fatten and sell the stock, and make the cheese and butter, and we endeavor to get the returns from as large a number as possible so as to reduce the possibility of error to the minimum.

C. C. JAMES.

## THE MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

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### VALUE AND USE OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Every age has some striking peculiarity. In this age, near the closing year of the 19th century, we are living so fast, reaching out rapidly into the remote corners of the earth, developing the world's resources and discovering secrets of nature, one is at a loss to designate its special characteristic. There are indeed many things that distinguish us from the generations that preceded us. However there is one line of work, one peculiarity of this age, one characteristic of our life and of our work, that stands out prominent, and that is the tendency or desire to count, reckon, sum up, tabulate, reduce our knowledge to a mathematical basis. We are inclined to introduce statistical methods into all of our investigations, to put our facts into definite figures and then draw conclusions. Or perhaps it would be better to say that we are fond of having our information put into the form of tables of figures, allowing those who are interested to draw their own conclusions. This is as characteristic of municipal matters as of other fields of work. For instance a statement of voters on the roll and of votes polled for the various candidates is in itself of no small interest to us, even where we do not know the voters and the candidates and the many questions that were discussed in connection with an election. Figures have an attraction to most citizens, but when we know what is back of those figures—what they represent—they have a peculiar charm to some of us.

I have recently been looking over the minutes of an old town meeting, probably the oldest in Ontario, and I find that it records the election of the various township officers and the "prudential laws" passed from year to year. The principal matters of concern were the heights of fences and the restraint of animals from running at large. These are of some interest, but when we turn to the other part of the record and see the tables of figures giving the families of all the residents, how our interest increases! We can see the yearly growth due to the new-coming settlers and the birth of children. The material is so well arranged, and is so complete, that it is to these statistical tables quite as much as to the bare statement of so-and-so being appointed pound-keeper, and the laws "no hogs to run at large," and "water voted no fence," we turn to see the growth and history of that township. Our municipal work has broadened and increased so much during the present century that we feel that merely as a matter of history, as a record of our growth, we should keep available for future citizens, as well as for ourselves, a definite statement of our work. As a contribution to the historical record of our Province, therefore, we should try and preserve and publish accurate statistics of our municipalities. I have said our work has broadened. In the

early days dollars and cents, or money, played but a minor part to-day, the records of our municipal councils are largely records of receipts and payments, assets and liabilities. If you give a London financier an accurate record of the financial transactions of any municipality for say ten years, he will be able to form a conclusion as to whether it is safe to buy the debentures of that municipality, that is, to lend it money. He does not need to make diligent enquiries as to geographical situation, the moral habits of the people, their nationality and their church record. Our municipalities are under constant examination by such men here and abroad, and the work of councils is so largely financial that it is becoming imperative to have available published financial records. Our councils are required by statute to keep their accounts in proper form; these are regularly published. It is but one step further to say that it is important to have these records put in permanent form, and in such books or reports as are readily available to all concerned or interested.

Again, the municipal records of all municipalities should be published together, so that the ratepayers may not only study the year by year growth of their own municipality, but should also be able to compare their work with that of other municipalities. We are largely imitators; one good, well-behaved citizen is an example to others, so one well-managed municipality should be a help to others less fortunate or less ably managed. Apart then from the fact that this is an age of statistical records, and that municipalities must follow the fashion of the age, especially when it is a good fashion, there are three good reasons why our municipal statistics should be put in permanent published form: first, because statistical facts are part of the material out of which history is made; second, because municipalities are dealing more or less with outsiders and must be properly accredited with all such; and third, because individual citizens are becoming students of their own affairs, and desire to know the year-by-year changes and results, and desire to have the records of other municipalities for comparison and assistance.

These three reasons that I have given are well established by the increasing demand made at home and from abroad for the annual report of the Bureau of Industries, in which the municipal statistics of Ontario are published. The fact that they are published in a government report gives them a standing that they could not otherwise have, and therefore puts upon municipal officers the responsibility of having them prepared in as complete, trustworthy and prompt a manner as possible, and also puts upon this Bureau the duty of having them published in as convenient and accurate form as can be attained.

#### THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

Many persons have asked why the branch of government to which the municipal statistics are sent and by which these are published is known as "The Ontario Bureau of Industries." Occasionally it has

been mistaken for an employment bureau or agency by persons who have known of its work only by name. Perhaps a word or two of explanation will be in place. The Royal Agricultural Commission of 1880 was a pronounced success. Even to this day applications are received for the set of valuable reports that resulted from its labors, and to many farmers it is still a cyclopædia of Ontario agriculture, a valuable work of reference though nearly twenty years have passed since it was compiled, and it has been out of print for seven years. Following up its work and in direct continuance of the spirit of its findings, the Commissioner of Agriculture requested Mr. Archibald Blue to prepare a report, which is to be found in Vol. VI. of the Ontario Sessional Papers, under the title "Agricultural Statistics, their Value, History, Scope and System." This report is dated 10th January, 1882. Speedy action was taken. On March 10th, of same year, the Lieutenant-Governor assented to *An Act to establish a Bureau of Industries*. This Bureau was to collect, tabulate and publish industrial information for public purposes. The scope was not to be limited to agriculture. One reason for the name originally selected will now be apparent. The main reason for not calling it a Bureau of Statistics was that it was desired not to confuse it with the Dominion Department of Statistics. In clause 5 of this Act the secretary was required to compile annually "a tabular extract of facts relating to land, trade, government, population and other subjects." Clause 6 required the officers of all societies, institutes and agricultural associations, the officers of all municipal councils, school boards and public institutions, to answer any question, or to fill up, tabulate and return official schedules according to instructions and within the prescribed times. The penalty for refusal or wilful neglect was a fine of \$40, recoverable by any person suing for the same. It might be stated right here that this original Act with the clauses above referred to, will be found unchanged in chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897.

The powers and duties of the Bureau as originally constituted, it will be seen, clearly included municipal statistics, and gave the Bureau full power to demand these returns. But in order to make the matter more definite or explicit the Legislature decided to place upon municipal officers the duty of sending in certain specific returns. In 1887 the Municipal Act was amended (50 Vic. chap. 29). Section 12 of the new Act requires every municipal treasurer to furnish to the secretary of the Bureau, before the first day of May, a financial statement on such schedules as might be furnished by the secretary. Section 13 required every clerk to furnish, within one week after the final revision of the assessment roll, such information as the assessment roll or other records of his office afford on such schedules as might be provided. Section 14 required the Secretary of the Bureau to make a report to the Legislative Board on the information thus obtained. The penalty against the treasurer or clerk for non-compliance was fixed at \$20, and the penalty against

the municipality was the withholding of all moneys payable to the municipality until the returns were made. There was no penalties against the Secretary of the Bureau, as, it is presumed, he could not be expected to make tables without figures, and there is always an effective way of holding a civil servant to his duties.

These regulations have undergone various changes, principally, however, in the way of making them more definite and explicit, and it may be as well to state the requirements of the law as they stand to-day in the Revised Statutes of 1897. It is, however, much to be desired by all interested that work of this nature be done because it is felt to be important and not because the law requires it to be done. Where legal procedure has to be resorted to the work is done in a perfunctory manner, and is not at all likely to be satisfactory.

#### AUDITORS' REPORTS.

The general practice is for the municipal council at its first meeting in the new year to appoint two auditors to examine and report upon the accounts of the previous year ending December 31st. The auditors are required to make in duplicate an abstract and a detailed statement of the accounts, receipts and expenditures, and of the assets and liabilities of the municipality. One abstract and one detailed statement are to be sent to the Bureau of Industries. The Act requires this to be done within one month of their appointment, (R. S. O. Chap. 223, Sec. 304.) In most cases these statements are printed, and it is very important that they should be printed in all cases. The Bureau prefers to receive printed copies, certified to by the auditors, and the practice has been to allow auditors such extra time as may be necessary beyond the month rather than put them to the trouble of making copies by hand. The printed copies are much more convenient for examination and comparison. The Bureau continues to receive every year many copies of municipal accounts closed on the 15th of December and published in the local papers for the information of the electors. The auditors may think that they are responsible for this statement because, for some reason or other, it is dealt with under Division V of the Act headed "Auditors and Audit" and is a sub-section of the clause defining the duties of auditors—R. S. O., 1897, chap. 223, sec. 304 (6). In referring to the section it will be seen that the auditors have nothing whatever to do with these statements made out up to Dec. 15th. They must, in most cases, have been carefully compiled before the auditors were appointed, and such returns, whatever may be their use to the auditors in the new year, are not to be sent to the Bureau. The experience acquired at this Bureau leads to the following observations.

1. Auditors are required to audit all the accounts of the municipality, not simply the accounts that may be prepared for them by the treasurer. There have been serious defalcations in past years in Ontario, though the accounts have been audited year by year, and

people have wondered. In such cases the auditors, as a rule, have audited only the accounts prepared for them by the dishonest treasurer.

2. Auditors should carefully examine the bank deposit-book, and the cheque-book (for outstanding cheques,) and then should go to the bank and examine the bank account itself.

3. Auditors should carefully investigate all special deposit accounts, sinking funds, and securities, and see that neither the officials nor the council have improperly interfered with these during the year. All sinking funds required by law should be carefully guarded, should have an actual existence. It has frequently happened that when the crash has taken place, it was because some sinking fund or special deposit has had an existence only on the books of the treasurer.

4. Auditors should see to it that all vouchers examined by them and checked off are so stamped and initialed that they cannot by any manipulation be introduced again in the succeeding year.

5. Auditors should carefully read over pages 4 and 5 in the January number of *The Municipal World*, 1899, and also pages 2457-2460 of Vol. II of the Revised Statutes of Ontario for 1897, and the Municipal Amendment Act of 1898.

6. Having done their duty thoroughly they should see that a copy of their abstract report and also a copy of their detailed audit are sent to the Bureau of Industries as promptly as possible.

These suggestions are observed of course by auditors who are alive to their duties and earnest in their work. Some auditors may think that they are casting reflections upon the ability and integrity of the treasurer, if they are too careful in following out such practice, but a thorough and honest audit should be welcomed by every honorable treasurer, and it may be the means of saving some person from unfortunate errors, unintended, but nevertheless of a most serious nature. Many a treasurer in this Province would have been saved from humiliation if year by year the auditors had been true enough to their sense of duty and true also to his best interests to insist on thoroughly examining every transaction, and every deposit, and every security. The honest treasurer should demand such an audit, the dishonest treasurer requires such an audit, and the honest but not always careful treasurer will be helped by such an audit.

Why send these audits to the Bureau? Further on I will refer to the returns required to be made out by the treasurer. These are made out on forms furnished by this Bureau, and we compare every such return with the auditors' report previously received. Many treasurers, of course, send in statements that are models of accuracy and of good arrangement, but in other cases it is necessary to re-arrange entries that have been improperly classified, and to set these right we require to have the auditors' report.

One more point in reference to the auditors' report is that in many cases the printed statement consists simply of lists of names and amounts, there being a woeful lack of information desired. For instance, "John Jones, \$5," is not enough, but "John Jones, for labor, \$5," would be a great deal more satisfactory. Every entry should give the amount of the payment, the name of the person to whom the amount is paid, and also the explanation or statement showing what the payment is for. Then the auditors should see that every payment is entered under the proper service or account.

If these instructions were observed by all officials the work of the Bureau of Industries would be very much lightened, the citizens who look at the auditors' reports for information would be better satisfied, and auditors would be even more appreciated than they are at present.

#### THE CLERK'S RETURNS.

The clerk is the secretary of the municipal council, including in his work the duties of both recorder and correspondent. In his office should be kept all records, and to him reference should be made for information upon almost every phase of municipal work. He is the official, therefore, to whom most of the requests of this Bureau are directed, and he not infrequently thinks that the requests are too numerous and too exacting. This opinion is emphasized by the fact that these requests are not accompanied by any promise to pay. He sometimes expresses himself pretty freely and unreservedly in regard to the matter, thinking that the government that exacts work should pay for it. The Legislature, however, requires certain information to be given, and the Bureau of Industries is simply carrying out the orders of the Legislature in asking for these returns. It is to be presumed that the reason why no provision is made for paying for such information being given is that it is considered that the collecting and publication of such information is in the interest of the municipalities rather than of the Legislature, and that the officials should be paid by the municipalities that receive the benefit. Proper recompense for making these and other returns, therefore, should be provided for by the municipal councils. In fixing salaries and allowances municipal councils should consider these duties, and here, as elsewhere, adequate payment should be aimed at. No one appreciates the value of the services of municipal officers more than do the officials of this Bureau, and we would be very pleased to see councils making proper provision for payment of salaries. Sometimes officials apply for position at very low salaries without fully informing themselves as to the many duties laid upon them by legislative enactments.

The returns required to be made by clerks to this Bureau, are the following :

(1) A list of the council and the officials for the current year. This is to be sent in, on forms provided, immediately after the opening session in January.

(2) Certain statistics taken from the assessment rolls and collection rolls. One difficulty that is frequently met with is that clerks state that at the time information as to taxes is asked, the collector's roll is in the hands of the collector, the collection is not yet complete, or the time has been extended. This would be obviated if the clerk would make an entry in his books of the totals of the taxes imposed before handing out the rolls. It seems to us that even if a return to this Bureau were not requested that such a statement should be found on the record books of the clerk.

(3) Copies of all money by-laws passed. If these were all on record in this Bureau, for references in checking over auditors' and treasurers' returns, much correspondence would be avoided and the work materially lightened.

Section 285 of the R. S. O. reads as follows: "The clerk of every municipality shall, in each year, within one week after the final revision of the assessment roll, under a penalty of \$20, in case of default, make a return to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, on schedules or forms furnished by the said secretary, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of such statistics or information as the assessment roll or other records of his office afford, and as such schedules or forms call for; and every such return shall be transmitted by mail in a registered package."

(4) Copies of the printed Voters' Lists. It should be noted here that the Voters' Lists of townships, towns and villages must now contain a column specifying the occupation of the voter. This gives increased value to Voters' Lists, and the many uses that they serve in this improved form need not be referred to here.

(5) Section 427 requires every council to transmit to the Department of Agriculture on or before 31st day of January, an account of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December preceding." Then follows the items to be specified. The clerk, being the secretary of the Council, is the officer to transmit this statement. The council should instruct the proper officers to prepare a statement.

#### TREASURER'S RETURNS.

Section 293 of the Municipal Act requires every municipal treasurer to send to the Bureau "such information or statistics regarding the finances or accounts of the municipality as such schedules or forms call for, and every such return shall be transmitted by mail in a registered package. The schedule sent out provides for a statement of receipts and expenditures and also of assets and liabilities. These statements are arranged under heads or classes, as near as possible in the form in which they are afterwards published, hence it is very important that treasurers be careful that all items are arranged under their proper heads. Duplicate forms are furnished, so that the treas-

urer may retain a copy for reference. These returns are compared with the auditors' statements sent in earlier in the year, and there should be, of course, no discrepancies. The liabilities statement should include the total liabilities and not simply those falling due during the ensuing year.

It will be seen that the Bureau has some half-dozen statistical returns upon which to base a report, and all are required. Delay in sending in one may retard the compilation, and non-agreement of one with another causes increasing labor and vexatious delay. When the fact is appreciated that several thousand returns have to be obtained and examined, and the figures taken off and checked, it will be understood why there is some delay in presenting to the public the printed municipal reports of this Bureau.

The report of municipal statistics for the year 1897, is still in preparation. Some may wonder why it has not yet gone to press although we are now at the end of the third month of 1899. The main reason why this report has not yet appeared is because all the material has not been available. Some, in fact many, officials are prompt and courteous; others, however, are very dilatory, and form after form, and circular after circular, and letter after letter must be sent by mail, and even the telegraph service called to our assistance—still there are some lacking, and despite all our efforts the following returns are still in default:

Debenture statements for 1897 .....	3
Treasurers' " " " .....	8
Auditors' " " " .....	11

The work of the Bureau of Industries, it will be seen, is not exactly a sinecure. We are doing our best to publish promptly, accurate and serviceable reports. We appeal to municipal officers to help us.

C. C. JAMES.

## THE ROMANCE OF ONTARIO, OR THE PEOPLING OF THE PROVINCE.

This paper was read at the Ontario Historical Exhibition, Toronto, June 20th, 1899, and is printed by request.

I do not think I am making too strong or definite a statement in saying that, for the most part, the people of Ontario consider themselves a prosaic matter-of-fact people, having a history short and simple, with little or no romance to relieve its pages of plain monotony. The impression seems to be that we must look elsewhere, to other provinces and to other times, for the materials to weave into the attractive fabric of romance, or for deeds of heroism with which to evoke the strains of poesy and song.

Our poets have sung of the sea and the tides, the dykes and the marshes; they have roamed the fields and listened to the birds; they have learned the music of the breeze and caught the inspiration of the rivers and lakes—they are poets of nature rather than of men. In them for the most part the men and women of Ontario have aroused no poetic interest and apparently our deeds are dull and commonplace. The students of Canadian poetry will be attracted by the melody of the song and be charmed by the interpretation of nature but will find little that will attract them to a closer study of our English-speaking people. When we turn to the writers of fiction we find the same—our writers of fiction and our poets appear to be inseparable. Let us record briefly the recent works of Canadian fiction. Roberts has taken the Acadian troubles for the themes of his "Forge in the Forest" and "A Sister to Evangeline." Gilbert Parker has gained an enviable reputation with "The Seats of the Mighty" and other French Canadian novels. McLennan gave us first his "Spanish John" and later, in collaboration with Miss McIlwraith, his "Span o' Life." Lighthall in "The False Chevalier," and Marquis in "Marguerite de Roberval," have gone to old Quebec for their heroes and their heroines. Mrs. Harrison has written "The Forest of Bourg Marie" and Henry Cecil Walsh "Bonhomme and other stories." Miss Macdonnell, Miss Sanford, Duncan Campbell Scott and E. W. Thompson have also been attracted to the French Canadian for some of their stories. W. A. Fraser has gone to far off India or the remote corners of the Northwest and Ralph Connor has told his tales of the Selkirks. Robert Barr, it is true, has found a plot for one of his stories in Ontario "In the midst of Alarms," and is now working out the details of a story into which he is introducing Col. Talbot. If to this we add the names of Miss Murray, Miss Machar, and Miss Joanna Wood, we shall have about exhausted the references to story writers who have found themes for their writings in this prosy old Province of Ontario.

Some years ago a veteran Ontario writer, Wm. Kirby, opened up a well nigh inexhaustible mine of fiction and romance in his remarkable story of old Quebec, "The Golden Dog," and it would seem as though all the writers and poets had ever since forgotten or overlooked our own fair province as unworthy of their pens or as insufficient to supply the romantic material for their work. Here and there we find a stray bit of Ontario narrative, but for the most part the eyes of the story writers are turned towards New France. Do the Acadians of the east, the French Canadians of Quebec and the mixed French and Scottish furtraders of the Northwest monopolize the romance of Canada? Does this Province in which we live, of which we are citizens, and of which we are, I trust, honestly proud, yield no romance to the student? Are we now and have our forefathers been merely a mercenary crowd of uninteresting people without a history to attract attention or arouse interest, or develop feelings of patriotic pride? Sometimes I think we are apt to conclude that the story of Ontario is simply that of the heavy labor of clearing away the forest, sowing the wheat and the barley, fattening the cattle and sheep, making butter and cheese, and building railroads and canals to send these to the great European market. We have made business and politics a very large portion of our provincial life, but I desire to call attention to the fact that back of that and before all that there has been some romance in our history, and I would like to suggest some lines of study and research that will open up these hidden treasures—for it is a treasure to any people to feel and to know that there is a romantic element in its growth. The pages of our history are not as dull as some would have us believe, and though we may be lacking in some of the attractive elements of our fellow Canadians of French ancestry, yet we have a history of our own that is full of interest, that is varied in its nature, one in which we can take laudable pride if only we understand it aright.

Why have our poets and our story writers and our students of economic questions gone to Acadia, Quebec, and the far-off parts of the Northwest, for their inspiration and their themes? Some may say because they did not find their inspiration and their theme at home, others may say because Parkman has entranced them with his interweaving of romance and narrative, that delightful mingling of story and history that may be described as intoxicating or at least as mesmeric, and because Kirby told a tale in his *Golden Dog* that has never been surpassed by his successors, if it has been equalled. Others may say that we are always most attracted by the distant and the foreign, we can see more romance in a people that have other ways and other speech than we have ourselves, and we can readily find a story that will interest others like ourselves if only we seek it in a foreign situation, and with others who do not think as we do or speak our language. This must be remembered, however, that there is always awaiting such stories the native critic who is ready to lay bare the inaccuracies and the mistakes of the foreigner, who is inaccurate and

makes mistakes because he is a foreigner. When, however, the writer is able to tell us the story of his own people with fidelity and fervor, though it may be with simplicity approaching crudeness, to tell the story so that it takes hold of us and becomes a part of our very nature, then we call it great, we know that it will last, for it has the essence of life—it is true and unassailable. I need refer you only to Ian Maclaren's stories of his Scottish folk and Langwill's revelations of the Ghetto, and, I think I may add, the author of David Harum. It would be more difficult for an English Canadian writer to give us living stories of the folk of Ontario than of the habitants of Quebec, but that is not a sufficient excuse for passing by this province. I conclude that the main reason is that our poets and story writers have considered that the people of Ontario have had a less interesting history than the people of Quebec, of Acadia, and the wilds of the Northwest. My present purpose is to try to show that we are not the product of dull monotony, but that in the making of this province there is something interesting and attractive. I do not pretend to be able to give you more than a brief and partial sketch—my purpose is to suggest rather than to finish.

I hope to be able to put forth a plea for the study of the people that have come into this province which may be called the Promised Land of the Western Continent. I say "Promised Land" advisedly, for if you will look back over the century gone by you will see that it has really been a Promised Land to many people—it was the Promised Land to the United Empire Loyalists; it was the Promised Land to the thousands of home-seeking Emigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland; it was the Promised Land to the Negro who knelt and kissed the soil that made him first a man, after following the north star across the Northern States that poured forth their blood to set him free; it was the Promised Land to the German; and it may soon become the Promised Land to some of the Doukhobors who lift up their voices in Psalms of Praise as their boat touches Canadian shores.

I have not time to direct your attention to the unique position that this Province occupies geographically on this continent. Open your atlas and observe that Ontario is almost literally an island lying in the interior of the continent, thrust down into the very heart of the great producing states, a block of land across which pass the great natural and national highways. Then to our great water courses add the fertility of the soil formed in the ages gone by out of the Archean rocks of the Laurentians, the oldest of the continent, and you have the reasons which nature gives for calling this a Promised Land.

What is the nationality of our people? Are we English, or Scottish, or Irish? or are we Anglo-Saxons? It is best to call ourselves Canadian. But of what blood is a Canadian? Let me take an example, and I do not think it is an extreme case. I had occasion lately to look up the nationality of a Canadian who was born in Toronto. His father and mother were both born in this province

His mother's father was born in Ireland, his mother's mother was born in England, her father being English and her mother Scottish. His father's father also was born in Ontario, of Irish and Welsh ancestry. His father's mother was the daughter of a man born in the United States of French Huguenot ancestry, and on his mother's side she was of U. E. Loyalist origin, in part German Palatine. Here we find a mingling of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, French and German blood—and yet a Canadian. This fusion of blood is going on and you have only to make careful enquiry into the ancestry of the rising generation of this province to be convinced that the future citizens of Ontario will be of a composite character. Let us hope that the best elements of all the contributing nationalities will produce a Canadian type that will be worthy of the land in which we live.

I shall not take time to repeat the story of the aborigines of this province and the wonderful records of the Jesuit Fathers who lived and labored and suffered and died for the conversion of the Indians. You have in this exhibition an opportunity that may never come to you again, to see the original letters and records of some of these early heroes and to hear from Father Jones the story of their lives.

Then comes the story of the voyageurs and the fur traders. Last summer I had the pleasure of taking a boat at the old departing place for the great northwest, Lachine. We turned the western end of Mont-real Island and headed up the rapids of Ste Anne. I had by good fortune picked up a day or two before a copy of Harmon's Journal beginning thus "April 1800, Tuesday 20, Lachine." We were following Harmon's canoes laden with goods for the great prairies of the west. We were in the great highway of the early Jesuit Missionaries and the Voyageurs. That alone made the trip to Carillon on the Ottawa of great interest to one who knew even a little of the early history of Canada. As we moved through the canal the captain, at our request, pointed out Tom Moore's cottage, where he lived and where he wrote The Canadian Boat Song.

Faintly as tolls the evening chime  
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time ;  
Soon as the woods on the shore look dim  
We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn,  
Row brothers, row, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near and the daylight's past.

Why should we yet our sail unfurl ?  
There is not a breath the blue waves to curl ;  
But, when the wind blows off the shore,  
Oh ! sweetly we'll rest our weary oar,  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

Utawa's tide ! this trembling moon  
Shall see us float over thy surges soon.  
Saint of this green isle ! hear our prayers ;  
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favouring airs,  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

Every school boy knows the words, and the little excursion had an increased interest because of that song. I thought then and I am more convinced to-night that if we could produce a Canadian Tom Moore to sing the songs and tell the deeds of the hundreds of places in Ontario that are quite as interesting and quite as memorable as the Ste. Anne's Rapids we would develop a sentiment of love and patriotism in the people of this province that would be worth more than the construction of a transcontinental railway or the deepening of our much boasted canals. Sentiment! What is it? Of what is it composed? Is it worth having? It has made nations weak in numbers, great in power. It may not make millionaires, but it has made martyrs; it may not make champions of the prize ring but it has made heroes and patriots. If a song, a poem, or a story will arouse high and worthy sentiment in our people let us have it, and may our writers and our poets search out the stories of our province and do for the hills and lakes and fields and landing places of Ontario what Moore did for the Rapids of Ste. Anne, what Mrs. Sigourney did for the bell of St. Regis, and what Whittier did for the bells of St. Boniface.\*

We begin with 1784 and the coming of the U. E. Loyalists. There has been no little quiet questioning of the U. E. Loyalists, as to why they came and what their motives? I do not propose to enter into that discussion. The U. E. Loyalists played an important part in laying the foundation of this province—all admit that. At the same time we do not intend to give them all the credit for building up this people, and we shall be doing justice only when we give a place to all who have come from distant lands to take up their permanent abode in this promised land.

I do not think that the composite nature of the U. E. Loyalists is fully understood by the younger people of this province. At the close of the war and the declaration of Peace in 1783, large numbers of the Loyalists had sought shelter under the protection of Fort Niagara and in New York and other seaport towns in the East. As a very large part of the Loyalists came from New York State, we must therefore look into the composition of the people of that State.

1st. There were large numbers of Dutch or Knickerbockers from Mannhatten Island, descendants of the founders of New Amsterdam. In the first Vol. of Papers and Records just published by the Ontario Historical Society you will find Van Alstine, Van Horn, Bogart, Van debogart, Asselstine, Van Cleef, Van Blaricom, Vanevery, Van Tassil Wanamaker, Huycke, Hough, Snider, Schmitt, Van Skiver, Schermerhorn, Hoffnagle, Vanderheyden, Von Kochnet, Sleuter, and many similar names. These tell of Dutch ancestry, some of German.

\* See "The Bell of St. Regis" by Mrs. Sigourney, and "The Red River Voyageur" by John G. Whittier:

"The voyageur smiles and listens  
For the sound that grows apace  
Well he knows the vesper ringing  
Of the bells of St. Boniface."

"The bells of the Roman mission  
That call from the turrets twain,  
To the boatman on the river  
To the hunter on the plain."

2nd. In addition to the Dutch we find some Germans among the U. E. Loyalists, in addition to the disbanded Hessians. Perhaps you know the story of the Palatines. The people of the German Palatinate indeed had suffered for years—their country had been a fighting ground for the French on the West and the German States on the East. They had suffered terrible persecution, and had fled, some to Holland, some to London. It was in the days of Queen Anne. Public sympathy being aroused they were housed, fed and clothed. At first it was proposed to settle them in Ireland and in the manufacturing towns of the north. Then it was decided to send them to America to settle in the pine forests that they might produce naval stores. Some Mohawk Chiefs who were at the time in London on a mission were taken to see them and they offered them a home in their country across the sea, the great Mohawk country. This was gladly accepted and they came out in 1710 to New York State. A large number also came and settled in Pennsylvania. For three years they suffered persecution and privation before it was discovered that the pine of the north was not pitch pine—the British Government and the New York Governor were disappointed—on up the Hudson and Mohawk they gradually moved until they came into the promised land of the Mohawks. \* It is a remarkable fact that the descendants of some of the German Palatines cared for in London and the descendants of the Mohawk Chiefs who in London offered them a home in their country beyond the sea, settled down in 1784 side by side on the banks of the Bay of Quinte.

3rd. The next element amongst the U. E. Loyalists was composed of Huguenots. There were Frenchmen among the Pilgrim Fathers. We have not time to tell their story—perhaps you know it better than I do. There is more French blood in New England than is generally supposed. Many of the names suffered peculiar changes in England, Ireland and Holland. Longfellow's Priscilla was a Huguenot and some have explained her readiness in love-making by that fact. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and Garfield had Huguenot ancestors. Paul Revere, the soldier, Freneau, the pioneer poet, Thoreau, the naturalist, Lanier, the poet, Tourgée, the novelist, were all of French Huguenot descent. Their principal settlement was at New Rochelle, a few miles above New York. It is in West Chester County, and we know that many of the U. E. Loyalists came from West Chester County, and by examining the original names we see their French origin. It may be worth noting here that Tom Paine succeeded to the home of a French Huguenot family that had escaped from New Rochelle to Nova Scotia. He was buried there but his remains were afterwards taken back to England, and where they lie to-day no one knows.

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\* An interesting account of the German Refugees in the U. S. will be found in "The Story of The Palatines" by Sanford H. Cobb, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1897.

A hasty glance through the pages of the "Records" of the mid-land district already referred to will show many names that reveal a French ancestry—Gilliam de Morest, Pierre Le Rouge, James Forshee, Marie des Anges du Charme, Louis Latour, Marie de Guarrié, Le Beau, Jean Beausselé, James Canniff. Perhaps you will permit a word as to the last name, since it is that of the grandfather of Dr. Wm. Canniff, whose paper on the U. E. Loyalists was read at this exhibition on Saturday last, June 17th, the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Adolphustown. The ancestors of the Canniffs were expelled from France in 1685 and found a refuge in Ireland. (The Irish Parliament had passed various Acts granting special privileges to the Huguenot refugees, and the Duke of Ormond, the Viceroy, had encouraged the coming thither of French weavers and other artisans.) They became British subjects and subsequently were among the early settlers of New Rochelle, N. Y. State. James Canniff married an Irish McBride and came to Ontario a century ago. Their son Jonas married a Flagler, a Knickerbocker. Dr. Canniff therefore is a fair sample of mixture of blood that is more common than you may have thought.

4th. Among the U. E. Loyalists were many decendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims who had moved West generation by generation, seeking new homes on the frontier. There were several flourishing settlements of these in central New York State. Among these were many Quakers who had formed comfortable settlements, and who suffered some persecution because of their refusal to fight against the mother land.

5th. Sir Wm. Johnson had a few years prior to 1784 persuaded some Highland Scotsmen to settle in New York State, and many of these formed part of the King's Royal Regiment under Sir John Johnson, and came over as U. E. Loyalists.

You know the story of how the refugees at Niagara crossed the river and settled about old Niagara on the lake. Some of their relatives were among the refugees in New York City, where Gen. Guy Carleton was arranging for their embarkation. In September, 1783, they spread their sails for the St. Lawrence, many sailing away leaving members of their families to be sent on later—some families to be reunited only after years, some never. You know how they stopped at Sorel and waited through the long winter till their location had been settled. Governor Haldimand sent his surveyor\* with some representatives of the U. E. Loyalists to spy out the land. Among them was a man named Grass, who had been a prisoner of the French at Cataraqui. Up the St. Lawrence they went in batteaux, poling and pulling up the rapids, examining the shores as they went. Finally they selected Cataraqui Bay,

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\*In the report of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association for 1897, will be found, pp. 196 to 230, a very valuable compilation of letters and reports dealing with the selection and first surveys of the townships from Kingston west, "Documentary History of the First Surveys in the Province of Ontario" by J. J. Murphy, Dept. of Crown Lands of Ontario.

and the Bay of Quinte as their future home. The surveys were made in the Fall of 1783, and on June 16th, 1784, the landing at Adolphustown took place. Did time permit we might refer at length to the interesting story of their home-making, their organization of a simple system of municipal Government\* before Simcoe landed at Quebec, their early courts and churches. The student of those early days will find convincing proof that these U. E. Loyalists, made up of descendants of people that had been driven out of Germany, France and England, and we may also say out of Ireland and Scotland, to seek a home in America, and that had just been compelled to make one more move to find a home of safety, have a history that is full of interest and full of romance, and one that should be familiar to all our people. The descendants of those who settled along the St. Lawrence, around the Bay of Quinte, here and there along the front of Lake Ontario, around the Niagara peninsula, and as far west as Longue Point, have played an important part in the building of this Province; many who have taken an active interest in the gathering together of this exhibition can trace their ancestry back to those pioneers, and there is little wonder that their interest is so keen in the memorials of a hundred years ago.

In the train of the U. E. Loyalists came many others, friends and relatives left behind, separated by the necessities of the time; sympathisers at first with the Revolutionists, but who hearing of the productiveness of the new country came to Upper Canada to take up land for themselves. They crossed at Niagara or below Kingston. Among these may be mentioned in particular the Germans—Pennsylvania Dutch as they are usually called—who, desiring new lands, had formed a sort of colonization company. They drove their heavy ox-carts north, crossing at Niagara, a few at Toronto. Many of these were descendants of the Palatine Germans who came out, as we mentioned before, about 1710. They settled portions of the County of York and also of the County of Waterloo.

I mentioned the coming of the Quakers a few moments ago—those quiet, industrious, peace-loving Friends. Surely, you say, there is no romance in their history. I cannot speak with knowledge of the Quakers of western Ontario, but this I know that there are very few families in the Bay of Quinte District that do not carry some Quaker blood and the development of that section is due in no small degree to the industry of these lovers of peace. Some of them were fighting Quakers and came as U. E. Loyalists, many of them came over after the U. E. Loyalists had settled. In 1798 the first meeting was organized in the house of Philip Dorland, who had been elected as member of the First Legislature of Upper Canada for Prince Edward and Adolphustown and had been denied his seat because of his refusal to take the oath. They erected a meeting house in 1799 which is still standing. From Lennox they spread into Prince Edward, Hastings,

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\* See introduction to this volume.

Frontenac, and Leeds. These Quakers of the Bay of Quinte were principally of British origin. Let me give you two examples.

First, a Lennox family—The forefather came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1628. The descendants gradually spread towards the west until the fifth generation had found a home in central New York. Here is a list of his eight children—Joseph, Jonathan Obadiah, Rachel, Reuben, Amos, David, and Daniel. The youngest came to Adolphustown and when the first Quaker meeting was formed there in 1798 his brother Reuben came over as one of the accredited delegates from the parent New York meeting to assist in the organization. The second example is of an old Prince Edward County family. The forefather came from England to Boston in 1635, soon after moving to Rhode Island, where he became Governor. Between 1784 and 1815 several descendants came to Prince Edward County. I gave you in my first example a family of sons. This was a family of daughters. Here are the names—Matura, Matilda, Ruth, Phœbe, Mehitabel, Abigail, Patience and Content. There must have been some humor in the old Quaker to name his seventh daughter Patience, and the eighth and last Content. These two, with their elder sister Abigail, came with their husbands, not in parlor cars, but in lumber wagons, bringing with them their bedding, flax-spinning wheels and solid silverware. Their descendants are numerous in Prince Edward County.

The old Quakers had large families, many of their children, however, joined the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The early Quakers would be a fruitful and interesting field of study. I have given you some Dutch, German and French names. Here are a few taken from the same "Records" that suggest descent from Puritan and Pilgrim stock and are fair samples of the old Quaker names, though such were by no means restricted to Quakers:—Content Castle, Charity Hill, Patience Pomeroy, Ruth Williams, Prudence Barret, Mercy Hawley, Temperance Rombough.

Most of the U. E. Loyalists who settled around Niagara and on the Bay of Quinte were protestants. In Sir John Johnson's Royal New York Regiment were a large number of Scottish soldiers, most of them protestant but some catholics. The former settled on the St. Lawrence in the counties of Stormont and Dundas; the catholics made a small settlement in Glengarry. Soon after came a large accession to their numbers, the Glengarry Fencibles with their gallant and devoted leader, Father Macdonell, afterwards the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. The story of Bishop Macdonell and his Highlanders is full of interest. Born in 1762, in Invernesshire, he was educated for the priesthood. He went back to minister to his own people and found them in dire distress because of their small holdings being turned into sheep walks. He arranged with Glasgow manufacturers for their employment and came down from the Highlands with 700 or 800 stalwart laborers. Soon after occurred the French revolu-

tionary troubles, and a stagnation followed in the great work centres of England and Scotland. Father Macdonell then formed his followers into a catholic regiment, of which he became chaplain, and their services were offered to their country. They saw service in the Channel Islands and in Ireland. When peace came the Glengarry Fencibles were disbanded. Previous to this bands of Highlanders had left for America at various times, one settlement being made in South Carolina, another in Prince Edward Island, and in 1773 another band had gone, as already stated, to the Mohawk Valley at the request of Sir Wm. Johnson, and at the close of the revolutionary war had been settled along the St. Lawrence. Father Macdonell naturally looked across the sea for a future home for his flock, and, after many difficulties that we have not time to mention here, we find these fighting Highlanders located on grants of land in Glengarry County. Canada owes a great debt to the Highlanders of the St. Lawrence, both protestant and catholic. They were born fighters, and in the war of 1812 they all stood true to their old reputation of fighting to the last for the honor of the mother land. One has only to go over the catalogue of this Historical Exhibition to see what her Scottish pioneers did to preserve and to build up our country. If, then, you look over the history of our early lumbering industry and the construction of our railroads and canals, you will find that they were also great in peace and commerce as they were great in war and conquest. There is plenty of romance still to be written, and "Spanish John" is not the only book that could tell a story that would interest Canadians and give us an increasing love of our Dominion.

The descendants of the Lowlanders and of the Highlanders in Ontario are in comfortable circumstances, and it is difficult for us to realize with what sorrow and regret they took a tearful farewell of hill and dale and watched the last line of old Scotland fade away, even though they may have felt that they were being driven from home—driven it may have been, but it was from home. We can perhaps catch some of their spirit and their feeling if we recall the old Canadian boat song that they sang in Gaelic on the St. Lawrence.

#### CANADIAN BOAT SONG.\*

Listen to me, as when you heard our father,  
Sing long ago, the song of other shores ;  
Listen to me, and then in chorus gather,  
All your deep voices as ye pull your oars ;  
Fair these broad meads—those hoary woods are grand ;  
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

From the lone sheiling of the misty island  
Mountains divide us, and a waste of seas ;  
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland  
And we, in dreams, behold the Hebrides.

We ne'er shall tread the fancy-haunted valley,  
Where, 'twixt the dark hills, creeps the small clear stream,  
In arms around the patriarch banner rally,  
Nor see the moon on royal tombstones gleam.

When the bold kindred, in the time long vanished,  
Conquered the soil and fortified the keep,  
No seer foretold the children should be banished,  
That a degenerate lord might boast his sheep.

Come, foreign raid ! let discord burst in slaughter,  
Oh, then, for clansmen true, and keen claymore !  
The hearts that would have given their blood like water,  
Beat heavily beyond the Atlantic's roar.  
Fair these broad meads—those hoary woods are grand ;  
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

They loved their fathers' land and they sang in their sorrow ;  
their grandchildren love this province but their love has not yet  
blossomed into song.

In recalling the heroes of early days in Upper Canada let us give full praise to men like Stewart and Langhorn, Losee and Dunham, McDowall and Macdonell, who traversed the scattered settlements of this province afoot or on horseback, in dugout or in the birchbark, and who carried peace and happiness into the homes of the early settlers. Surely in the lives of such men were the highest and truest elements of romance, and I can well believe that, actuated as they were by the same fidelity to their work as were their predecessors the Jesuit Fathers, they labored and lived free from the cares and worries of theological disputations. It is said that when Bishop Macdonell received visitors of state at Kingston the wife of one of the Protestant ministers did the honors of his house on more than one occasion.

Let me give you just one glimpse of early religious conditions in 1845. There were many vacancies in Upper Canada, men were asked for. The Church of Scotland, among other churches, was trying to meet the demand. A deputation was sent out to visit the parishes. On their return Rev. Norman McLeod gave this picture of the conditions among the Scottish Presbyterians :

“ If I could just form a proper picture of one of these churches, it would be more eloquent than ten thousand speeches about vacancies. Suppose that, after a long journey, you come to a house built in some green nook, singled out from the surrounding wilderness ; the people gradually collect before the door, some from

\*This translation of the Gaelic Canadian Boat Song was made by the Earl of Eglinton and appeared in *Tait's Magazine*, June, 1849. It was copied from that magazine into “The Raid of Albyn” by W. D. Campbell, pub. Edinburgh in 1854. I have been enabled to reproduce it here through the kindness of Mr. Angus McMurchy, Toronto. When the deputation from the Church of Scotland returned in 1845 and made a report on their visit to Canada, Rev. Norman McLeod quoted the second verse as follows :

“ From the dim sheiling on the misty island,  
Mountains divide us, and a world of seas,  
But still our hearts are true, our hearts are Highland,  
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.”

the neighboring woods, some from the distant hamlets, and some have, from an early hour, been in their waggons, trudging along through heavy swamps. They are all assembled, you enter, and at a single glance from the pulpit you are sensible that you are addressing fellow countrymen; the psalm is given out, you hear Bangor or old Dundee sung, you feel a thrill as each joins his homely voice to the plaintive measure, and then you think yourself in a Highland glen. You preach, you rebuke, you exhort, you admonish, you comfort, and then quickly comes the hour that you must part, the time when is heard the solemn amen; and the thought strikes you that the church door will not be opened again for many a Sabbath—that the autumn leaves may fall and rustle at its threshold—that the snow of winter may wreath itself there—but no passing foot will clear it away. When you see that, oh, it is then that you fully know what a vacancy is.”\*

I have not time to go fully into the story of the coming of the Six Nation Indians. They had offered the German refugees in London a home in their Mohawk country. They in turn now needed a home for themselves. When Governor Haldimand sent the little band of surveyors and loyalists up the St. Lawrence to spy out the land, Brant and some companions came with them. Upon the report of these prospectors the loyal Indians followed. They divided, part remaining on the Bay of Quinte and part going to the Grand River, where their descendants live to-day. Is there not some suggestion of romance in seeing the chiefs of these two sections meeting, at this exhibition 115 years later, with the descendants of their fellow-refugees and bringing together for the first time in a century the divided Queen Anne communion plate that represents so much to them, doubly dear because it was the gift of one of Britain's Queens, the great mother of the red man as well as of the white?

The next settlement that I come to in order of time is that which we call the Talbot Settlement. Two Irish lads had been aides to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin. They were boys together, Tom Talbot and Arthur Wellesley by name. We can picture to ourselves how in years long after (1851) Lord Wellington and Colonel Talbot shook hands and sat down to talk of olden times. I wonder whether the story of Waterloo, or of Lundy's Lane, or the backwoods tales of Upper Canada, or the youthful pranks in which they were associated came most frequently to the fore. The reproduction of an evening with Wellington and Talbot fifty years ago would be rare reading for Canadians and Britishers to-day. There was no phonograph—perhaps some Canadian writer gifted with a vivid imagination will some day meet our desires. Would there not be some romance in it? Talbot had been Private Secretary to Governor Simcoe in Upper Canada from 1792 to 1794. In 1803, nearly 10 years after his return, he applied for a grant of land. Simcoe supported the application. 5,000 acres were given him, with an additional 150 for every 50 acres located. Some say he had been disappointed in love and came back to Canada as a consequence. To those who have once felt the allurements of the wild woods no such reason seems necessary. Fort Talbot overlooking Lake

\*Report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Edinburgh, 10th November, 1845.

Erie in Dunwich Township became his seat of government, and such a government it was! His manner was brusque and even irritating but his word was as good as his bond. He had his townships surveyed and his roads laid out, the principal one, Talbot Road, or Street, still bearing his name. His mode of registration was simple in the extreme—he wrote the name of the holder of each lot upon his plan; when a transfer was made the old name was erased and that of the new owner inscribed. He was a dictator in his settlement, which extended over Dunwich, Yarmouth, Aldborough, Malahide and Bayham, and even as far as Amherstburg. In 1831 he reported to the Government "My population amounts to nearly 40,000 souls." After visiting his native land he died in 1853. Let us hope that Robert Barr will do full justice to this unique character—this old Irish Bachelor who was a father to his thousands of old country settlers, and who served his country faithfully during the troublous times of 1812-14. I have not time or space to deal at greater length with this interesting man, but must refer you to the sketch of his life by Ermatinger and also to Mrs. Jameson's very entertaining account of her six days' visit to his home in July 1837. You will find it in vol. II of her "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada" published in London in 1838.

The growth of the population may be seen from the following:

1784....about....10,000	1848....about ..726,000
1812.... " ....75,000	1851.... " ..952,000
1824.... " ...157,000	1861.... " ..1,400,000
1841.... " ...500,000	

From 1825 to 1850 was "the growing time" in Upper Canada—it was then that the great streams of people poured in from England, Scotland and Ireland. I shall not discuss the causes\*—the stagnation of British manufacturing industries, the failure of crops, the cholera scourge, the great social unrest, the desire for the possession of homes, and the free grant land policy of the Government. The front townships along the St. Lawrence and along Lakes Ontario and Erie were already settled but the rear townships were now open—the Queen's Bush was ready and thousands of English, Irish and Scottish settlers came in a steady stream up the St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal and found their way to the upper province by way of the upper St. Lawrence or the lately constructed Rideau Canal. These settlers filled up the townships to the north and west of the frontier townships, occupied by the earlier pioneers. Another series of stories is now to be told and the stories are not dry and uninteresting.

Have you not read of how the last chief of the McNabs fled from his creditors and escaped to America in 1823 and set up his feudal system in his own township near Ottawa? Here is an extract from a paper lately read before the Ottawa Women's Historical Society:

\*See paper by A. F. Hunter, M. A., on "British Immigration into Upper Canada, 1825-1837," pp. 97-101 of this report.

"An order-in-council gave him control of the township next to Fitzroy for the purpose of forming a settlement, and granted to himself 1,200 acres, to be increased on completion of settlement and on arrival of settlers. They were summoned before the Chief and informed of the nature of his titles and his position as their Chief, and Head and Lord of the township. They were required to sign a very remarkable document called a location ticket which ran thus :

"I, Archibald Macnab, of Macnab, do hereby locate you, J—— C——, upon the rear half of the sixteenth lot of the eleventh concession of Macnab, upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say : I hereby bind myself, my heirs and successors to give you the said land free of any quit rent for three years from this date, as also to procure you a patent for the same at your expense, upon your having done the settlement duties and your granting me as a mortgage upon said land, that you will yearly thereafter pay to me, my heirs and successors for ever, one bushel of wheat or Indian corn or oats of like value for every cleared acre upon the said land in name of Quit Rent for the same in the month of January in each year. Your subscribing to these conditions being binding upon you to fulfil the terms thereof.

Signed and sealed by us at Kennell Lodge this    day of    , 18

Signed ARCHIBALD MACNAB.

Signed J—— C——.

"Here we have feudalism in the nineteenth century, in the shape of a perpetual Quit Rent.

"In 1830, after years of extortion on the part of the chief and intolerable burdens on the part of the settlers, a struggle for freedom began which lasted for sixteen years, and eventually ended in the defeat of the chief and in the establishment of the rights of the settlers. 'The Macnab' left the scene of his despotism, and after various wanderings settled in France, living in obscurity and poverty until he died, a very old man"\*

Is there not some material for romance in this brief tale ?

Have you not read of Peter Robinson bringing out the Irish emigrants, landing them on the lakeshore at Cobourg and taking them overland around the end of Rice Lake to form a settlement in Peterboro county and to found a town that still preserves his memory in its name ? The original record of this pilgrimage from the Emerald Isle has lately passed into the possession of the Peterboro Historical Society, and if its pages could speak there would be some romance, for those settlers would belie their native land if they did not afford some material for romance.

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In *The Montreal Daily Witness*, April 17th and April 24th, 1897, will be found a full report of a very interesting address by Mr. James Craig, of Renfrew, Ont., delivered before the Caledonian Society of Montreal, entitled "The Last of His Line," a graphic sketch of The McNab.

The stream of Irish immigration was broad and deep—it was fed from the Protestant Counties of the North and the Roman Catholic Counties of the South, and, though the two classes settled at first in separate groups in various parts of the Province, there has been a mingling of Irish blood with that from other sources until now it is disseminated through all parts of Ontario. The son of Erin loved the old land and Thomas D'arcy McGee voiced his feeling :

“Where'er I turned, some emblem still  
Roused consciousness upon my track,  
Some hill was like an Irish hill  
Some wild bird's whistle called me back ;  
A sea-bound ship bore off my peace  
Between its white, cold wings of woe ;  
Oh, if I had but wings like these,  
Where my peace went, I too would go.”

Perhaps some Canadian of Celtic stock will set us all a singing songs of our own land that will never die.

Going further west we come to Guelph, and Stratford, and Goderich, the three towns of the Canada Company. You have read “In the Days of the Canada Company.” If not, you should read it and you will find in the story of John Galt, and Dr. Dunlop, and Major Strickland, and many others, and in the Paisley weavers turned farmers, no little humor and romance that will appeal to all, especially to those in whom some Scottish blood moves and thrills. “Tiger Dunlop” is a character as unique as Talbot and his old friends still live to recall his oddity and his humor.

Will you allow me time briefly to repeat a story within this story, and I give it as lately narrated by one of the survivors, the well known postmaster of Guelph, Mr. David Stirton.\*

The emigration from Scotland was principally from the ports on the west coast. A colonization scheme was advertised throughout the Eastern shires and in the year 1825 a boat set sail from the Bay of Cromarty with a band of emigrants for America, bound for the wonderful States of Colombia (now Venezuela.) The good people doubtless thought they were going to the United States. Their geography was faulty or limited. They were landed however in South America in the Laguayra district or state, a country devoted largely to coffee plantations. They soon saw the deception that had been practised upon them—some found work on the plantations but such work was suitable only to natives of a warm climate. They wept over their fate and longed for Auld Scotia, but for a time no help came. They were in sore distress when at last an English Quaker arrived, Joseph Lancaster, who is well known as the author of the Lancasterian system of Education. He became interested in their fate and laid the

\* See “Pioneer Days in Wellington”—the reminiscences of Mr. David Stirton, which appeared in *The Guelph Mercury*. The account of the La Guayrians is to be found in the weekly issue of March 9th, 1899.

matter before the Home Government. Some time later a British frigate arrived, commanded by the brother of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of Upper Canada. The rejoicing people went aboard and the boat set sail for the North. At New York the British Consul met them and persuaded 22 families to seek a home in Upper Canada under the direction of the Canada Company. Here they found a home in Wellington County and settled down to life once more among their fellow countrymen. Their subsequent troubles, the dispute between Galt and the Canada Company, and the removal from their first location to others—their dispersion—would make another story, that cannot be told here.

What a fertile field for story and romance does the Ottawa valley present! It was the route of the old furtraders and the voyageurs; there are stories yet to be written of the old Hudson Bay Traders who came in from the north, and the Bourgeois of the Northwest Company who went up from the South to make their homes amongst the trappers of the Great Ontario Northland—a country about which we know so little, a country yet to be explored by others than the Indians and the traders. Then who will give us the telling picture of the lumber camp and the rafts, where life is an unbroken series of adventure, where rollicking sport and reckless daring go hand in hand? The story of the German settlement about Golden Lake in Renfrew county that has pushed in by the back roads, until now it has almost formed a link between the Ottawa and the front of the province, this has yet to be told. The story of McNab I have referred to. The military settlement near Perth and the opening up of the Rideau also belong to this Section. And further South in Leeds you can still hear tales of fights of former years, reviving memories of the faction fights of the Emerald Isle.

The Detroit and St. Clair river regions are full of interest. There were located early Jesuit Missions and fur-trading posts. There are to be found the descendants of the early French settlers and also some of the French Canadians who left Quebec at the time of trouble in 1837. There are the remains of Selkirk's first unsuccessful attempt at colonization—the Baldoon Settlement. There are the negro refugees. Some of the original stock are still left to tell their tale of hardship and of adventure.

If you sail along the shores of the Bay of Quinte and into Kingston harbor, you cannot fail to admit that nature at least has provided her full share of material for romance and story; but we have said enough of the Midland pioneers.

If you go to the Lake Simcoe region, the old Huron country, and visit the sites of the old French forts and the Jesuit Missions and the Indian Villages and then turn to the pages of the Jesuit Relations, you will find that Quebec and Acadia do not monopolize the field of early romance, for here we are on the battle grounds of the old Huron and Iroquois tribes, on ground made sacred by the sufferings of the

early martyrs, and on the trails of the first French Explorers. Examine the Morter in the hall below, it is a beautiful piece of work but see its inscription "Made in the year 1636" ("*Faict l'an 1636*") But look up its history and let your imagination have free play and you will come back to it with increasing interest.

Push your way back over one of the lonely colonization roads of the back townships, in the border land of the old lumbering regions, and make your way to the settler's little clearing. The surroundings are very plain, but there are a few indications of a higher civilization than you expected. It is, perhaps, the home of an English pensioner, a retired military officer, or an old sea-going man. He brought out his family to make a home on free grant lands. He has been disappointed in not realizing his high expectations. You can see unmistakable marks of refinement in face and dress and manner, and, if you can gain the confidence of the man or his faithful wife, you will hear a story that will reach far into the night.

Some day we shall recognize the romance of the old log house. Can you look at that well arranged living-room on the ground floor of this exhibition without thinking that if those old pieces of furniture could talk they would tell a story that would interest? Take a hurried glance at a settler's home of 75 or 100 years ago.

The cooking was done at the big open fire place with the Dutch oven, and the pots hung on the crane, all of which you can see in the room below. The food of his table was entirely of his own raising, and was therefore limited in its variety. For many years his clothes were of deerskin or of homespun, and his winter's cap was of the same material, his summer hat was of straw, plaited by his own family. His logging and hauling were done by oxen. He cut the grain with sickle, scythe or cradle, and his wife and children followed with rakes, binding and shocking the grain. He threshed on the barn floor with the cumbersome flail or by the tramping of his horse's feet, and he winnowed after the manner of bye-gone centuries. He flung a bag of wheat over the back of his only horse, or he placed it in his canoe, or perchance he swung it over his own sturdy shoulder and strode off by the trail to the little mill miles away where it was ground into flour between stones. The social life of the community was largely maintained in the old fashioned "bees," when the neighbors gathered for a logging or clearing, a barn-raising, a road-making, a corn shocking or even a pig-killing. The women had their "bees" for carpet making or quilting. Traces of these old customs are still to be seen in the well worn rag carpet of some old farm house or the log cabin quilt that still appears at country fairs. Some student of early life has told us that the rag carpet was the invention of the thrifty French Huguenot. Many of our grandfathers and grandmothers made love to one another at an apple-paring bee, when the young men pared the fruit and the young women quartered, cored and strung them on strings to hang up on the crossbeams to dry for winter's use. The

school teacher, generally a full grown man who has seen service in the old land, "boarded round" and was eagerly looked for in many homes. The cobbler or shoemaker went from house to house with his tools and roll of leather, staying at the house till the whole family were rebooted or reshod. The peripatetic tailor dropped in from time to time to make up a suit or two for Sunday wear. The clockmaker came on his rounds and cleaned up the old clock, the grandfather's clock, that stood in the corner of the living-room, and started it aright, though the older members of the family never forgot to make their reckoning by the sun. From time to time the dusty pedlar turned in and laid down his capacious pack, and became for the time being the most important personage in the world to the younger members of the family. There was many a Doctor Maclure in the early days, and the Ministers of all denominations were itinerants.

The railroad and the telegraph and the telephone and the electric light have changed all this,—they have given us a different social life, but not one that is more interesting.

The British Association, at its meeting in Toronto in August, 1897, appointed a committee to make an ethnographic survey of Ontario. That report\* has just gone forward. It has been prepared mainly by Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Barrie. Here is an extract dealing with York and Simcoe that will show how complex we are. I give York and Simcoe because they are fairly complete and represent the two eras of settlement.

*York County.*

No.	Immigrants.	Date.	Where settled.
1	Germans (Bercey's 60 families) . . .	1794	Markham.
2	French Royalists (20 families) . . .	1798	Yonge St. (King & Whitchurch).
3	Davidites (?) (from New York) . . .	1800	East Gwillimbury.
4	Eskdale (Dumfriesshire (Scots) . . .	1800	Scarboro'.
5	Quakers (from Pennsylvania) . . . .	1805	King & Whitchurch.
6	English (West of England) . . . . .	1820	Richmond Hill (Vaughan & Markham).
7	Pennsylvania Dutch . . . . .		York & Vaughan.
8	Mennonists or Tunkers . . . . .		Yonge St. (Whitchurch).
9	Highland Scots . . . . .		Vaughan, King.
10	Annandale (Dumfriesshire) Scots . . .		Vaughan.
11	Negroes . . . . .		Vaughan & King.
12	Indians (Chippewas) (pop'n., 118). . . .		Georgina & Snake Islands.

\*The full report will not be available for publication until September of the present year. If procurable at the time, it will appear in the next issue of this Appendix.

*Simcoe County.*

- 1 Sutherlandshire Scots ..... 1820 West Gwillimbury.
- 2 North of England (small) ..... 1820 Penetang. Road & W. Gwillimbury.
- 3 French-Canadians ..... 1828 Tiny.
- 4 Negroes (now chiefly gone)... .. 1828 Oro (20 families), Sunnidale.
- 5 Ulster Protestant (extensive).... 1830 Tecumseth, Essa, Innisfil.
- 6 Irish Catholic (smaller) ..... 1830 Adjala, Vespra, Flos & Medonte.
- 7 Argyleshire Scots ..... 1832 Nottawasaga, Oro.
- 8 Lanarkshire & Renfrewshire Scots. 1832 Innisfil, Essa.
- 9 Germans (small) ..... 1832 Nottawasaga.
- 10 Londonderry ..... 1850 Innisfil.
- 11 Border District Scots (small) .... 1850 Innisfil.
- 12 Indians (Chippewas) (pop'n., 397). .... Beausiel & Christian Islands.

This leads to another very interesting question—what do we, as a province, owe to these various contributing elements? What did the U. E. Loyalists bring into our blood? What do we owe to the old Dutch of New Amsterdam? What to the Huguenot of New Rochelle? What to the German from the Palatinate on the Rhine? What to the New England Puritan? What to the Quaker? What to the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch? What to the French-Canadian? and what to the English, Scottish and Irish settlers?

It was a Parkman who discovered the romance of the old Regime; it was a Longfellow who first sent travelers to the Land of Evangeline—must we wait for some foreigner to discover *us*, and to find in our ancestors and in us something to attract and to interest?

Some years ago an Art Loan Exhibition was held in San Francisco. Among the paintings was one by Millet. Among the visitors was a school teacher. The picture drew the man. He sat down before it and became entranced by it. It took hold of his brain, and to-day from one side of the continent to the other Markham the poet and Millet the painter are known as the authors of "The Man with the Hoe." So may something similar result from this Exhibition. May some of these old pictures, some of these old maps, some of these old relics of peace and of war, stained with the blood of Canadians or hallowed by the touch of heroes or of martyrs, humble and obscure though they may have been, set some hearts aflame and brains aglow to sing to us the deeds of our forefathers and to make sacred the places trodden by our ancestors, that the annals of this people may be known and prized and revered, and that we may be inspired to be the worthy sons of worthy sires.

C. C. JAMES.







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